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Descending Into Darkness: The Making of a 'Wartime President'



The Harring Report

Brian Harring
TBR News

“THE HARRING REPORT IS ANOTHER ‘DEEP THROAT’”

Published for the first time ever, *Descending Into Darkness* includes the complete (at the time this book went to press) DoD official list of U.S. Military casualties in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Also in *Prelude to Disaster*:

- Events leading up to Operation Iraqi Freedom
- War in Iraq - Russian Military Intelligence Reports & Assessment [March 17-April 8, 2003]
- The “Nazi” Neocons - Who are they?
- The Secret Downing Street Memo - Setting the Stage for WMD
- Israeli Espionage Against the United States

Week of February 18, 2003 - Millions of people around the world demonstrated against George W. Bush's coming war on Iraq. More than a million people rallied in London, and 500,000 gathered at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. There were protests in Amsterdam, Brussels, Barcelona, Melbourne, Paris, Rome, Seoul, Tokyo, and at least 600 other cities.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-18.html> - 20030930010642-8182728640

The U.S. military admitted it had spammed thousands of Iraqis with email messages urging them to defy Saddam Hussein. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-14.html> - 20030930010256-1411612284

Ari Fleischer, the White House spokesman, said “slowly but surely the hearts and minds of the Iraqi people are being won over as they see security increase in their areas, as humanitarian deliveries are stepped up.” American officers said they had been studying the Israeli occupation of Palestine for pointers.

Russian Intelligence Report: “The sand is literally ‘eating up’ the equipment. Sand has a particularly serious effect on electronics and transmissions of combat vehicles. Already more than 40 tanks and up to 69 armored personnel carriers have been disabled due to damaged engines; more than 150 armored vehicles have lost the use of their heat-seeking targeting sights and night vision equipment. Fine dust gets into all openings and clogs up all moving parts.”

President Bush, aboard the *USS Abraham Lincoln*, May 1, 2003: “Major combat operations in Iraq have ended. In the battle of Iraq, the United States and our allies have prevailed. (*Applause*) And now our coalition is engaged in securing and reconstructing that country. In this battle, we have fought for the cause of liberty, and for the peace of the world. Our nation and our coalition are proud of this accomplishment . . . the tyrant has fallen, and Iraq is free. (*Applause*)

"On principle, we don't want the United Nations running around Iraq." Hans Blix, the UN weapons inspector, pointed out that "we found as little, but with less cost." Military officials admitted that they were holding children in the high-security prison for terrorists at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, even though they had not been accused of any offense, and said they would be detained "until we ensure that they're no longer a threat to the United States."

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-29.html> - 20030930012139-6318007748

President Bush, aboard the *USS Abraham Lincoln*, May 1, 2003: The transition from dictatorship to democracy will take time, but it is worth every effort. Our coalition will stay until our work is done. Then we will leave, and we will leave behind a free Iraq. (*Applause*)

Russian Intelligence Report – "Today we can see that the U.S. advance is characterized by disorganized and 'impulsive' actions . . . Not a single goal set before the coalition forces was met on time . . . The U.S. underestimated the enemy . . . Despite unique ability to conduct reconnaissance against the Iraqi military infrastructure through a wide network of agents implanted with international teams of weapons inspectors, despite unlimited air dominance, U.S. military command failed to adequately evaluate combat readiness of the Iraqi army and its technical capabilities."

"The U.S. failed to correctly assess the social and political situation in Iraq and in the world in general. These failures led to entirely inadequate military and political decisions . . . Buildup and distribution of the coalition forces have been conducted with gross neglect of all basic rules of combat . . . Limited decision-making time and the ability to detect and engage an enemy at a great distance make 'friendly fire' one of the most serious problems of modern warfare. For now the coalition has no adequate solution to this problem. Every day at one location or another, coalition troops have been attacking friendly forces . . . The second problem of the coalition is its inability to hold on to the captured territory . . ."

President Bush, recalling 9/11: "I was sitting outside the classroom waiting to go in, and I saw an airplane hit the tower . . . the TV was obviously on. And I used to fly myself, and I said, 'Well, there's one terrible pilot.' I said, 'it must have been a horrible accident.' But I was whisked off there. I didn't have much time to think about it."

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The Author

Foreword

Prelude to Disaster

Out of all the conspiracy theories arising out of the 9/11 attacks, there is one that stands out very clearly. Given the significant number of proven warnings passed to the American government, at the highest levels, prior to the attack, the curious lack of official concern stands out significantly. Although none of the critics of the Bush Administration have dared to say so in public, it does not seem unrealistic to say that in all probability, George Bush and a number of his top officials, were fully aware that an attack by Arabs against specific American targets was not only highly probable but fully, and specifically expected. No official warnings were issued precisely because such an attack, if actually executed, would prove to be of great value to the Administration in allowing it to implement certain internal control projects that could never be even contemplated without the impetus of a severe national tragedy.

A White House that would deliberately, and feloniously, release information about an undercover CIA agent would certainly be possessed of a mind-set that would eagerly await an incident that could only increase its power. That many thousands would die and the nation would be plunged into turmoil and apprehension for years afterwards would clearly be of no pressing concern to them.

What would be of pressing concern to them would be the loss of a power, which permitted them to indulge in their imperial fantasies unimpeded.

Fortunately for the rest of the world, they have been so arrogant and so inept that one exposure has followed upon another to the point that, though they maintain official power, they are growing more and more powerless to exercise it.

A President who stated in public on a number of occasions that God Almighty had personally placed him in the White House would dismiss any collateral damage from his dreams of a religious empire as a matter that was entirely out of his hands.

In this study, great use has been made of classified intelligence documents, a number of which are reproduced in facsimile, and casualty records of the Defense Department that show, beyond any doubt, that the number of dead military personnel in both Iraq and Afghanistan are far in excess of the press releases supplied to the public by the same agency.

The first of these documents is a copy of a classified German intelligence document prepared in April of 2002 that gives hitherto unknown information on German intelligence warnings about a pending attack only a month before they happened.

The second document is the so-called "Downing Street Memo."

These show with great clarity the real intentions of the Bush administration, obviously determined to use every excuse they could to launch a war for the enhancement of the President's reputation, a guarantee of Republican control of Congress and an blind, on-going support of the policies of the state of Israel in the Middle East.

TOP SECRET

**Background Report
on 9/11/2001**

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On Monday August 6, 2001, at 17:50, [German] Ambassador Ischinger personally notified the President of the United States that information developed by the *Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz* [German domestic secret service] as well as the BND [*Bundesnachrichtendienst*, German foreign secret service] indicated clearly that an attack by a radical Arab group partially based in Germany was to occur on September 10-11, 2001. The President was at that time in residence at his farm in Texas. Our [German] Ambassador was acting in direct response to instructions from Foreign Minister Fischer.

This information was developed from official surveillance of Arab extremist groups operating in the Federal Republic as well as from intercepted communications between the Embassy of Israel and the Israeli Foreign Ministry in Tel Aviv concerning this matter.

The information was "gratefully received" by the U.S. President who stated at the time that he was also aware of the same pending assaults.

Subsequent to these attacks, the office of the U.S. President, through the U.S. Department of State, made an urgent request to the Federal Government [of Germany] that no reference whatsoever should be made to the official warnings given by Ambassador Ischinger.

In order to clarify the background of this matter, this *Gesamtübersicht* [overall survey] of the events leading to the assault was prepared, basing on extracts of reports from our [BND's] stations abroad.

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Overall, it is evident that the American authorities were aware of the pending attacks. Why they did nothing, is explained in the following.

Background: General Overview

Because of the Bush family's involvement in oil (Zapata Oil Company), many important and wealthy individuals and corporations with oil interests financially supported the Bush political

career. Today, the Bush administration is therefore strongly influenced by major American business groups.

The candidate for American Vice President, Richard “Dick” Cheney, had been the Chief Director of the Halliburton Company. This company, based in Dallas, Texas, where Bush was Governor, is the largest oil service company in the world.

Between 1991 through 1997, such important American oil companies as Texaco, Unocal, Shell, BP Amoco, Chevron and Exxon-Mobil became involved with the former Soviet state of Kazakhstan who holds enormous oil reserves. The government of Kazakhstan was eventually paid over \$3 billions of corporate money to allow these companies to secure oil rights. At the same time, these companies agreed further to give the sums of 35 billion U.S. Dollar in investments in plant and equipment to the Kazakhstan projects. A confidential project report of said U.S. firms announced that the gas and oil reserves in Kazakhstan would amount to 4 trillion U.S. Dollar.

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The United States is not self-sufficient in oil and 50% of their supply is imported from various foreign sources. Some 80% of oil imported to the U.S. comes from OPEC-countries, the Arabian oil cartel. Because of the unconditional support by American political leaders of the state of Israel, these Arab governments have a very strained relationship with the U.S.A.

A further smaller percentage of oil imported to the U.S. comes from Venezuela. Just recently, the U.S. government has been attempting to overthrow the government of Chavez with the help of the CIA and replace it with a government “more sympathetic to American oil needs.”

A position paper prepared by the office of the later-Vice President Cheney states that the Kazakhstan oil reserves would be “more than sufficient to supply U.S. needs for at least a decade” and would further “reduce American dependence on OPEC.”

Unocal Oil Company signed an agreement with the reigning Taliban forces as well as their opponents, the Northern Alliance, in order to permit an oil pipeline to be built through Afghanistan direct through Pakistan to the Indian Ocean. By this, the exorbitant rates charged by the Russians to use their pipelines would be avoided. Unocal then opened official offices in Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan to facilitate the construction of this oil pipeline.

In December of 1997, official Taliban representatives were in the United States to attend a conference at Unocal headquarters in Texas to discuss the

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Afghanistan pipeline. These talks failed because the Taliban made what Unocal felt were excessive financial demands.

In 1998, internal strife in Afghanistan and inherent instability in Pakistan reached such levels as to render the pipeline project impossible to execute. In the same year, the Houston, Texas based firm of Enron suggested instead to build a \$3 billion oil pipeline parallel to the Russian pipelines, running westwards rather than taking the shorter but more problematic route south.

In a secret memorandum by Cheney, it is stated that the Unocal Company was prepared to finance the southern route. According to this, this project would take five years to complete and

its annual revenues from the successful completion of this pipeline would approximate \$2 billions. However, and this has been the subject of a number of secret American reports, the only thing standing in the way of the construction of this pipeline was the basic opposition of the Afghanistan government and its political supporters.

On May 8, 2001, the U.S. Department of State, in the name of the Secretary of State Powell, gave 43 million U.S. Dollars to the Taliban in order to facilitate their cooperation in the pipeline project.

On June 10, 2001, the BND warned the CIA office in the U.S. Embassy to the Federal Republic [of Germany] that certain Arab terrorists were planning to seize American commercial aircraft for use as weapons of destruction against

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significant American symbols. This was considered a general warning only. The Federal Republic's warning of August 6, however, was specific as to date, time and places of the attacks.

On July 11, 2001, in Berlin, U.S. officials: Thomas Simmons, a former American Ambassador to Pakistan, Lee Coldren, State Department expert on Asian matters and Karl Inderfurth, Assistant Secretary of State for Asian matters met with Russian and Pakistani intelligence officers. At this meeting, which was under surveillance, it was stated by the Americans that the United States planned to launch military strikes against Afghanistan in October of that year. The purpose of these strikes was to topple the Afghanistan government and the Taliban in order to replace it with a government "more sensitive to the needs of American oil interests."

In mid-August, 2001, President of the Russian Federation Putin ordered that the American authorities be warned of pending attacks on government buildings inside the United States. This warning was conveyed to the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow and via the Russian Ambassador's office directly to the U.S. President.

On August 20, the Government of France, through the American Embassy in Paris and their Embassy in Washington, issued a more specific warning. This warning specified the exact date, time and places of the attacks.

On September 11, President Bush and top aides flew to the state of Florida so that the President could speak with children in

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a kindergarten. Also at that time, Vice President Cheney absented himself from Washington and went to the safety of the Presidential compound in the mountains of Maryland.

It was noted in Washington that Cheney remained sequestered in Maryland for some time and only appeared in public surrounded by heavy security.

The Role of the Israeli Mossad in the Terrorist Attacks

Note: The following two sections are considered to be extremely sensitive due to the special relationship between the Federal Republic [of Germany] and its Jewish citizens as well as the State of Israel. This material is compiled from German and American sources.

During the term of President George H.W. Bush, the government of Israel made an official, but very secret, request of the American President. This request was to permit agents of the Mossad, Israeli Foreign Intelligence, to enter the United States and conduct surveillance operations against various Arab groups residing in that country.

The stated purpose of this surveillance was to permit Israeli early warning of terrorist plots against their country. Permission for this surveillance was granted with the caveat that the Mossad would have a liaison with the FBI and report any and all findings to that agency.

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However, these conditions were not observed. The Mossad not only did not inform the FBI of any of its findings, it is known to have engaged in commerce with several groups of Israeli criminals of Russian backgrounds. These groups were engaged in extensive criminal activities inside the United States, to include the smuggling of the Ecstasy drug. Mossad agents were able to subvert American criminal investigations through their knowledge of American telephone surveillance of such groups.

It is very evident from surveillance conducted against Mossad agents in the Federal Republic as well as interceptions of Israeli diplomatic communication from the Federal Republic to Tel Aviv, that the Mossad had successfully penetrated various extremist Arab groups in both the Federal Republic and the United States.

These investigations disclosed in late May of 2001 that an attack was to be made against certain specified targets in the American cities of Washington and New York. But it was apparent that the Mossad was not only fully aware of these attacks well in advance but actually, through their own agents inside the Arab groups, assisted in the planning and the eventual execution of the attacks.

That the Israeli government was fully aware of these attacks is absolutely certain and proven. Diplomatic traffic between the Israeli Embassy in the Federal Republic and the Israeli Foreign Office made it very clear that Minister President Sharon was fully aware

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of this pending attack and urgently wished that no attempt was made to prevent the attacks.

Although the Israeli officials were instructed to warn the American intelligence community that some kind of an attack might be possible, at no time were the specific dates and targets (known at that time to Israeli officials) to be given to the Americans.

The rationale for this attitude was expressed in a conversation on August 1, 2001, between the Israeli Military Attaché in the Federal Republic to a member of the Israeli General Staff. There it was stated that Israel believed an attack on the continental United States would so inflame American public opinion that they would permit Israel to "cleanse" their state of "Arab terrorists

and those who support such terrorists.” This “cleansing” was explained as the expulsion of all Arabs, and even Christian groups, from the Palestine area.

American intelligence officials have repeatedly expressed great concern in meetings with our people that the Israeli government, through a company called Amdocs, was able to conduct surveillance of all telephone communications within the United States. It was categorically stated that this Israeli-based firm was given an American contract with 25 of the largest American telephone companies. This contract was granted over the objections and concerns of the American intelligence community.

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The official reason given for this extraordinary arrangement that permitted Israeli agencies to observe all highly confidential investigative telephone calls was that the United States had a “special relationship” with the State of Israel and they had requested this.

The Israeli Political Influence in the United States

It should be noted here that the professional Israeli lobby in America is huge in size and is considered even by our American colleagues to be a very powerful and entirely dominant factor in American politics.

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee is the largest foreign lobby in Washington and the fourth most powerful lobby in the country. Other Israeli groups also include the Anti-Defamation League (from whose national offices, along with the Israel Trade Mission and the many Israeli Consulates, many Mossad agents were working,) the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs and the Committee for Accuracy in Middle East Reporting in America.

These groups, in conjunction with Jewish dominated media giants like the New York Times, the Washington Post, Newsweek Magazine, the Los Angeles Times, Time-Warner-AOL and their CNN news network, basically control the dissemination of news in the United States.

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It is therefore almost impossible for any news that would be considered in opposition to Israeli interests to appear before the American public, although such stories are readily available in most European media.

The Role of the Christian Fundamentalists in American Politics

The so-called “Christian Right” consists of Protestant fundamentalists, where the so-called Pentecostals play a dominant role. This is a very fanatical and aggressively missionary

denomination that believes in a return of a living Christ to earth and the subsequent elevation of its members to heavenly paradise.

In order for this appearance of Christ to occur, several factors must be in place according to the views of this denomination. In the first place, a number of Jews must convert to Christianity, and in the second, there must be a rebuilding of the Jewish temple in Jerusalem. As the site of this temple is now occupied by a major Islamic mosque, it will be necessary to destroy this building.

Starting as an Episcopalian, Bush tried other Protestant denominations before joining the Pentecostals. Apart from U.S. President Bush and his Attorney General Ashcroft, other members of his administration are members of this denomination, too, which is the second largest Christian denomination after the Catholic Church. As a considerable

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part of the American public sentiment is strongly opposed to religious fanatics; these facts have been kept very quiet.

Bush and his entourage are very strong supporters of the State of Israel because of their belief, that the founding of this nation is viewed as another requirement for the return of Christ. For this reason, Bush unconditionally supports any program put forward by the Israeli government and is a devoted follower and supporter of Sharon, the Israeli right wing extremist Minister President.

Attorney General Ashcroft has stated in a public sermon (he is a lay preacher of the Pentecostal church) that the Muslims are "agents of the Anti-Christ" and must be destroyed in the so-called "Battle of Armageddon." According to the beliefs of fundamentalist Christians, this battle will be fought over Israel's existence and will lead to the end of the world and the return of Christ.

It is generally known in Washington that Bush is entirely guided by his religious beliefs and that he has been attempting repeatedly to force his views onto the American public by means of various disguised programs, such as religious control of charities, unconditional support of Israel, and so forth.

Summary and Outlook

The terrorist attacks on American targets were fully known to many entities well in advance. The U.S. President was fully informed as to the

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nature and exact time of these attacks.

The U.S. government in general and the U.S. President in specific have become subservient to the wishes and plans of the Israeli government. As these plans encompass the removal of the Arab population of Israel and adjoining territories, it is evident that the population of the United States is being pushed into a situation that could easily result in more, and terrible, attacks on their home country.

In view of this possibility, the U.S. authorities are determined to limit any discussion of the 11 September attacks to the official version as it appears regularly in the U.S. media.

It also appears from confidential sources that Bush's plans to attack Iraq are based mainly on a desire on the part of Israel to remove Saddam Hussein. Tel Aviv views Hussein as a real threat and has already attacked that country before.

There is also evidence that if Hussein were toppled by American military force, the oil resources of Iraq would be put under the control of a consortium of the American oil interests that so avidly support the Bush Administration.

Pullach, April 5, 2002

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Am Montag, den 6. August 2001, unterrichtete Botschafter Ischinger in Washington den US-Präsidenten um 17:50 Uhr persönlich über vom Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und vom BND gewonnene Erkenntnisse, die eindeutig darauf hindeuteten, dass am 10.-11. September 2001 ein Terroranschlag gegen die USA durch teilweise von Deutschland aus operierende radikale arabische Gruppen zu erwarten ist. Der US-Präsident hielt sich zu jener Zeit in seiner Residenz auf seiner Farm in Texas auf. Unser Botschafter handelte auf direkte Anweisung von Außenminister Fischer.

Diese Erkenntnisse wurden einerseits durch die nachrichtendienstliche Überwachung extremistischer arabischer Gruppierungen gewonnen, die in der Bundesrepublik operieren, und andererseits durch abgehörte Kommunikation, die in dieser Angelegenheit zwischen der israelischen Botschaft in Deutschland und dem israelischen Außenministerium in Tel Aviv geführt wurde.

Der US-Präsident nahm diese Informationen "dankbar entgegen" und gab an, über die bevorstehenden Terroranschläge bereits informiert worden zu sein.

Nach den Anschlägen ersuchte das Amt des US-Präsidenten auf dem Umweg über das US-Außenministerium die Bundesregierung dringend darum, die durch Botschafter Ischinger vorgebrachten Warnungen unter keinen Umständen zu erwähnen.

Um den Hintergrund dieser Ereignisse auszuleuchten, wurde diese Gesamtübersicht der Ereignisse erstellt, die zu den

Terroranschlägen führten, basierend auf Auszügen aus Berichten von verschiedenen unserer Residenturen.

Zusammenfassend ist festzuhalten, dass die US-Behörden über die bevorstehenden Anschläge Bescheid wussten. Warum sie nichts dagegen unternahmen, wird nachfolgend verdeutlicht.

Hintergrund: Allgemeiner Überblick

Da die Bush-Familie in der Erdölindustrie tätig ist (ZAPATA Oil Company), wurde die politische Laufbahn Bushs von vielen wichtigen und wohlhabenden Persönlichkeiten und Unternehmen der Erdölindustrie finanziell unterstützt. Die Regierung Bush wird daher heute von verschiedenen großen US-Firmengruppen stark beeinflusst.

US-Vizepräsident Richard "Dick" Cheney war einst stellvertretender Direktor der Halliburton Company. Dies ist das weltweit größte Ölfelddienstleistungsunternehmen mit Sitz in Dallas, Texas, also in jenem US-Bundesstaat, in dem Bush Gouverneur war.

In den Jahren 1991-1997 waren viele bedeutende amerikanische Erdölgesellschaften wie Texaco, Unocal, Shell, BP Amoco, Chevron und Exxon-Mobil in der ehemaligen sowjetischen Teilrepublik Kasachstan tätig, wo enorme Erdölreserven lagern. Die Regierung Kasachstans erhielt schließlich 3 Mrd. Dollar aus Mitteln dieser Unternehmen, mit denen diese sich die Erdölförderungsrechte sicherten. Zugleich verpflichteten sie sich, weitere 35 Mrd. Dollar

zur Errichtung von Anlagen und Ausrüstungen für diese Kasachstan-Projekte zu investieren. In einer vertraulichen Projektstudie besagter US-Firmen heisst es, der Wert der in Kasachstan lagernden Erdölreserven belaufe sich auf etwa 4 Billionen US-Dollar.

Die Vereinigten Staaten sind in Sachen Erdöl nicht autark, sondern decken 50% ihres Bedarf durch verschiedene ausländische Importe. Etwas 80% der US-Ölimporte kommen von den OPEC-Ländern, also dem arabischen Erdölkartell. Wegen der bedingungslosen Unterstützung Israels durch die amerikanische politische Führung haben diese arabischen Regierungen allerdings ein sehr gespanntes Verhältnis zu den USA.

Ein weiterer kleiner Prozentsatz der US-Ölimporte stammt aus Venezuela. Die US-Regierung versuchte erst neulich mit Hilfe der CIA, die dortige Regierung Chavez zu stürzen und durch eine Regierung zu ersetzen, "die Amerikas Erdölbedarf wohlwollender gegenüber steht".

Ein vom Büro des späteren US-Vizepräsidenten Cheney verfasstes Positionspapier führt aus, die in Kasachstan lagernden Erdölreserven seien "mehr als ausreichend, um den Erdölbedarf der USA für mindestens ein Jahrzehnt zu decken" und zudem "die amerikanische Abhängigkeit vom OPEC-Öl zu verringern".

Die Erdölgesellschaft UNOCAL unterzeichnete eine Vereinbarung mit den in Afghanistan herrschenden Taliban-Kräften wie auch mit deren Gegnern, der Nördlichen Allianz, um den Bau einer Erdölpipeline durch Afghanistan und

Pakistan zum Indischen Ozean zu ermöglichen. Dadurch würde man die exorbitanten Summen vermeiden können, die die Russen für die Nutzung ihrer Pipelines fordern. Anschließend eröffnete UNOCAL offizielle Zweigstellen in Usbekistan, Pakistan, Turkmenistan und Kasachstan, um den Bau dieser anvisierten Pipeline zu ermöglichen.

Im Dezember 1997 hielten sich offizielle Repräsentanten des Taliban-Regimes in den USA auf, um an einer Konferenz über die Afghanistan-Pipeline am Firmensitz von UNOCAL in Texas teilzunehmen. Diese Verhandlungen scheiterten allerdings, da die Taliban in den Augen von UNOCAL maßlose finanzielle Forderungen stellten.

1998 schließlich nahmen die inneren Unruhen in Afghanistan sowie die anhaltende politische Instabilität Pakistans derartige Ausmaße an, dass die Umsetzung des Pipeline-Projekts unmöglich erschien. Im selben Jahr schlug die in Houston (Texas) ansässige Firma Enron vor, statt dessen für etwa 3 Mrd. US-Dollar eine Erdölleitung parallel zu den russischen Pipelines zu bauen, also gen Westen anstatt der zwar kürzeren, aber problematischeren Route gen Süden.

In einem geheimen Memorandum Cheneys wird ausgeführt, UNOCAL sei bereit, die südliche Pipeline zu finanzieren. Demnach würde die Fertigstellung dieses Projekts etwa fünf Jahre in Anspruch nehmen und nach Fertigstellung der Pipeline zu einem jährlichem Ertrag von 2 Mrd. Dollar führen. Das einzige, was dem Bau dieser Pipeline entgegen stehe, sei die rigorose Ablehnung seitens der afghanischen Regierung und ihrer politischen Unterstützer, was Thema einer Anzahl geheimer amerikanischer Berichte ist.

Am 8. Mai 2001 überreichte das US-Außenministerium im Namen des US-Außenministers Powell dem Taliban-Regime \$43 Mio. Dollar, um dessen Kooperationsbereitschaft beim Pipeline-Projekt zu fördern.

Am 10. Juni 2001 warnte der BND die CIA-Zweigstelle in der US-Botschaft in der Bundesrepublik, dass bestimmte arabische Terroristen planten, ein kommerzielles amerikanisches Flugzeug zu entführen, um es als Massenvernichtungswaffe gegen bedeutende amerikanische Symbole einzusetzen. Dies wurde lediglich als eine allgemeine Warnung angesehen. Die bundesdeutsche Warnung vom 6. August hingegen war sehr konkret hinsichtlich Datum, Zeit und Ort der Anschläge.

Am 11. Juli 2001 trafen die folgenden US-Regierungsvertreter mit russischen und pakistanischen Geheimdienstlern in Berlin zusammen: Thomas Simmons, früherer US-Botschafter in Pakistan, Lee Coldren, Asien-Experte des US-Außenministeriums, und Karl Inderfurth, Abteilungsleiter für südasiatische Angelegenheiten des US-Außenministerium. Bei diesem überwachten Treffen wurde von den Amerikanern ausgeführt, die Vereinigten Staaten planten militärische Angriffe auf Afghanistan im Oktober des gleichen Jahres. Zweck dieses Angriffs sei der Sturz der afghanischen Regierung und der Taliban, um sie durch einer Regierung zu ersetzen, "die Amerikas Erdölbedarf wohlwollender gegenüber steht".

Mitte August 2001 ordnete der Präsident der Russischen Föderation Putin an, die amerikanischen Behörden seien vor

bevorstehenden Anschlägen auf Regierungsgebäude innerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten zu warnen. Diese Warnung wurde sowohl dem US-Botschafter in Moskau überbracht wie auch direkt dem US-Präsidenten über den Amtssitz des russischen Botschafters.

Am 20. August gab die Regierung Frankreichs eine genauere Warnung heraus, und zwar sowohl über die amerikanische Botschaft in Paris als auch über deren Botschaft in Washington. Diese Warnung gab das genaue Datum, die genaue Zeit und die Orte der Anschläge bekannt.

Am 11. September flogen US-Präsident Bush und seine Gefolgschaft nach Florida, wo der Präsident mit den Kindern eines Kindergartens sprach. Zur gleichen Zeit verabschiedete sich Vizepräsident Cheney Washington und begab sich in die Sicherheit der Präsidenten-Anlage in den Bergen Marylands.

In Washington registrierte man aufmerksam, dass sich Cheney einige Zeit lang nach Maryland zurückgezogen hatte und anschließend nur mit schwerer Bewachung in der Öffentlichkeit erschien.

Die Rolle des Mossad bei den Terroranschlägen

Hinweis: Aufgrund der besonderen Beziehungen der Bundesrepublik zu seinen jüdischen Bürgern und zu Israel sind die folgenden zwei Abschnitte als extrem sensibel

anzusehen. Das Material stammt aus deutschen und amerikanischen Quellen.

Während der Präsidentschaft George H.W. Bushs machte die israelische Regierung ein offizielles, aber streng geheimes Gesuch beim US-Präsidenten. Es wurde darin um Erlaubnis gebeten, dass sich Mossad-Agenten in den Vereinigten Staaten offiziell aufhalten und nachrichtendienstliche Ermittlungen gegen verschiedene, sich in den Staaten aufhaltende arabische Gruppen durchführen dürfen.

Der von Israel angegebene Zweck dieser Überwachung war, den Israelis ein frühzeitige Warnung vor Terroranschlägen gegen ihr Land zu ermöglichen. Die Erlaubnis für diese Überwachung wurde unter der Bedingung erteilt, dass der Mossad mit dem FBI zusammenarbeitet und ihm alle seine Erkenntnisse mitteilt.

Diese Bedingung wurde allerdings nicht eingehalten. Der Mossad hat nicht nur versäumt, das FBI von seinen Erkenntnissen zu unterrichten, sondern er trieb bekanntermaßen Handel mit verschiedenen Gruppen israelischer Krimineller vorwiegend russischer Abstammung. Diese Gruppen sind innerhalb der USA in ausgedehnte kriminelle Aktivitäten verwickelt, einschließlich des Schmuggels von Ecstasy-Drogen. Dank ihrer Kenntnisse über das US-Telefonüberwachungssystem gelang es den Mossad-Agenten, die polizeilichen Ermittlungen der US-Behörden zu untergraben.

Aus der Überwachung von Mossad-Agenten in der Bundesrepublik sowie aus der diplomatischen Kommunikation

der israelischen Botschaft in der Bundesrepublik mit Tel Aviv geht eindeutig hervor, dass der Mossad diverse extremistische arabische Gruppen sowohl in der Bundesrepublik als auch in den Vereinigten Staaten erfolgreich infiltriert hat.

Die Ermittlungen des Mossad ergaben gegen Ende Mai 2001, dass Anschläge gegen bestimmte festgesetzte Ziele in den amerikanischen Städten Washington und New York geplant waren. Aus unseren nachrichtendienstlichen Erkenntnissen wird aber nicht nur deutlich, dass der Mossad über diese Anschläge vollständig und weit im voraus informiert war, sondern auch, dass die in die arabischen Gruppen eingeschleusten Agenten des Mossads bei der Planung und Durchführung der Anschläge selbst mithalfen.

Dass die israelische Regierung über die bevorstehenden Anschläge voll informiert war, ist hieb- und stichfest erwiesen. Aus dem diplomatischen Verkehr zwischen der israelischen Botschaft in der Bundesrepublik und dem israelischen Außenministerium geht deutlich hervor, dass Ministerpräsident Sharon selbst über die bevorstehenden Anschläge informiert war und seinen dringenden Wunsch äußerte, dass kein Versuch unternommen werden solle, die Anschläge zu verhindern.

Die israelischen Beamten wurden zwar angewiesen, die amerikanischen Ermittlungsbehörden darüber zu informieren, dass irgendein Anschlag bevorstehen könnte, allerdings sollten den Amerikanern zu keiner Zeit genaue Angaben über Ort und Zeit gemacht werden, die den Israelis damals bereits bekannt waren.

Die hinter diese Haltung stehenden Überlegungen wurden in einem Gespräche zwischen dem israelischen Militärattaché in der Bundesrepublik und einem Mitglied des israelischen Generalstabs am 1. August 2001 ausgesprochen. Demnach sei die israelische Regierung der Ansicht, ein Anschlag auf das Festland der Vereinigten Staaten würde die amerikanische öffentliche Meinung dermaßen erregen, dass man Israel anschließend erlauben würde, sein Territorium von "arabischen Terroristen zu säubern sowie von jenen, die solche Terroristen unterstützen". Diese Säuberung wurde als Vertreibung aller Araber aus dem Territorium Palästinas beschrieben, einschließlich der christlichen Bevölkerungsteile.

Wiederholt haben amerikanische Ermittlungsbeamte bei Treffen mit unseren Leuten ihre große Sorge darüber ausgedrückt, dass die israelische Regierung durch eine Firma namens Amdocs in der Lage sei, fast die gesamte Telefonkommunikation innerhalb der USA zu überwachen. Es wurde mit Bestimmtheit angeführt, dass diese in Israel ansässige Firma einen Vertrag mit den 25 größten US-Telefongesellschaften erhalten hat. Dieser Vertrag kam trotz der Einwände und Bedenken der US-Ermittlungsbehörden zustande.

Dieses außerordentliche Vereinbarung, die es den israelischen Behörden sogar ermöglicht, sämtliche streng vertraulichen Gespräche der US-Ermittlungsbehörden zu verfolgen, wird offiziell damit begründet, dass die Vereinigten Staaten ein "besonderes Verhältnis" zum Staat

Israel hätten und dass die Israelis dies so gewünscht hätten.

Der israelische politische Einfluss in den Vereinigten Staaten

Es sei hier darauf hingewiesen, dass die professionelle israelische Lobby in den USA sehr umfangreich ist und von unseren amerikanischen Kollegen selbst als sehr mächtig und die amerikanische Politik vollständig dominierend angesehen wird.

Das "American Israel Public Affairs Committee" ist die größte ausländische Lobby-Gruppe in Washington und die viertstärkste Lobby-Gruppe im ganzen Land. Andere israelische Gruppen umfassen die "Anti-Defamation League" (aus deren landesweiten Büros heraus viele Mossad-Agenten operieren, wie auch aus den israelischen Handelsvertretungen und den vielen israelischen Konsulaten), das "Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs" und das "Committee for Accuracy in Middle East Reporting in America".

Zusammen mit den jüdisch dominierten Mediengiganten wie der New York Times, der Washington Post, dem Newsweek Magazine, der Los Angeles Times, dem Konzern Time-Warner-AOL und ihrem CNN Nachrichtensender haben diese Gruppen die Nachrichtenverbreitung innerhalb der USA im wesentlichen unter ihrer Kontrolle.

Es ist daher annähernd unmöglich, eine Nachricht, die als den israelischen Interessen zuwiderlaufend angesehen wird, der amerikanischen Öffentlichkeit zu präsentieren, obwohl

derartige Nachrichten in den meisten europäischen Medien ohne weiteres aufzufinden sind.

Die Rolle der christlichen Fundamentalisten in der US-Politik

Die sogenannte "Christliche Rechte" besteht aus protestantischen Fundamentalisten, wobei die sogenannte Pfingstgemeinde eine dominante Rolle spielt (im Englischen Pentecostal genannt). Es handelt sich dabei um eine äußerst fanatisch und aggressiv missionarische Glaubensrichtung, die an die leibhaftige Wiederkehr Christi auf Erden und die anschließende Erhebung ihrer Mitglieder ins himmlische Paradies glaubt.

Nach Ansicht dieser Konfession müssen verschiedene Randbedingungen erfüllt sein, damit die Wiederkehr Christi erfolgen kann. Erstens müssen eine Reihe von Juden zum Christentum konvertieren, zweitens muß der jüdische Tempel in Jerusalem wieder errichtet werden. Zumal sich an der Stelle dieses Tempels heute eine wichtige islamische Moschee befindet, muss diese daher notwendigerweise zerstört werden.

Der ursprünglich episkopalische Bush trat zwischenzeitlich verschiedenen anderen Konfessionen bei, bevor er sich der Pfingstbewegung anschloss. Neben US-Präsident Bush und seinem US-Generalbundesanwalt Ashcroft gehören auch andere Mitglieder des Bush-Kabinetts dieser nach der katholischen Kirche zweitgrößten christlichen Konfession an. Zumal ein erheblicher Teil der amerikanischen öffentlichen Meinung

massiv gegen religiöse Fanatiker eingestellt ist, wurden diese Tatsachen verschwiegen.

Aufgrund ihres Glaubens sind Bush und seine Entourage vehemente Unterstützer des Staates Israel, denn die Gründung dieses Staates wird als ein weiterer Schritt zur Wiederkehr Christi angesehen. Aus dem gleichen Grunde unterstützt Bush jedes israelische Regierungsprogramm bedingungslos und ist zugleich ein hingebungsvoller Anhänger und Unterstützer des rechtsextremen israelischen Ministerpräsidenten Sharon.

US-Generalbundesanwalt Ashcroft erklärte in einer öffentlichen Rede (er ist Laienprediger der Pfingstgemeinde), die Moslems seien "Agenten des Antichristen" und müssten daher in der sogenannten "Schlacht von Armageddon" vernichtet werden. Im Glauben fundamentalistischer Christen wird diese Schlacht um die Existenz Israels geführt werden und das Ende der Welt sowie die Wiederkehr Christi einleiten.

Es ist in Washington allgemein bekannt, dass sich Bush völlig von derartigen religiösen Ansichten leiten lässt und dass er wiederholt versucht hat, diese Ansichten der amerikanischen Öffentlichkeit mittels verschiedener verkappter Programme aufzunötigen, wie etwa der religiösen Kontrolle wohltätiger Organisationen, der bedingungslosen Unterstützung Israels usw.

Zusammenfassung und Perspektive

Die Terroranschläge auf amerikanische Ziele waren vielen Stellen weit im voraus bekannt. Der US-Präsident war über die Art und den genauen Zeitpunkt dieser Anschläge vollständig informiert.

Die US-Regierung im allgemeinen und der US-Präsident im besonderen haben sich völlig den Wünschen und Plänen der israelischen Regierung unterworfen. Zumal diese Pläne die Entfernung der arabischen Bevölkerung aus Israel und den angrenzenden Gebieten umfassen, ist offenbar, dass die Bevölkerung der USA in eine Lage gedrängt wird, die durchaus zu weiteren schrecklichen Anschläge auf ihr Land führen könnte.

Angesichts dieser Möglichkeit sind die US-Behörden entschlossen, die Diskussion über die Anschläge vom 11. September auf die offizielle Sichtweise zu beschränken, wie sie regelmäßig über die US-Medien verbreitet wird.

Aus vertraulichen Quellen ergibt sich auch, dass Bushs Pläne eines Krieges gegen den Irak ihren Grund hauptsächlich im Wunsch Israels haben, Saddam Hussein zu entfernen. Tel Aviv sieht Hussein als reale Bedrohung an und hat diese Land schon früher angegriffen.

Es gibt zudem Indizien dafür, dass Iraks Erdölressourcen im Falle eines Sturzes der Regierung Hussein durch US-Truppen unter die Kontrolle eines Konsortiums amerikanischer Erdölgesellschaften kommen, die die Bush-Regierung so begeistert unterstützen.

Pullach, 5. April 2002

Translation

Hints for months

Experts talk about "Failure of the secret service"

MUNICH, 11 September [2001]. According to this newspaper, more than six months ago, western and near eastern news media received information and hints regarding planned attacks on "American and Israeli symbols, which stand out" by hijacked airplanes, not only in the United States.

According to the German secret service, the American, Israeli and apparently also the British secret services had adequate warnings. The American services had taken these warning seriously and increased the secret service measurements for the investigation. There have been disagreements, however, in regard to the method of defense against these kinds of attacks.

The technical secret service, National Security Agency (NSA), would have been after these hints for at least the past three months with the help of the so-called "Echelon" espionage systems--a worldwide network of 120 satellites, which monitors international data communications. Israeli services would also have had information about Arab terror groups planning to hijack airplanes in Europe to attack Israeli goals in Tel Aviv and other coastal cities. In the context of the arising fear of airplane hijacks, Israel had secretly implemented an X-ray machine--developed by one of Philips daughter companies--at the Tel Aviv airport, which in contrast to the conventional systems analyzes all the chemical elements and is the first airport security system that determines all known explosives, even if they are carried separately or exist sparsely.

The German secret service now fears that in the next days terrorists would hijack airplanes in Europe and the Near East. According to the German information service: "There is no complete protection from the defense point of view against such terrorists."

Richard Tomlinson, one of the former employees of the British foreign secret service MI6, said to this newspaper, he could not imagine that the secret services would not have had any hints and tips about a planned attack. "If they calculate only two terrorists for each crashed airplane there should be a bigger organization, which has planned it. This should have been noticed by the secret services." Thomson talked about an "obvious total failure of the secret services".

Seit Monaten Hinweise

Fachleute sprechen von „Versagen der Geheimdienste“

MÜNCHEN, 11. September. Westliche und nahöstliche Nachrichtendienste sollen nach dieser Zeitung vorliegenden Informationen schon seit mehr als sechs Monaten Hinweise darauf erhalten haben, daß Attentäter mit entführten Flugzeugen Anschläge auf „herausragende Symbole amerikanischer und israelischer Kultur“ nicht nur in den Vereinigten Staaten planen.

Aus Kreisen deutscher Sicherheitsbehörden ließ es, entsprechende Warnungen hätten amerikanischen, israelischen und angeblich auch britischen Geheimdiensten vorgelegen. Innerhalb der amerikanischen Dienste seien die Warnungen zwar ernst genommen und geheimdienstliche Aufklärungsmaßnahmen verstärkt worden. Es habe jedoch Uneinigkeit darüber geherrscht, wie man solche Anschläge abwehren könne.

Der technische amerikanische Geheimdienst National Security Agency (NSA) soll seit mindestens drei Monaten diesen Hinweisen mit Hilfe des sogenannten „Echelon“-Spionagesystems, einem weltumfassenden Verbund von 120 Satelliten, der die internationale Datenkommunikation überwacht, nachgegangen sein. Israelischen Diensten sollen auch Informationen darüber vorliegen, daß arabische Terrorgruppen die Entführung westlicher Flugzeuge innerhalb Europas planen, die gegen israelische Ziele in Tel Aviv und andere Küstenstädte gelenkt

werden sollen. In Zusammenhang mit der gestiegenen Furcht vor Flugzeugentführungen hatte Israel schon vor geraumer Zeit in geheim ein von einer Philipps-Tochter entwickeltes Röntgensystem am Flughafen Tel Aviv erprobt, das anders als konventionelle Systeme alle chemischen Elemente darstellt und als erstes Flughafen-Sicherheitssystem alle bekannten Sprengstoffe im Gepäck verlässlich identifizieren kann, auch wenn sie in kleinen Mengen und verteilt transportiert werden.

Deutsche Sicherheitskreise fürchten nun, daß in den kommenden Tagen auch in Europa und nahöstlichen Staaten Flugzeuge von Terroristen entführt werden. Aus Kreisen des Bundesnachrichtendienstes hieß es: „Gegen solche Terroristen gibt es aus der Sicht der Abwehr keinen absoluten Schutz“.

Richard Tomlinson, ein ehemaliger Mitarbeiter des britischen Auslandsgeheimdienstes MI 6, sagte dieser Zeitung in München, für ihn wäre es nicht nachvollziehbar, wenn Geheimdienste keinerlei Anhaltspunkte für einen geplanten Anschlag gehabt hätten. „Wenn sie für jedes abgestürzte Flugzeug auch nur zwei Terroristen rechnen, dann muß dahinter eine größere Organisation stehen, die das vorbereitet hat. Diese hätte den Geheimdiensten aber auffallen müssen.“ Tomlinson sprach von einem „offenkundigen völligen Versagen der Geheimdienste“.

The Secret Downing Street Memo

SECRET AND STRICTLY PERSONAL - UK EYES ONLY

From: Matthew Rycroft
Date: 23 July 2002
S 195 /02

cc: Defence Secretary, Foreign Secretary, Attorney-General, Sir Richard Wilson, John Scarlett, Francis Richards, CDS, C, Jonathan Powell, Sally Morgan, Alastair Campbell

IRAQ: PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING, 23 JULY

Copy addressees and you met the Prime Minister on 23 July to discuss Iraq.

This record is extremely sensitive. No further copies should be made. It should be shown only to those with a genuine need to know its contents.

John Scarlett summarized the intelligence and latest JIC assessment. Saddam's regime was tough and based on extreme fear. The only way to overthrow it was likely to be by massive military action. Saddam was worried and expected an attack, probably by air and land, but he was not convinced that it would be immediate or overwhelming. His regime expected their neighbors to line up with the U.S. Saddam knew that regular army morale was poor. Real support for Saddam among the public was probably narrowly based.

C reported on his recent talks in Washington. There was a perceptible shift in attitude. Military action was now seen as inevitable. Bush wanted to remove Saddam, through military action, justified by the conjunction of terrorism and WMD. But the intelligence and facts were being fixed around the policy. The NSC had no patience with the UN route, and no enthusiasm for publishing material on the Iraqi regime's record. There was little discussion in Washington of the aftermath after military action.

CDS said that military planners would brief CENTCOM on 1-2 August, Rumsfeld on 3 August and Bush on 4 August.

The two broad US options were:

(a) Generated Start. A slow build-up of 250,000 US troops, a short (72 hour) air campaign, then a move up to Baghdad from the south. Lead time of 90 days (30 days preparation plus 60 days deployment to Kuwait).

(b) Running Start. Use forces already in theatre (3 x 6,000), continuous air campaign, initiated by an Iraqi casus belli. Total lead time of 60 days with the air campaign beginning even earlier. A hazardous option.

The US saw the UK (and Kuwait) as essential, with basing in Diego Garcia and Cyprus critical for either option. Turkey and other Gulf states were also important, but less vital. The three main options for UK involvement were:

(i) Basing in Diego Garcia and Cyprus, plus three SF squadrons

(ii) As above, with maritime and air assets in addition.

(iii) As above, plus a land contribution of up to 40,000, perhaps with a discrete role in Northern Iraq entering from Turkey, tying down two Iraqi divisions.

The Defence Secretary said that the US had already begun "spikes of activity" to put pressure on the regime. No decisions had been taken, but he thought the most likely timing in US minds for military action to begin was January, with the timeline beginning 30 days before the US Congressional elections.

The Foreign Secretary said he would discuss this with Colin Powell this week. It seemed clear that Bush had made up his mind to take military action, even if the timing was not yet decided. But the case was thin. Saddam was not threatening his neighbours, and his WMD capability was less than that of Libya, North Korea or Iran. We should work up a plan for an ultimatum to Saddam to allow back in the UN weapons inspectors. This would also help with the legal justification for the use of force.

The Attorney-General said that the desire for regime change was not a legal base for military action. There were three possible legal bases: self-defence, humanitarian intervention, or UNSC authorisation. The first and second could not be the base in this case. Relying on UNSCR 1205 of three years ago would be difficult. The situation might of course change.

The Prime Minister said that it would make a big difference politically and legally if Saddam refused to allow in the UN inspectors. Regime change and WMD were linked in the sense that it was the regime that was producing the WMD. There were different strategies for dealing with Libya and Iran. If the political context were right, people would support regime change. The two key issues were whether the military plan worked and whether we had the political strategy to give the military plan the space to work.

On the first, CDS said that we did not know yet if the US battleplan was workable. The military were continuing to ask lots of questions.

For instance, what were the consequences, if Saddam used WMD on day one, or if Baghdad did not collapse and urban warfighting began? You said that Saddam could also use his WMD on Kuwait. Or on Israel, added the Defence Secretary.

The Foreign Secretary thought the US would not go ahead with a military plan unless convinced that it was a winning strategy. On this, US and UK interests converged. But on the political strategy, there could be US/UK differences. Despite US resistance, we should explore discreetly the ultimatum. Saddam would continue to play hard-ball with the UN.

John Scarlett assessed that Saddam would allow the inspectors back in only when he thought the threat of military action was real.

The Defence Secretary said that if the Prime Minister wanted UK military involvement, he would need to decide this early. He cautioned that many in the US did not think it worth

going down the ultimatum route. It would be important for the Prime Minister to set out the political context to Bush.

Conclusions:

(a) We should work on the assumption that the UK would take part in any military action. But we needed a fuller picture of US planning before we could take any firm decisions. CDS should tell the US military that we were considering a range of options.

(b) The Prime Minister would revert on the question of whether funds could be spent in preparation for this operation.

(c) CDS would send the Prime Minister full details of the proposed military campaign and possible UK contributions by the end of the week.

(d) The Foreign Secretary would send the Prime Minister the background on the UN inspectors, and discreetly work up the ultimatum to Saddam.

He would also send the Prime Minister advice on the positions of countries in the region especially Turkey, and of the key EU member states.

(e) John Scarlett would send the Prime Minister a full intelligence update.

(f) We must not ignore the legal issues: the Attorney-General would consider legal advice with FCO/MOD legal advisers.

(I have written separately to commission this follow-up work.)

MATTHEW RYCROFT

(Rycroft was a Downing Street foreign policy aide)

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Part One -
Prelude to Disaster

The “Axis of Evil”: Chronology

2000

Week of August 8

It was the tenth anniversary of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait; AlaHussein Ali, who led Kuwait's puppet government during the occupation, filed suit against Saddam Hussein for compelling him to collaborate with Iraqi forces.

Week of August 15

British and American warplanes again bombed Iraq, just a few days after President Hugo Chávez of Venezuela visited the country; the airstrikes destroyed a warehouse used to store food acquired in the UN oil-for-food program.

Week of August 22

American and British planes bombed Iraq.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2000-08-22.html> - 20030929222958-4892463741

Week of August 29

Iraq said it will not cooperate with a new set of arms inspectors.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2000-08-29.html> - 20030929223020-8308389357

Week of September 5

The U.S. and Britain bombed Iraq.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2000-09-05.html> - 20030929223040-6408940686

Week of November 7

Britain and the United States bombed Iraq again.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2000-11-07.html> - 20030929223210-9079080784

2001

Week of January 16

British prime minister Tony Blair got hit with a tomato by a protestor, upset about the continued sanctions on Iraq which was bombed again by the United States and Britain.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-01-16.html> - 20030929223237-1357967041

Week of January 23

Iraq announced the donation of 100 million euros to help the poor people of America.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-01-23.html> - 20030929223240-0974958706

Week of February 20

It was “foreign-policy week” at the White House: President Bush went down to Mexico for a visit; he personally authorized what he called a “routine” bombing of five Iraqi anti-aircraft sites; he appointed John D. Negroponte to be his ambassador to the United Nations. Negroponte was ambassador to Honduras in the early 1980s, where he helped orchestrate Ronald Reagan's covert war against

Nicaragua.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-02-20.html> - 20030929232516-58007838832

Week of February 27

Most of the “smart” bombs dropped on Iraq the previous week missed their targets, the Pentagon admitted.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-02-27.html> - 20030929232602-4161872788

Week of March 6

Secretary of State Colin Powell traveled to the Middle East and proposed easing the ten-year-old sanctions on Iraq that disproportionately harm innocent civilians.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-03-06.html> - 20030929232613-9637902578

Week of April 3

A U.S. warplane bombed targets in Iraq; a U.S. spy plane collided with a Chinese fighter jet but landed safely in China.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-04-03.html> - 20030929233056-3452254930

Week of July 3

American and British warplanes bombed Iraq again, killing three people.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-07-03.html> - 20030929233540-1517788049

Week of August 14

American warplanes bombed Iraq.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-08-14.html> - 20030929233603-6646245521

Week of August 21

American warplanes bombed Iraq.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-08-21.html> - 20030929233610-9087264469

Week of September 11

American warplanes bombed Iraq.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-09-11.html> - 20030929233618-8387116347

Week of September 18

Strikes against Iraq were being planned to punish Saddam Hussein for allegedly smuggling millions of dollars to Osama bin Laden.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-09-18.html> - 20030929233626-0406172322

Week of September 25

The United States continued its routine bombing of Iraq.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-09-25.html> - 20030929233627-6137019428

Week of November 20

Iraq fired a mortar shell at Kuwait.<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-11-20.html> - 20030929233929-6218282786

Week of December 25

Bush Administration officials told reporters they tried as hard as they could to blame Iraq

for the recent anthrax attacks, but the evidence kept pointing back to America.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2001-12-25.html> - 20030929235219-2045352998

2002

Week of January 22

The Bush Administration was said to be actively planning a covert assault on Iraq.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-01-22.html> - 20030930073049-5577862726

Week of February 5

President Bush, in his first State of the Union address, identified Iran, Iraq, and North Korea as an "axis of evil." <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-02-05.html> - 20030929235434-7340306057

Week of February 19

Secretary of State Colin Powell told the Senate that President Bush had decided to overthrow Iraq's Saddam Hussein but had not yet settled on a strategy and was considering his options. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-02-19.html> - 20030929235457-9017225685

The administration was reportedly planning to create an "inspection crisis" by demanding that Iraq admit arms inspectors and then using the expected refusal to justify an attack. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-02-19.html> - 20030929235458-1046923938

Former Vice President Al Gore said Iraq was a "virulent threat" and called for a "final reckoning." <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-02-19.html> - 20030929235458-7535283616

Week of March 12

A document describes situations in which nuclear weapons might be used in a first strike on Iraq, Iran, Syria, Libya, or North Korea. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-03-12.html> - 20030929235551-3377257982

Week of March 19

Preparing for a potential strike against Iraq, the Bush Administration sent Vice President Dick Cheney on a visit to Saudi Arabia to summon support from the region's leaders. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-03-19.html> - 20030929235554-4390930252

Week of April 2

At a meeting of the Arab League in Beirut, the assembled leaders agreed to endorse Saudi Arabia's proposal for peace with Israel; Iraq recognized Kuwait's sovereignty and promised not to invade it again; Saudi crown prince Abdullah publicly kissed an Iraqi official. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-04-02.html> - 20030929235825-0646970779

Week of April 30

"Saudi Arabia made it clear," Bush said, "and has made it clear publicly, that they will not use oil as a weapon." Senior Bush Administration officials told reporters they were still hoping to invade Iraq but acknowledged that Ariel Sharon's invasion of the West Bank, which was getting high ratings in Israel, had put off the war until early next year; they estimated that the new war, which until recently was on the Fall schedule, would require the use of up to 250,000 troops. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-04-30.html> - 20030930000740-6369014389

Week of August 6

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee opened hearings on whether to invade Iraq, which this week invited United Nations arms inspectors to Baghdad for talks.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-08-06.html> - 20030930003101-7315656164

Senator Trent Lott claimed that President Bush does not need congressional approval to invade Iraq since he was given the authority last fall to pursue military action against Al Qaeda. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-08-06.html> - 20030930003102-8737767777

The senator said he "suspects" there are Al Qaeda elements in Iraq.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-08-06.html> - 20030930003103-8087533311

Week of August 13

A spokesman for Representative Tom DeLay, who wrote the provision of the antiterrorism law that authorizes such threats, said "this is just an effective tool, and we have said numerous times that we have to do whatever it takes to protect our service members from this rogue court." Vice President Dick Cheney told Iraqi opposition leaders that the United States was committed to overthrowing Saddam Hussein and installing a democratic replacement, who would then be treated as a major ally.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-08-13.html> - 20030930003147-8959632050

German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder announced he was opposed to an American war in Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-08-13.html> - 20030930003148-0973097506

House majority leader Dick Arney observed that an unprovoked attack on Iraq would violate international law: "It would not be consistent with what we have been as a nation or what we should be as a nation." The Justice Department said it would not use mailmen to spy on citizens as part of TIPS, its Terror Information and Prevention System. "And we don't think it's appropriate for the European Union to prevent other countries from signing them." <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-08-13.html> - 20030930003149-9963190733

Week of August 20

Senior military officers revealed to the press that the Reagan Administration continued to provide military support to Iraq during its war with Iran even after the administration learned that Iraq was using chemical weapons; Iraq's past use of chemical weapons has been cited repeatedly by President Bush as justification for an invasion.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-08-20.html> - 20030930003218-7124606286

Brent Scowcroft, the former national security adviser to President George W. Bush, wrote an article in the *Wall Street Journal* warning President George W. Bush not to start a war with Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-08-20.html> - 20030930003220-9149792025

Generals Norman Schwarzkopf and Wesley Clark also said they opposed a unilateral invasion of Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-08-20.html> - 20030930003222-4240436904

Week of August 27

"Obviously, to the extent that, you know, our friends promote democracy, that's important," President Bush responded, and assured the American public that Musharraf is "still tight with us in the war against terror, and that's what I appreciate." Lawyers for President Bush determined that he can launch an attack on Iraq without approval from Congress, since the

permission his father received in 1991 to engage in the Persian Gulf War remains in effect. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-08-27.html> - 20030930003319-1651739900

Week of September 3

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said President Bush had not yet decided whether to invade Iraq and it was important for Americans to “engage in a somewhat elevated, thoughtful discussion about what free people ought to do, given the circumstances of the 21st century.” Secretary Rumsfeld compared President Bush to Winston Churchill and said Saddam Hussein was acting like Adolf Hitler. British historians begged to differ. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-09-03.html> - 20030930003357-5488223991

President Bush had lunch with Prince Bandar bin Sultan at his ranch in Crawford, Texas, and tried unsuccessfully to convince the Saudi ambassador that America must make war on Iraq; the President also telephoned Crown Prince Abdullah and pledged “eternal friendship” with the House of Saud. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-09-03.html> - 20030930003421-5176159054

Week of September 10

President George W. Bush and British Prime Minister Tony Blair got together at Camp David to talk about Iraq; at a news conference both men cited a satellite photo showing recent construction activity at an old Iraqi nuclear site as evidence that they must invade Iraq now. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-09-10.html> - 20030930003458-4902979100

President Bush compared Saddam Hussein to a crawfish and said he was “stiffing the world.” Bush and Blair also mentioned a 1998 report by the International Atomic Energy Agency and said Iraq could be six months away from developing nuclear weapons. “I don't know what more evidence we need,” Bush said. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-09-10.html> - 20030930003459-2043619406

In fact, the report said Iraq had been 6 to 24 months away from developing the bomb *prior* to the Gulf War and the subsequent weapons inspections, but there was no evidence that Iraq had retained the physical capability to develop nuclear weapons now. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-09-10.html> - 20030930003508-0660443699

An IAEA spokesman pointed out that Bush had also misinterpreted the satellite photo: “There is no new information about any Iraqi nuclear activity.” A White House official later admitted that mistakes had been made. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-09-10.html> - 20030930003509-1802113579

The leaders of Russia, France, Germany, and China all refused to support President Bush's plan to attack Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-09-10.html> - 20030930003509-1988541111

Nelson Mandela said he was “appalled” by the United States' threats to attack Iraq and said America was “introducing chaos in international affairs.” Congress, which convened briefly in New York for the first time since 1790 to commemorate September 11, promised weeks of hearings on the war issue. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-09-10.html> - 20030930003511-5636748738

Week of September 17

President Bush addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations and demanded that

something be done about Iraq; he also announced that America was rejoining UNESCO. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-09-17.html> - 20030930003545-9799250858

Democrats in Congress were worried about the political cost of opposing President Bush's obsession with attacking Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-09-17.html> - 20030930003549-0706457812

Week of September 24

Iraq agreed to re-admit United Nations weapons inspectors without conditions, but the White House denounced the offer as a stalling tactic and insisted inspections would never work anyway. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-09-24.html> - 20030930003627-8889056074

The Pentagon presented the President with detailed invasion plans, and Saudi Arabia agreed to allow American forces to attack Iraq from bases there, but only if the United Nations blesses the war. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-09-24.html> - 20030930003628-9887295980

Congressional Democrats explained they were reluctant to oppose the war with Iraq because of the November election.

Week of October 1

Prime Minister Tony Blair finally presented his famous "dossier" on Iraq, which largely amounted to a compilation of material from defectors and nongovernmental organizations that has long been public domain. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-01.html> - 20030930004423-1062287583

Germany, Belgium, and Russia all said the dossier failed to justify an attack on Iraq; Russian foreign minister Igor Ivanov dismissed Blair's presentation as a "propaganda furor" and called for a return of weapons inspectors. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-01.html> - 20030930004424-3410279670

Professor Richard Dawkins, the Oxford biologist, said in response to the report that the British "have every right to feel degraded and humiliated at our government's cringing subservience to the illiterate, uncouth, unelected cowboy in the White House." British newspapers have taken to calling Blair "Bush's poodle." The International Atomic Energy Agency disputed President Bush's assertions that Iraq could build a nuclear bomb within months if it obtained fissile material: "I don't know where they have determined that Iraq has retained this much weaponization capability, because when we left in December 1998 we had concluded that we had neutralized their nuclear-weapons program." <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-01.html> - 20030930004425-9865426787

"There is no evidence in our view that can be substantiated on Iraq's nuclear-weapons program," he continued. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-01.html> - 20030930004427-0552584792 "If anybody tells you they know the nuclear situation in Iraq right now, in the absence of four years of inspections, I would say that they're misleading you because there isn't solid evidence out there." ; Rep. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-01.html> - 20030930004428-6589726009

Mike Thompson of California and Rep. Jim McDermott of Washington traveled to Baghdad hoping to persuade Iraqi officials to submit to new weapons inspections and thus prevent the war; Mr. McDermott said he was suspicious of attempts by the White House to tie the

Iraqis to Al Qaeda and flatly stated on television, "I think the President would mislead the American people." Senator Trent Lott replied that McDermott "needs to come home and keep his mouth shut." [http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-01.html - 20030930004442-3381846851](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-01.html-20030930004442-3381846851)

The White House retreated from language in its first proposal for the congressional resolution on Iraq that would have given the President virtually unlimited authority to make war in the Middle East, and President Bush backed away from his attacks on the Senate's patriotism. [http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-01.html - 20030930004444-0359925580](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-01.html-20030930004444-0359925580)

Week of October 8

A new poll found that most Americans were opposed to invading Iraq if it means significant Iraqi civilian casualties; a majority of those polled also said they were more concerned about the economy than about Saddam Hussein's putative weapons of mass destruction, and that Congress should be more critical of President Bush's war plans. [http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-08.html - 20030930004535-7126942964](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-08.html-20030930004535-7126942964)

Senate majority leader Tom Daschle said he probably would support a Senate resolution authorizing President Bush to attack Iraq. [http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-08.html - 20030930004535-6917210006](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-08.html-20030930004535-6917210006)

Hans Blix, the head of the United Nations' inspection commission, negotiated a deal with Iraq to allow the return of weapons inspectors within two weeks. [http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-08.html - 20030930004535-5498775307](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-08.html-20030930004535-5498775307)

President Bush said, "all of us recognize the military option is not the first choice," and he threatened to invade Iraq anyway if the Security Council didn't do as it was told. [http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-08.html - 20030930004535-4283955158](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-08.html-20030930004535-4283955158)

Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia denounced the rush to war with Iraq as "blind and improvident," a perversion of the congressional power to declare war, which was reserved to Congress to forestall "the most oppressive of all kingly oppressions," that of "involving and impoverishing their people in wars pretending generally if not always that the good of the people was the object." [http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-08.html - 20030930004542-5841990590](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-08.html-20030930004542-5841990590)
[http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-08.html - 20030930004617-7666824494](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-08.html-20030930004617-7666824494)

Week of October 15

George Tenet, director of central intelligence, sent a letter to Congress in which he appeared to undercut the President's assertions about the purported Iraqi threat, arguing it was very unlikely that Iraq would supply terrorists with weapons of mass destruction or attempt to attack the United States, except in extreme circumstances, such as an American invasion. [http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-15.html - 20030930004635-9667015962](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-15.html-20030930004635-9667015962)

Current and former intelligence officials in the CIA, the FBI, and the energy department complained that President Bush's case against Iraq was largely false: "Basically, cooked information is working its way into high-level pronouncements," said Vincent Cannistraro, the former head of CIA counter-intelligence. [http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-15.html - 20030930004635-9846483648](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-15.html-20030930004635-9846483648)

"And there's a lot of unhappiness about it in intelligence, especially among analysts at the

CIA." The Iraqi government gave reporters a tour of Al Furat, an old industrial site that President Bush claimed was being used to develop nuclear weapons.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-15.html> - 20030930004636-4870840646

Iraqi citizens were preparing to vote "yes" in a referendum on Saddam Hussein's continued rule; the ballot, which voters must sign, would contain one question: "Do you agree that Saddam should remain president?" Baath Party leaders selected as their campaign theme song Whitney Houston's "I Will Always Love You."
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-15.html> - 20030930004657-3253687268

Democrats in Congress said they were hoping to "move on" and refocus their election campaigns on the economy and other domestic issues, now that they had given the President what he wanted on Iraq; and they were puzzled by the fact that it wasn't working.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-15.html> - 20030930004704-8726037124

Someone at the Pentagon leaked plans for the long-term military occupation of Iraq after the war. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-15.html> - 20030930004707-4471351365

President Bush said America would never seek to impose its "culture or our form of government" on another country, and said he wanted to liberate Iraq, not occupy it.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-15.html> - 20030930004707-9987094829

Week of October 22

It was reported that the CIA had begun covert operations in Kurdish Iraq, and American officials acknowledged that the CIA had put the wrong man's face on its "wanted" poster for Mullah Muhammad Omar, the former head of the Taliban.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-22.html> - 20030930004721-7212891525

Week of October 29

Lobbyists were giddy at the prospect of a Republican Senate; one anonymous source remarked, "it's the domestic equivalent of planning for postwar Iraq." The Pentagon announced it would set up a new intelligence unit because senior officials were not happy with the reports they were getting on Iraq, especially the judgment that Iraq had no connection with Al Qaeda and that it had no intention of attacking the United States.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-29.html> - 20030930004748-0443907402

The United States, Japan, and South Korea issued a statement warning North Korea that the country would be shunned if it refused to dismantle its nuclear weapons program. President Bush, frustrated that Russia and France still had not submitted to his demands in the Security Council, again threatened to invade Iraq, no matter what.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-29.html> - 20030930004753-4959270039

Bush had earlier explained that Iraq is "unique" because Saddam Hussein had gassed his own people and "thumbed his nose" at the United Nations.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-29.html> - 20030930004754-2939925486

One expert explained that this decision "shows how reasonable the executive branch is." About 100,000 people traveled to Washington, D.C., and circled the White House to protest the coming war with Iraq; it was the largest antiwar demonstration in the capital since the Vietnam era. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-10-29.html> - 20030930004754-1918445073

Week of November 5

American warplanes were practicing bombing runs in southern Iraq, and President Bush declared that Iraq "has made the United Nations look foolish." The European Union unveiled a draft for a new constitution as part of a plan to add 10 new member nations; new names were also being contemplated, including "the United States of Europe." Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former president of France, said "we need a name which gets across our brand." <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-11-05.html> - 20030930004836-6481385277

Week of November 12

France and Russia, after weeks of dicker, voted in favor of a United Nations Security Council resolution on Iraq after the United States agreed to change the word 'and' to 'or' and the word 'secure' to 'restore'. "This would be the 17th time that we expect Saddam to disarm," said President George W. Bush. "This time we mean it. This time it's for real." American officials claimed the resolution was a "mousetrap" that gives the U.S. the right to go to war unilaterally; Europeans pointed to assurances from American diplomats that the document contained "no hidden triggers." President Bush settled on a war plan for Iraq that would include a short air campaign followed by rapid ground operations involving about 250,000 troops. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-11-12.html> - 20030930004855-3097324489

Week of November 19

One day after Iraq's parliament rejected the terms of the Security Council resolution calling for resumed weapons inspections, a letter from Iraqi foreign minister Naji Sabri agreeing to the demands was delivered to the United Nations.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-11-19.html> - 20030930004931-5068284192

A group of medical experts estimated that 500,000 people, mostly civilians, would probably die as a result of an American invasion of Iraq.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-11-19.html> - 20030930004939-0681952030

President Bush was asked what would constitute a "material breach" of the new Security Council resolution on Iraq: "Zero tolerance," Bush replied.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-11-19.html> - 20030930004940-2380195311

The FBI warned that Al Qaeda might be planning a "spectacular" attack; the Bush Administration was annoyed at the FBI for releasing the warning, and Senator Bob Graham attacked the administration for ignoring Al Qaeda in its obsession with invading Iraq.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-11-19.html> - 20030930004946-4302549930

The Pentagon hired actors to play hecklers in a fake Arab town that was set up in southern California to help troops prepare for the Iraqi invasion.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-11-19.html> - 20030930004958-7827216207

Week of November 26

American soldiers were practicing their invasion tactics just a few miles from the Kuwait-Iraq border. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-11-26.html> - 20030930005027-2160354148

Week of December 3

United Nations weapons inspectors began their work in Iraq. Among the first installations to be inspected were Al Dawrah and Al Nasr, two factories that Tony Blair and George W.

Bush, citing satellite photographs, had claimed were sites of renewed production of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. Inspectors found nothing but ruins.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-03.html> - 20030930005651-4492154125

American forces were preparing for large-scale war games in Qatar, which is expected to be the base for command and control operations during the invasion of

Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-03.html> - 20030930175036-1686934251

Week of December 10

Iraq delivered its 12,000-page weapons declaration to the United Nations, and American officials said they would be ready to mount an invasion by next month.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-10.html> - 20030930005858-2905730077

General Amir al-Saadi, one of Saddam Hussein's closest advisers, challenged the United States to come up with proof that Iraq has resumed nuclear-, biological-, or chemical-weapons programs. "We don't understand the rush to judgment," the general said. "A superpower should study and take its time in judging, especially as everyone is looking on as it prepares for a huge military campaign, for an aggression against Iraq. It should behave wisely." <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-10.html> - 20030930005858-0525586004

President Bush said America would make the final decision as to whether Iraq was telling the truth, and he noted "this is not a court of law." Administration officials said they were "disappointed" that North Korea had refused to allow inspections of its nuclear-weapons program. Ari Fleischer, the White House spokesman, rejected any comparison with the Iraqi situation and said there was no double standard for weapons of mass destruction. "Not every policy," he said, "needs to be put into a photocopier."

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-10.html> - 20030930005858-1156583831

Iraqis were amused by the inspection of three gin factories by United Nations weapons inspectors, and reporters were relieved to discover that Iraq's liquor stores were well stocked. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-10.html> - 20030930005928-2563056455

Week of December 17

Iraq was upset that the United States took possession of the only copy of its weapons declaration that was given to the United Nations Security Council; Norway and Syria, nonpermanent members of the council, complained they would receive only edited versions of the document. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-17.html> - 20030930010013-8780586783

The U.S. warned that it reserves the right to use nuclear weapons on Iraq if necessary.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-17.html> - 20030930010013-3585147195

Week of December 24

Secretary of State Colin Powell declared that Iraq had already committed a "material breach" of the latest Security Council resolutions by failing to disclose information about its putative weapons-of-mass-destruction programs.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-24.html> - 20030930010034-8369400889

Powell was described by one widely-quoted Republican as having shown "the talons of the dove." America agreed after many requests, to share intelligence on suspected Iraqi arms

sites with the United Nation's weapons inspectors, who kept insisting their work had only just begun. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-24.html> - 20030930010034-8600710044

The United States edited Iraq's weapons declaration before distributing it to other members of the U.N. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-24.html> - 20030930010034-9509975171

The Security Council removed the names of 150 companies that were listed as contributors to Iraq's arms programs. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-24.html> - 20030930010035-2031874527

Week of December 31

The Bush Administration revealed it was preparing a comprehensive strategy of political and economic measures to pressure North Korea into backing down from its aggressive pursuit of additional nuclear weapons, although Secretary of State Colin Powell refused on television to characterize the situation as a "crisis." Administration officials privately admitted it was difficult to explain why it is necessary to go to war with Iraq, where United Nations weapons inspectors have the run of the country, while counseling patience and diplomacy with North Korea, which has threatened "uncontrollable catastrophe" and "merciless punishment" for the United States, and which just announced the expulsion of U.N. inspectors. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-31.html> - 20030930010128-7290117962

Iraq shot down an American Predator drone, and allied jets bombed a command-and-control post near Tallil. "The evil criminals in the evil American administration and its humble servant Britain added a new crime to their black record against civilization and humanity and the houses of God," said the official Iraqi news agency. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2002-12-31.html> - 20030930010134-5570809427

2003

Week of January 14

Administration officials asked a federal judge to deny Jose Padilla, the alleged "dirty bomber," access to his lawyer because the presence of a lawyer "would threaten permanently to undermine the military's efforts to develop a relationship of trust and dependency that is essential to effective interrogation." Hans Blix, the head of the United Nations arms-inspections team, acknowledged that no "smoking gun" had been found to prove that Iraq was engaged in the manufacture of illegal chemical or biological weapons but complained that the documents provided by Iraq were incomplete. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-14.html> - 20030930010249-5243142209

Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency which is responsible for nuclear inspections of Iraq, dismissed a crucial bit of President Bush's evidence for an Iraqi nuclear weapons program by concluding that aluminum tubes Iraq tried to import recently were to be used in making rockets rather than gas centrifuges for the enrichment of uranium. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-14.html> - 20030930010249-9626627882

A United Nations report entitled "Likely Humanitarian Scenarios" estimated that an American invasion of Iraq would result in some 500,000 casualties and about 900,000 refugees, who would require food and shelter; up to 3 million Iraqis could require

"therapeutic feeding." The U.S. military admitted it had spammed thousands of Iraqis with email messages urging them to defy Saddam Hussein.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-14.html> - 20030930010256-1411612284

Iraqi dissidents met with President Bush, who told them he favored a quick transition to democracy in Iraq after a short military occupation. Ari Fleischer, the White House spokesman, made a point of saying the president still hadn't decided whether or not to invade Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-14.html> - 20030930010256-5650003815

Bush Administration sources said they had largely completed their plans for administering Iraq after the war and securing the Iraqi oil fields. Colin Powell recently stated that the goal was to "protect those fields and make sure that they are used for the benefit of the people of Iraq." <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-14.html> - 20030930010256-9969567103

Week of January 21

United Nations weapons inspectors discovered 11 empty chemical warheads in southern Iraq; the inspectors said the warheads were not included in Iraq's weapons declaration, but Iraqi officials said they were. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-21.html> - 20030930010316-4206625516

Inspectors also searched the private homes of two Iraqi scientists, one of whom was upset that his clothing and his wife's medical X-rays were examined. The inspectors later expressed surprise that the Bush Administration was making such a big deal out of the empty warheads, which have a range of 12 miles; Hans Blix, the head of the U.N. team, said the warheads were not important, and a French diplomat agreed: "I have only one thing to say — empty." <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-21.html> - 20030930010316-0378304752

American officials said they thought "the moment of truth" on Iraq would come in early to mid-February. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-21.html> - 20030930010316-6626993233

Week of January 28

United Nations weapons inspectors presented their interim report on Iraq's compliance with Security Council resolution 1441. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-28.html> - 20030930010344-7527289213

Hans Blix, one of the chief inspectors, complained that Iraq had failed to provide important information about its weapons programs. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-28.html> - 20030930010346-3224960699

Mohamed ElBaradei, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, said his inspectors had found no evidence that Iraq has restarted its nuclear-weapons program. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-28.html> - 20030930010347-5879227087

"Is Iraq complying, yes or no? If the answer is only partially yes," said White House spokesman Ari Fleischer, "then the answer is no." Bush Administration officials were very upset over France and Germany's latest statements condemning America's war plans and their continued unwillingness to support an American invasion of Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-28.html> - 20030930010348-8549220619

Rumors were circulating among defense analysts that the Pentagon was preparing to use nuclear "bunker busters" in the invasion of Iraq.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-28.html> - 20030930010348-9330489825

President Bush said that watching Saddam Hussein was like watching "a rerun of a bad movie." Reporters asked the president when he planned to attack Iraq. "I will let you know," he replied, "when the time has come." Saddam Hussein convened his war cabinet and said: "I want you to know that even when I am not smiling, I am in fact smiling." Saddam also said he rarely has trouble sleeping: "I sleep as soon as I put my head on the pillow." <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-28.html> - 20030930010348-4831578180

King Abdullah of Jordan appeared resigned to the war: "Let us hope that whatever happens between Iraq and the international community is as quick and painless as possible." A movement was afoot in Mexico to remove the "United States" from its official name: the United Mexican States. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-01-28.html> - 20030930010401-2330627295

Week of February 4

President George W. Bush gave a State of the Union address that focused largely on the state of his plans to go to war with Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-04.html> - 20030930010438-9240414301

The President said Secretary of State Colin Powell would soon present to the United Nations Security Council new evidence of Iraq's evil-doing, including its alleged ties to Al Qaeda.

CIA analysts continued to maintain there was no evidence of Iraqi aid to terrorists, and officials at the FBI also said they were baffled by the president's claims -- "We've been looking into this hard for more than a year," said one anonymous source, "and you know what, we just don't think it's there." Hans Blix, head of the United Nations chemical and biological inspections team, rebutted many of the president's reasons for attacking Iraq; Blix said there was no evidence that Iraq was hiding illegal weapons or weapons scientists in neighboring countries, there was no credible evidence of Iraqi intelligence agents posing as scientists, and there was no evidence of Iraqi ties to Al Qaeda. "There are other states where there appear to be stronger links," he said. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-04.html> - 20030930010438-5575256881

Blix also said there had been "no trace" of chemical or biological agents in the many samples his inspectors had taken all across Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-04.html> - 20030930010438-8494104170

Resolutions opposing an American invasion of Iraq were passed in Multnomah County, Oregon; Cleveland, Ohio; Tacoma, Washington; Nederland, Colorado; Amherst, Massachusetts; and Topanga, California. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-04.html> - 20030930010502-9937677699

Week of February 11

Colin Powell presented the United Nations Security Council with America's latest case against Iraq. He played recordings of what he said were intercepted conversations of Iraqis discussing the removal of "forbidden ammo" from weapons sites, and he showed satellite photos in which trucks appeared to be parked next to warehouses.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-11.html> - 20030930010528-7770669462

Powell referred to a “potentially sinister nexus between Iraq and the Al Qaeda terrorist network” but provided no conclusive evidence of collaboration.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-11.html> - 20030930010528-0515449540

“If the Security Council were to allow a dictator to lie and deceive, the Security Council will be weakened.” The British government admitted that its new “intelligence” dossier on Iraq, which purported to provide “up-to-date details of Iraq’s network of intelligence and security” and which Colin Powell cited approvingly in his presentation to the United Nations, was largely plagiarized from various published articles, including one by a student that described Iraqi intelligence activities in 1990 and 1991.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-11.html> - 20030930010528-8703063778

France, Germany, and Belgium vetoed a NATO plan to reinforce Turkey’s defenses in anticipation of an attack from Iraq; American officials were said to be “livid,” and Colin Powell said the action was “inexcusable.” There was talk of a “crisis of credibility.” Ansar al Islam, the militant group that supposedly has links both to Saddam Hussein and Al Qaeda, gave reporters a tour of the camp that Colin Powell identified as a poison factory.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-11.html> - 20030930010529-9904122889

The budget did not include funds for the invasion of Iraq but did propose to make it more difficult for poor families to obtain government handouts.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-11.html> - 20030930010617-1261985950

Week of February 18

Millions of people around the world demonstrated against George W. Bush’s coming war on Iraq. More than a million people rallied in London, and 500,000 gathered at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. There were protests in Amsterdam, Brussels, Barcelona, Melbourne, Paris, Rome, Seoul, Tokyo, and at least 600 other cities.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-18.html> - 20030930010642-8182728640

Al-Jazeera, the popular Arab television station, broadcast another Osama bin Laden tape; Bin Laden, or someone who sounded like him, made the usual denunciations of the United States and called on the Iraqi people to resist the upcoming American invasion. Colin Powell claimed the tape was proof of an alliance between Saddam Hussein and Al Qaeda, even though Osama referred to Saddam as an “apostate.”

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-18.html> - 20030930010642-3129934877

Hans Blix and Mohamed ElBaradei, the chief UN weapons inspectors, gave an updated report to the Security Council and declared they were making good progress and had found no evidence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq; Blix dismissed much of Colin Powell’s presentation before the United Nations last week and said the satellite photographs of weapons installations he featured, could easily depict routine activity.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-18.html> - 20030930010643-1623188236

Nelson Mandela said he was thinking about visiting Iraq.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-18.html> - 20030930010706-4989056379

Week of February 25

Chief United Nations weapons inspector Hans Blix, ordered Iraq to destroy all its Al Samoud 2 missiles after UN tests determined that the missiles exceed the 150-kilometer

range set by the Security Council. The lightest version of the missile, Blix said, has a range of 193 kilometers. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-25.html> - 20030930010714-9826347282

"If Iraq decides to destroy the weapons that were long-range weapons, that's just the tip of the iceberg," said President Bush. "So the idea of destroying a rocket, or two rockets, or however many he's going to destroy, says to me he's got a lot more weapons to destroy." United Nations weapons inspectors complained that the intelligence tips they had been getting from the United States, were "garbage after garbage after garbage." <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-25.html> - 20030930010732-1530388212

Bush Administration officials, apparently concerned that the war in Iraq might not go smoothly, told reporters that Donald Rumsfeld, the secretary of defense, has a five-page list of "war risks" that he keeps in a desk drawer and refers to constantly. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-25.html> - 20030930010734-4346580638

France, Belgium, and Germany agreed to let NATO make preparations for defending Turkey in case of an Iraqi attack. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-25.html> - 20030930010740-4380683668

U.S. and Turkish officials were still discussing Turkey's plan to send troops into northern Iraq to prevent the Kurds from establishing an independent state. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-25.html> - 20030930010741-2179179288

Defense Department officials told reporters that their psychological tactics were more sophisticated than ever; the Air Force, for example, had been broadcasting programs that mimicked the style of local Iraqi programming: "Do not let Saddam Hussein tarnish the reputation of the soldiers any longer," a recent broadcast said. "Saddam uses the military to persecute those who don't agree with his unjust agenda. Make the decision." The officials were hoping to learn from their mistakes in Afghanistan, where 500 radios were airdropped to civilians. None survived impact. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-02-25.html> - 20030930010918-1155302120

Week of March 4

Turkey's parliament rejected a proposal to allow American troops to use Turkish bases for the invasion of Iraq, undoing weeks of bargaining with the United States over a multi-billion-dollar fee. "What more do you want?" said Tayyip Erdogan, the Turkish leader. "It was a completely democratic result. May it be for the best." American officials asked for a "clarification" of the decision, and Yasar Yakis, the Turkish foreign minister, said his government would request a second vote. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-04.html> - 20030930011012-0490250161

Members of the Bush Administration hinted that Russia might have a hard time collecting its Iraqi debts if it failed to support the American war drive: "What we've said is that if you are legitimately concerned about recouping your \$8 billion of debt, and if you are interested in economic opportunities in a liberated Iraq, then it would be helpful if you are part of the prevailing coalition." American diplomats were telling Security Council countries that they risked "paying a heavy price" if they didn't vote for war with Iraq, although Ari Fleischer, the White House press secretary, denied that the Administration was trying to bribe countries for war votes: "The president is not offering quid pro quos," he said. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-04.html> - 20030930011033-4400354255

The United States, Britain, and Spain asked the United Nations Security Council to affirm in a new resolution that Iraq had missed its last chance to disarm.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-04.html> - 20030930011048-1803626850

An American diplomat in Athens, Greece, resigned in protest over the President's policy toward Iraq and said "our fervent pursuit of war with Iraq is driving us to squander the international legitimacy that has been America's most potent weapon of both offense and defense since the days of Woodrow Wilson." Russia's foreign minister threatened to veto the new American resolution on Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-04.html> - 20030930011048-4042268497

Federal officials lowered the terrorist threat level to "yellow" so they could raise it again to "orange" right before the invasion of Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-04.html> - 20030930011049-5284148302

Iraq crushed four Al Samoud 2 missiles with a bulldozer; Hans Blix said the decision to destroy the missiles was a "very significant piece of real disarmament." A pack of dogs attacked six parked cars in Munich. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-04.html> - 20030930011049-2804916974

President George W. Bush declared that making war on Iraq would lead to peace in the Middle East. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-04.html> - 20030930011051-0599209370

Week of March 11

Someone in the Bush Administration told a reporter that the president took the extraordinary step of sitting still by himself — "in solitude, undisturbed" — for ten whole minutes before he walked purposefully down a long hall on a red carpet to his first prime-time press conference in more than a year, where he told the world that he was prepared to launch an invasion of Iraq within days. He was described as "a leader impervious to doubt." Bush said "as we head into the 21st century, when it comes to our security, we really don't need anybody's permission." Asked about the danger of undermining the authority of the United Nations, Bush replied: "I want to work — I want the United Nations to be effective. It's important for it to be a robust, capable body. It's important for its word to mean what they say." Bush asserted that Saddam Hussein "has trained and financed Al Qaeda-type organizations," and he said his job "is to protect America. And that's exactly what I'm going to do. People can ascribe all kind of intentions. I swore to protect and defend the Constitution. That's what I swore to do. I put my hand on the Bible and took that oath. And that's exactly what I am going to do." Bush mentioned the September 11 attacks eight times. Some commentators were surprised by Bush's odd, passionless tone; there was speculation in the *Washington Post* that the president was on drugs.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-11.html> - 20030930011155-1788196790

Coleen Rawley, the famous FBI agent, sent a letter to the bureau's director, and copied the major media, charging that the FBI is unprepared for the wave of terrorist attacks that could come as a result of the invasion of Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-11.html> - 20030930011212-8546701545

President Bush warned Mexico there could be reprisals against Mexican Americans if it failed to support the war on Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-11.html> - 20030930011216-7856117178

The Organization of the Islamic Conference met in Qatar; representatives from Kuwait and Iraq exchanged unpleasantries: "Shut up, you monkey," said the Iraqi, to which the Kuwaiti replied, "Curse be upon your mustache, you traitor." CBS admitted that it hired an actor to read the translation of Saddam Hussein's remarks to Dan Rather in a fake Iraqi accent. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-11.html> - 20030930011219-2590945543

Week of March 18

President George W. Bush went on television and gave Saddam Hussein and his sons 48 hours to leave Iraq; the president recited a long list of Security Council resolutions that "the dictator" had failed to obey, and then he berated the Security Council for refusing to submit to his war agenda. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-18.html> - 20030930011231-9978780948

Bush repeated the discredited charge that Iraq had armed and trained Al Qaeda terrorists, and he even mentioned the "poison factory" that, upon inspection, had no plumbing. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-18.html> - 20030930011231-8811033454

Bush observed that "we are not dealing with peaceful men" and all but issued a declaration of war; he smiled and told the people of Iraq that their liberation was near. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-18.html> - 20030930011232-1613919175

American military personnel were being instructed to bury dead Iraqis with their heads pointing southwest toward Mecca, and White House lawyers were busy trying to come up with a new legal theory to justify the invasion. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-18.html> - 20030930011233-9968794520

American officials were alarmed over an Iraqi drone aircraft that they claimed could be used to deliver anthrax, and they complained that Hans Blix had downplayed the drone in a recent report. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-18.html> - 20030930011233-3350292767

American troops rehearsed their invasion with bulldozers along the Kuwait-Iraq border, and four B-2 Stealth bombers left Missouri for the Middle East. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-18.html> - 20030930011234-5348590776 ; <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-18.html> - 20030930011304-1129719786

It was reported that a group of Iraqi soldiers crossed the Kuwaiti border and attempted to surrender to British forces when they mistook military exercises for an invasion; the British soldiers told them it was too early to surrender and ordered them back across the border. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-18.html> - 20030930011315-3467686347

A panel of military experts convened by the Council on Foreign Relations concluded that the postwar occupation of Iraq would take up to 200,000 American soldiers and would cost at least \$20 billion a year. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-18.html> - 20030930011316-4003642925

Week of March 25

Sitting behind the "HMS Resolute" desk in the Oval Office, George W. Bush addressed the nation on television in a speech laden with theological language and declared that his "work of peace" in Iraq had begun. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html> - 20030930011403-8333646044

Just before his speech began, Bush gave a little shake of his fist and said: "Feel good." A coalition of nations, including Bulgaria, Mongolia, Micronesia, and the Marshall Islands, joined the United States and Britain in what was christened Operation Iraqi Freedom, though most members of the "coalition" were unable to commit actual troops.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html> - 20030930011405-6219038390

"This military action cannot be justified in any way," said President Vladimir Putin of Russia, and Gerhard Schroeder of Germany observed that the president's decision meant "certain death to thousands of innocent men, women, and children." Pope John Paul II said the invasion of Iraq "threatened the destiny of humanity." The United States Congress quickly voted to endorse the president's declaration of war.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html> - 20030930011407-0274166980

Television viewers in America were entranced by the spectacle of large explosions and exciting footage of tanks racing across Iraq's southern desert.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html> - 20030930011408-9733725382

Within a few days, however, coverage was increasingly dominated by battle scenes as Iraqi forces began to offer significant resistance to the American advance toward Baghdad.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html> - 20030930011408-3720037047

American networks offered few images of dead civilians, refugees, or young Iraqi children with burned faces. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html> -

[20030930011409-0669305336](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html)

Iraqi television broadcasted images of several dead American soldiers lying in pools of blood and five American soldiers who were apparently captured near Nasiriya after a maintenance unit took a wrong turn. [http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html)

[25.html](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html) - 20030930011410-7456023396

Trenches full of oil were burning in Baghdad, and several oil wells were reportedly on fire in southern Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html> - 20030930011410-

[7168522061](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html)

It was revealed that Richard Perle, chairman of the Pentagon's Defense Policy Board who for years had argued in favor of a war with Iraq, was hired by Global Crossing to lobby the Defense Department to approve its sale to a Hong Kong billionaire. The previous week, Perle took part in a Goldman Sachs conference call on war-related investment opportunities. The call was entitled "Implications of an Imminent War: Iraq Now, North Korea Next?" Lawyers for Global Crossing, which will pay Perle \$725,000, said they had hired him because he had access to top officials. [http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html)

[25.html](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html) - 20030930011426-4394726931

The Bush Administration requested bids from American companies to participate in the rebuilding of Iraq; Kellogg Brown & Root, a subsidiary of Halliburton, was among the companies that were invited. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html> -

[20030930011439-1376622490](http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html)

The BBC apologized to the White House for broadcasting images of President Bush getting his hair styled and his makeup applied just before he unveiled Operation Iraqi Freedom.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html> - 20030930011445-9148131731

Congress debated next year's budget, which contained nothing to pay for the war in Iraq but did call for more tax cuts for the wealthy, guaranteeing record deficits for at least the next decade. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-03-25.html> - 20030930011455-8731245680

CIA analysts continued to complain to reporters that the Bush Administration was distorting intelligence reports on Iraq to bolster its war policy; analysts were particularly embarrassed when President Bush publicly claimed that Iraq tried to buy uranium from Niger.

Week of April 1

American and British forces in Iraq were slowed in their advance toward Baghdad by severe dust storms and by attacks from Iraqi militias, who were harassing the long, exposed supply lines between Kuwait and the front. American commanders were forced to change their tactics because of the unexpected resistance. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-01.html> - 20030930011526-3794169237

Lt. General William Wallace, commander of Army forces in the Persian Gulf, said "the enemy we're fighting is a bit different than the one we war gamed against." American and British casualties were heavier than expected, and soldiers said they were having a hard time distinguishing Iraqi forces from civilians. "It's not pretty," said one marine. "It's not surgical. You try to limit collateral damage, but they want to fight. Now it's just smash-mouth football." The bombing of Baghdad continued; one reporter described seeing a severed hand, a pile of brains, and the remains of a mother and her three small children who were burned alive in their car after two American missiles landed in a crowded market. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-01.html> - 20030930011531-1072165761

Pentagon officials suggested the missiles could have been fired by the Iraqis. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-01.html> - 20030930011533-9754068745

Bush Administration sources said they were frustrated with the skeptical tone of some recent reporting on the war, and some American troops were becoming impatient with the failure of most Iraqis to show enthusiasm for the invasion. "I expected a lot more people to surrender," one soldier told a reporter. "From all the reports we got, I thought they would all capitulate." <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-01.html> - 20030930011535-8120240231

President George W. Bush declared he was satisfied with the war and said "the Iraqi people have got to know that they will be liberated and Saddam Hussein will be removed, no matter how long it takes." Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain traveled to Camp David to discuss the war with the president and urged him to make peace with Europe. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-01.html> - 20030930011616-6865665822

Belgium's parliament was taking steps to dismiss a war-crimes claim against President George Bush the elder, which was filed last month by seven Iraqi families whose relatives were killed in the 1991 American bombing of a civilian bomb shelter. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-01.html> - 20030930011618-7704078755

Thousands of Muslims from all over the world were traveling to Iraq to fight against the American invasion; an Iraqi general claimed to have 4,000 volunteer suicide bombers from 23 Arab countries. "This is a war for oil and Zionism," said an Egyptian student volunteer.

"I want to help Iraqis, not Saddam. I know I might die. I don't want to kill people but I will if I have to, to protect people like those children with their heads missing."

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-01.html> - 20030930011619-1462270980

Palestinian Islamic Jihad said it had sent suicide bombers to Baghdad "to fulfill the holy duty of defending Arab and Muslim land." One hundred fifty thousand Moroccans demonstrated against the war, chanting "suicide attacks lead to freedom," and there were reports that the Moroccan government had offered to send 2,000 monkeys to Iraq to help clear land mines. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-01.html> - 20030930011645-9997868020

A taxi driver killed four American soldiers when he blew up his car at a checkpoint near the holy city of Najaf, in southern Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-01.html> - 20030930011647-8899985680

A Palestinian exploded in Netanya, Israel, and wounded three dozen people. Islamic Jihad said the attack was a gift to the Iraqi people. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-01.html> - 20030930011648-5580948304

Civilians in Basra, Zubayr, and many other Iraqi cities were without drinking water. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-01.html> - 20030930011651-3822708803

Week of April 2

Officials continued to play down the possibility that any significant weapons of mass destruction would be found in Iraq; one senior White House source speculated that what might turn up were some "precursors" and said Saddam Hussein "couldn't put them together as long as the inspections were going on.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-05-06.html> -20030621210005778337596583442

[*New York Times*]

Week of April 8

Pentagon officials and Army commanders were complaining that Donald Rumsfeld, the Secretary of Defense, had prevented them from deploying enough ground troops to carry out the invasion of Iraq. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-08.html> - 20030930011710-5537623799

"If the tide turns, there's nothing else that keeps his boat afloat." Most of these complaints disappeared soon after American forces completed their drive to Baghdad and made two strikes into the city center. Officials said they had killed more than 2,000 Iraqi fighters and many civilians. "We just wanted to let them know that we're here," said Maj. Gen. Buford C. Blount III. "It was real scary," said one soldier.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-08.html> - 20030930011712-8372616701

Ari Fleischer, the White House spokesman, said "slowly but surely the hearts and minds of the Iraqi people are being won over as they see security increase in their areas, as humanitarian deliveries are stepped up." American officers said they had been studying the Israeli occupation of Palestine for pointers. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-08.html> - 20030930011738-3625561661

Two female Iraqi suicide attackers, one of whom was apparently pregnant, killed three U.S. soldiers at a checkpoint about 120 miles north of Baghdad.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-08.html> - 20030930011739-9030643886

Administration officials continued to characterize the war in Iraq as a “demonstration conflict” aimed at communicating the new reality of international politics.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-08.html> - 20030930011749-0621388781

Some counterterrorism officials expressed surprise that little evidence had emerged of an imminent terrorist attack on the United States in retaliation for the invasion of Iraq.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-08.html> - 20030930011750-0779970132

The Southern Baptist Convention said it had about 800 missionaries ready to deliver relief aid and the word of Jesus to the people of Iraq; and Samaritan's Purse, a group run by the Rev. Franklin Graham, who believes that Islam is “evil and inherently violent,” was preparing relief efforts as well. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-08.html> - 20030930011828-5386722648

Week of April 15

Faced with the unlikelihood of finding any nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons in Iraq, the Bush Administration was beginning to suggest that Saddam Hussein had moved all his weapons of mass destruction to Syria. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-15.html> - 20030930011836-5107884502

President George W. Bush, asked whether Syria had weapons of mass destruction, replied: “I think that we believe there are chemical weapons in Syria, for example, and we will — each situation will require a different response, and of course we're — first things first. We're here in Iraq now, and the second thing about Syria is that we expect cooperation.”
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-15.html> - 20030930011836-6346538235

President Bush and Prime Minister Tony Blair both went on Iraqi television and told the Iraqi people, almost none of whom had electricity, that “the nightmare that Saddam Hussein has brought to your nation will soon be over.”
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-15.html> - 20030930011836-8489025810

Kurds were driving Arab families from their homes in northern Iraq.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-15.html> - 20030930011836-8489025811

Baghdad and other cities in Iraq were in chaos; mobs were looting businesses, government offices, and private homes. “You cannot do everything simultaneously,” said Donald Rumsfeld. “It's untidy. And freedom's untidy. And free people are free to make mistakes and commit crimes.” <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-15.html> - 20030930011846-6982250898

One notable crime was the looting of the National Museum of Iraq, which held a massive collection of ancient artifacts from more than 7,000 years of Mesopotamian civilization. Occupying forces intervened briefly but then left; what was not stolen was destroyed.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-15.html> - 20030930011903-9324628365

The Army Corps of Engineers revealed that the Pentagon contract to fight oil fires in Iraq, which was awarded to Kellogg Brown & Root, a subsidiary of Halliburton, Dick Cheney's most recent private employer, will be worth up to \$7 billion. The contract was given without the usual competitive bidding process. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-15.html> - 20030930011951-6185644825

Week of April 22

Iraqis exercised their newfound freedom to complain, with tens of thousands publicly protesting their conditions and the possibility of a long-term American occupation. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-22.html> - 20030930012000-9131844802

U.S. officials insisted they were not interested in occupying Iraq, but expected to retain four military bases there to be used for future crises. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-22.html> - 20030930012001-8770990458

The White House was said to regard Syria, Cuba, and Libya as members of a "junior varsity axis of evil," but although the administration repeated accusations that Syria was providing sanctuary to Iraqi fugitives, Colin Powell assured the world that Washington has no war plan "right now" to address that country's disobedience. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-22.html> - 20030930012002-9082231320

Another administration official worried about wasting an opportunity in the Middle East: "We have to make it clear that we didn't just come to get rid of Saddam. We came to get rid of the status quo." The United States persuaded some Iraqi civil servants to show up for work with a promise of \$20 for each, and a returning exile declared himself mayor of Baghdad. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-22.html> - 20030930012003-2276239122

Some looters were surrendering stolen goods after learning that a cleric issued an edict forbidding Iraqi wives from having sex with their looter husbands. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-22.html> - 20030930012013-4062873608

The Ministry for Religious Affairs was set on fire, destroying thousands of Korans, some a thousand years old. "When Baghdad fell to the Mongols in 1258, these books survived," said a ministry official. "If you talk to any intellectual Muslims in the world, they are crying right now." A poll found that most Americans believe the war against Iraq will have been worthwhile even if weapons of mass destruction are never found and Saddam Hussein is never captured or killed. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-22.html> - 20030930012014-8768263968

Pizza Hut and Burger King set up their first Iraqi franchises, on a British military base near Basra. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-22.html> - 20030930012038-8939091926

America disabled an oil pipeline that had been carrying 200,000 barrels a day from Iraq to Syria, in flagrant violation of United Nations economic sanctions. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-22.html> - 20030930012040-2833476904

President Bush was anxious for the UN to lift the 12-year-old sanctions against Iraq, so that its oil could be sold to help pay for the country's rebuilding, but the six nations that border Iraq -- Syria, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran, Kuwait, and Jordan -- argued that sanctions should not be removed until a legitimate government, formed by Iraqis, was in place. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-22.html> - 20030930012041-6914190020

The Bechtel Corporation, whose chairman advises President Bush on international-trade issues and whose senior vice president advises Donald Rumsfeld on defense policy, won the first major Iraq reconstruction project, with a value of up to \$680 million. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-22.html> - 20030930012043-0224978608

The Great Sasuke, a professional wrestler who campaigned for a state assembly seat in Japan while wearing his trademark mask, won and vowed to continue wearing his mask: "I won support from voters with this face, and to take it off would be breaking promises." Iraqi doctors said the much-televised rescue of prisoner of war Jessica Lynch from a hospital "was just a big, dramatic show," since her captors had fled before rescuers arrived, leaving only four doctors and two patients, one of whom was paralyzed and connected to an IV drip, to be bound and handcuffed by American forces.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-22.html> - 20030930012059-4586624759

Week of April 27

Anonymous Bush Administration officials were beginning to speak more candidly about the president's rationale for invading Iraq, saying that Iraq's potential as a military threat was less important than its strategic location and the president's desire to make a "global show of power and democracy."

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-05-06.html> - 20030621210005002824017773507
[*Independent.co.uk*]

Week of April 29

The North Koreans admitted they already have nuclear weapons and may test, export, or use them depending on U.S. actions; Donald Rumsfeld thought this might present an opportunity for another "regime change." The U.S. warned Iran not to meddle in Iraq's political affairs and accused the country of sending agents into the south to promote an Iranian model of government; to counter the damage, troops and intelligence officers were asking Iraqi clerics to please issue *fatwas* in support of the American administration of the country. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-29.html> - 20030930012122-0005695947

The U.S. warned Iraqis not to exploit their country's power vacuum by appointing themselves to political positions, and American soldiers arrested the former exile who announced he was the mayor of Baghdad. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-29.html> - 20030930012122-3496760340

Tariq Aziz, Saddam Hussein's foreign minister, negotiated a surrender to Diane Sawyer of ABC News but changed his mind and turned himself in to military officials, who were also holding the former liaison to UN weapons inspectors and a quarter of the 55 "most wanted" Iraqi fugitives. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-29.html> - 20030930012122-2212686829

Bush was feeling nostalgic for Iraq's former information minister, who famously overstated the Baathist defense of Baghdad: "He's my man; he was great." <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-29.html> - 20030930012122-9912492871

Donald Rumsfeld denied that the Bush Administration wished to establish military bases in postwar Iraq and worried that the widely reported story might give other countries the wrong impression. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-29.html> - 20030930012125-9235490331

President Bush told a group of Arab Americans that Iraqis will be free to choose whatever form of government they like, as long as it's a democracy.

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-29.html> - 20030930012125-7906597535 ;
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-29.html> - 20030930012126-4115903450

The White House was pondering ways to punish France for opposing its invasion of Iraq, and noted that when President Bush attends an economic summit meeting in the French Alps in June, he will sleep in Switzerland. <http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-29.html> - 20030930012136-0264951344

President Bush prophesied that the U.S. would find weapons of mass destruction in Iraq but rejected international calls for United Nations inspectors to augment the search.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-29.html> - 20030930012139-1722398305

"On principle, we don't want the United Nations running around Iraq." Hans Blix, the UN weapons inspector, pointed out that "we found as little, but with less cost." Military officials admitted they were holding children in the high-security prison for terrorists at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, even though they had not been accused of any offense, and said they would be detained "until we ensure that they're no longer a threat to the United States." A Florida mother said she accidentally stabbed her 19-year-old son in the buttocks with a 12-inch knife when he wouldn't get out of bed for work.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-04-29.html> - 20030930012139-6318007748

Week of May 1

American soldiers shot and killed 15 Iraqi civilians who were demonstrating against the occupation on Saddam Hussein's birthday; a few days later another demonstration was held to protest the killings, and soldiers shot a few more.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-05-06.html> - 20030621210005730121363421534 [*New York Times*]

Rumsfeld also made a victory tour of Iraq and was photographed autographing a Baghdad street sign that some soldiers had apparently taken as a souvenir.
<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-05-06.html> - 20030621210006594991203557135 [*New York Times*]

Week of May 2

President Bush landed on an aircraft carrier in an S-3B Viking airplane and, clad in a military jumpsuit with the words "Commander-in-Chief" printed on the back, he informed the assembled sailors, who he said were "the best of our country," that the war on Iraq had been won. The Commander-in-Chief, who served as a pilot in the Texas National Guard during the Vietnam War, told reporters that he had briefly flown the airplane. "I miss flying," he said. Few publications mentioned the president's long unexplained failure to report for duty during that period, and his daring arrival was widely hailed as a "Top Gun moment."

<http://www.harpers.org/WeeklyReview2003-05-06.html> - 20030621210005729439942369622 [*New York Times*]

Official Remarks by the President from the *USS Abraham Lincoln* at Sea off the Coast of San Diego, California

[May 1, 2003]

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. Admiral Kelly, Captain Card, officers and sailors of the *USS Abraham Lincoln*, my fellow Americans: Major combat operations in Iraq have ended. In the battle of Iraq, the United States and our allies have prevailed. (*Applause*) And now our coalition is engaged in securing and reconstructing that country.

In this battle, we have fought for the cause of liberty, and for the peace of the world. Our nation and our coalition are proud of this accomplishment -- yet, it is you, the members of the United States military, who achieved it. Your courage, your willingness to face danger for your country and for each other, made this day possible. Because of you, our nation is more secure. Because of you, the tyrant has fallen, and Iraq is free. (*Applause*)

Operation Iraqi Freedom was carried out with a combination of precision and speed and boldness the enemy did not expect, and the world had not seen before. From distant bases or ships at sea, we sent planes and missiles that could destroy an enemy division, or strike a single bunker. Marines and soldiers charged to Baghdad across 350 miles of hostile ground, in one of the swiftest advances of heavy arms in history. You have shown the world the skill and the might of the American Armed Forces. This nation thanks all the members of our coalition who joined in a noble cause. We thank the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom, Australia, and Poland, who shared in the hardships of war. We thank all the citizens of Iraq who welcomed our troops and joined in the liberation of their own country. And tonight, I have a special word for Secretary Rumsfeld, for General Franks, and for all the men and women who wear the uniform of the United States: America is grateful for a job well done. (*Applause*)

The character of our military through history -- the daring of Normandy, the fierce courage of Iwo Jima, the decency and idealism that turned enemies into allies -- is fully present in this generation. When Iraqi civilians looked into the faces of our servicemen and women, they saw strength and kindness and goodwill. When I look at the members of the United States military, I see the best of our country, and I'm honored to be your Commander-in-Chief. (*Applause*)

In the images of falling statues, we have witnessed the arrival of a new era. For a hundred of years of war, culminating in the nuclear age, military technology was designed and deployed to inflict casualties on an ever-growing scale. In defeating Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan, Allied forces destroyed entire cities, while enemy leaders who started the conflict were safe until the final days. Military power was used to end a regime by breaking a nation.

Today, we have the greater power to free a nation by breaking a dangerous and aggressive regime. With new tactics and precision weapons, we can achieve military objectives without directing violence against civilians. No device of man can remove the tragedy from war; yet it is a great moral advance when the guilty have far more to fear from war than the innocent. *(Applause)*

In the images of celebrating Iraqis, we have also seen the ageless appeal of human freedom. Decades of lies and intimidation could not make the Iraqi people love their oppressors or desire their own enslavement. Men and women in every culture need liberty like they need food and water and air. Everywhere that freedom arrives, humanity rejoices; and everywhere that freedom stirs, let tyrants fear. *(Applause)*

We have difficult work to do in Iraq. We're bringing order to parts of that country that remain dangerous. We're pursuing and finding leaders of the old regime, who will be held to account for their crimes. We've begun the search for hidden chemical and biological weapons and already know of hundreds of sites that will be investigated. We're helping to rebuild Iraq, where the dictator built palaces for himself, instead of hospitals and schools. And we will stand with the new leaders of Iraq as they establish a government of, by, and for the Iraqi people. *(Applause)*

The transition from dictatorship to democracy will take time, but it is worth every effort. Our coalition will stay until our work is done. Then we will leave, and we will leave behind a free Iraq. *(Applause)*

The battle of Iraq is one victory in a war on terror that began on September the 11, 2001 -- and still goes on. That terrible morning, 19 evil men -- the shock troops of a hateful ideology -- gave America and the civilized world a glimpse of their ambitions. They imagined, in the words of one terrorist, that September the 11th would be the "beginning of the end of America." By seeking to turn our cities into killing fields, terrorists and their allies believed that they could destroy this nation's resolve, and force our retreat from the world. They have failed. *(Applause)*

In the battle of Afghanistan, we destroyed the Taliban, many terrorists, and the camps where they trained. We continue to help the Afghan people lay roads, restore hospitals, and educate all of their children. Yet we also have dangerous work to complete. As I speak, a Special Operations task force, led by the 82nd Airborne, is on the trail of the terrorists and those who seek to undermine the free government of Afghanistan. America and our coalition will finish what we have begun. *(Applause)*

From Pakistan to the Philippines to the Horn of Africa, we are hunting down Al Qaeda killers. Nineteen months ago, I pledged that the terrorists would not escape the patient justice of the United States. And as of tonight, nearly one-half of Al Qaeda's senior operatives have been captured or killed. *(Applause)*

The liberation of Iraq is a crucial advance in the campaign against terror. We've removed an ally of Al Qaeda, and cut off a source of terrorist funding. And this much is certain: No terrorist network will gain weapons of mass destruction from the Iraqi regime, because the regime is no more. *(Applause)*

In these 19 months that changed the world, our actions have been focused and deliberate and proportionate to the offense. We have not forgotten the victims of September the 11th - the last phone calls, the cold murder of children, the searches in the rubble. With those attacks, the terrorists and their supporters declared war on the United States. And war is what they got. *(Applause)*

Our war against terror is proceeding according to principles that I have made clear to all: Any person involved in committing or planning terrorist attacks against the American people becomes an enemy of this country, and a target of American justice. *(Applause)*

Any person, organization, or government that supports, protects, or harbors terrorists is complicit in the murder of the innocent, and equally guilty of terrorist crimes.

Any outlaw regime that has ties to terrorist groups and seeks or possesses weapons of mass destruction is a grave danger to the civilized world -- and will be confronted. *(Applause)*

And anyone in the world, including the Arab world, who works and sacrifices for freedom has a loyal friend in the United States of America. *(Applause)* Our commitment to liberty is America's tradition -- declared at our founding; affirmed in Franklin Roosevelt's Four Freedoms; asserted in the Truman Doctrine and in Ronald Reagan's challenge to an evil empire. We are committed to freedom in Afghanistan, in Iraq, and in a peaceful Palestine. The advance of freedom is the surest strategy to undermine the appeal of terror in the world. Where freedom takes hold, hatred gives way to hope. When freedom takes hold, men and women turn to the peaceful pursuit of a better life. American values and American interests lead in the same direction: We stand for human liberty. *(Applause)*

The United States upholds these principles of security and freedom in many ways -- with all the tools of diplomacy, law enforcement, intelligence, and finance. We're working with a broad coalition of nations that understand the threat and our shared responsibility to meet it. The use of force has been -- and remains -- our last resort. Yet all can know, friend and foe alike, that our nation has a mission: We will answer threats to our security, and we will defend the peace. *(Applause)*

Our mission continues. Al Qaeda is wounded, not destroyed. The scattered cells of the terrorist network still operate in many nations, and we know from daily intelligence that they continue to plot against free people. The proliferation of deadly weapons remains a serious danger. The enemies of freedom are not idle, and neither are we. Our government has taken unprecedented measures to defend the homeland. And we will continue to hunt down the enemy before he can strike. *(Applause)*

The war on terror is not over; yet it is not endless. We do not know the day of final victory, but we have seen the turning of the tide. No act of the terrorists will change our purpose, or weaken our resolve, or alter their fate. Their cause is lost. Free nations will press on to victory. *(Applause)*

Other nations in history have fought in foreign lands and remained to occupy and exploit. Americans, following a battle, want nothing more than to return home. And that is your direction tonight. *(Applause)* After service in the Afghan -- and Iraqi theaters of war -- after 100,000 miles, on the longest carrier deployment in recent history, you are homeward bound. *(Applause)* Some of you will see new family members for the first time -- 150 babies were born while their fathers were on the Lincoln. Your families are proud of you, and your nation will welcome you. *(Applause)*

We are mindful, as well, that some good men and women are not making the journey home. One of those who fell, Corporal Jason Mileo, spoke to his parents five days before his death. Jason's father said, "He called us from the center of Baghdad, not to brag, but to tell us he loved us. Our son was a soldier."

Every name, every life is a loss to our military, to our nation, and to the loved ones who grieve. There's no homecoming for these families. Yet we pray, in God's time, their reunion will come.

Those we lost were last seen on duty. Their final act on this Earth was to fight a great evil and bring liberty to others. All of you -- all in this generation of our military -- have taken up the highest calling of history. You're defending your country, and protecting the innocent from harm. And wherever you go, you carry a message of hope -- a message that is ancient and ever new. In the words of the prophet Isaiah, "To the captives, 'come out,' -- and to those in darkness, 'be free.'"

Thank you for serving our country and our cause. May God bless you all, and may God continue to bless America. (*Applause*)

END 6:27 P.M. PDT

Russian Military Intelligence Reports from Iraq [March 17-April 8, 2003]

The following reports are a complete English translation of daily Russian military intelligence briefings on military activities in Iraq. It is obvious from reading these reports that U.S. radio and telephone security was almost non-existent and that many important matters were being spoken over lines that were not secure.

Most journalists have neither interest in nor desire to respect confidential matters. Infuriated that Iraqi military units appeared to be equipped with weapons originating in Russia, President Bush indicated that Russia, Syria and Iran were ordered to cease shipping weapons or permitting Iraqi-allied military units to enter that besieged country.

It is not a secret in official Washington circles that the Bush administration had rapidly maturing plans to launch a sudden missile strike at North Korea, one of Bush's "Axis of Evil" targets.

Although senior military and intelligence advisors informed the Bush White House of the probability of stiff and dangerous Iraqi resistance, the President apparently chose his course based more on his strong religious beliefs than on cogent professional advice.

However, in the event that the Iraqi adventure was a technical military success but subsequently developed serious guerrilla warfare and the American public began to lose faith in the Bush policies, there is no doubt that he will promptly blame the military and intelligence sectors for supplying him with "erroneous" and "misleading" information.

These Russian reports are certainly far more informative and accurate than the heavily edited and controlled material now appearing in the various branches of the American media.

The following is the English translation of the IRAQWAR.RU reports based on Russian military intelligence (the Main Intelligence Directorate, or GRU) reports.

[Editor's Note: In some instances, for clarity and usage only, minor editing changes were made. Context, however, remains intact.]

How Secret U.S. Military Messages Were Intercepted by Russian Military Intelligence

The U.S. military used the SINCGARS (Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System) frequency-hopping radios in the field. These radio sets are categorized as Low Probability of Intercept (LPI) Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS) transceivers. The FHSS method is not new: it originated from the Second World War and, simply stated, it employs a narrow band carrier, shifting frequency in a pattern known only to the transmitter and the receiver. The frequency can be changed several hundred times per second.

FHSS military radios are synchronized daily to use the same frequency modulation algorithm. The synchronization process occurs either through a direct physical connection of the radio sets to each other or to a special device known as the programmer. Some radios can also synchronize frequency modulation algorithms via an encrypted transmission of the frequency modulation algorithm in a non-frequency-hopping mode, although this method is generally considered less secure.

Military radios in the U.S. armed forces commonly use encryption and the frequency hopping methods provide an additional layer of security during transmission of the encrypted

signal. An example of a frequency-hopping field VHF/FM transceiver used by U.S. Special Forces would be the Caracal RPM 4740 manufactured by Thales Communications of France.

The Caracal covers the 30 to 87.975 MHz frequency range. It also has 10 programmable simplex or half-duplex channels out of its repertoire of 2,320. Hopping in narrowband (6.4 MHz) and wideband (30 to 87.975 MHz) orthogonal modes, Caracal contains high-grade internal digital encryption and has an output of 1 W. Insertion of frequency and security codes is accomplished using the MA 4073B programmer or MA 4083B fill gun. A reset switch on each radio is used to erase codes rapidly. The synchronization function is broadcast, requiring about 6 seconds. Other features include receive-only selective calling, frequency barring and 'hailing' by fixed-frequency radios when in the hopping mode.

However, security afforded by frequency-hopping methods is very dependant on strict adherence to protocols for operating such radios. The U.S. troops and other operators of frequency-hopping radio sets frequently disregard these protocols. An example would be an artillery unit passing digital traffic in the frequency-hopping mode, which would enable an unauthorized listener to determine the frequency-hopping algorithm and eavesdrop on the transmission.

Even when proper protocols for using frequency-hopping radios are being adhered to, interception and decryption of these signals is still possible. Frequency-hopping interceptors are special advanced reconnaissance wideband receivers capable of simultaneously tracking a large number of frequency-hopping encrypted transmissions even in high background noise environments.

An example of such a reconnaissance device would be the FH-1 frequency-hopping interceptor manufactured by VIDEOTON-MECHLABOR Manufacturing and Development Ltd. of Hungary. The FH-1 frequency-hopping interceptor is a modern reconnaissance system based on parallel signal processing technology.

The equipment has 160 independent receiving channels covering a 4 MHz wide IF band with 25 kHz channel spacing, 60 dB channel selection and 60 dB intermodulation suppression. The 4 MHz wide IF band is the IF output of a special high-speed front-end receiver which has a 20 to 1,000 MHz frequency range.

The digitized output signals of the channels are multiplexed and fed as 1 Mbits/s data to a fast dedicated signal-processing computer. As the processing time of the 160 channels is 200 μ s with the front-end receiver 4 MHz frequency setting time, the processing speed of this interceptor is 4 MHz/200 μ s or 20 GHz/s. This high speed makes it possible to process the complete 30 to 80 MHz ground-to-ground VHF band within a 2.5 ms time slot.

The system's processing algorithm filters out noise spikes and stationary transmissions and in this way hopping transmissions can be classified either in the traditional frequency versus amplitude mode or in a waterfall-like frequency versus time display mode. Optional software modules are available for direction-finding the FH transmission and for controlling a remote follower/jammer.

A special unit of the Russian military intelligence carried out a secret operation in Iraq against the Americans. A veteran of one of the elite units of the Russian army, a participant of the website forum <http://desantura.ru/> yesterday informed about that. This website is dedicated to the various commandos units and military intelligence (GRU) of the Ministry of Defense of the former USSR and Russia. Most of the participants of this forum are the veterans of army special divisions, GRU, or other secret services. One of them, nicknamed as "Alex19711", informed that in 1991, when he was serving in the army, during the first Iraqi campaign "The Desert Storm": "we were gathered several times and given the analysis of preparations and actual combat operations." He learned from general-staff officers of the army, that the forces of the Iraqi antiaircraft defense shot down one American F-117 stealth aircraft. As "Alex19711" marks "While the search teams of the Yankees waited for sand storm to end, two of our non-officer scouting groups of special purpose (RGSPN) took off from the Moscow based military airport, found the

stealth jet, which was shot down, and dismantled all elements of the equipment, which our scientific research institutes were interested in ".

For the first time this confidential GRU operation was mentioned in the book "The Battle for Heavens" written by the Russian journalist and historian Vladimir Kucherenko (his pen-name is Maxim Kalashnikov) published in 2002. As the author wrote "We know that in January 1991 our Osa (antiaircraft defense complex of the Soviet manufacture) destroyed an F-117. The Americans have hidden the details. But we know, that the jet fell in a neutral strip between the armies of Iraq and the units of the western coalition in Arab desert. And the scouting unit of the Main intelligence service of the Joint Staff of USSR (GRU) made a secret raid to it." According to the author, the Russians were interested in particular in the "radio transparent and radio absorbing covering of the plane," and also in the "fairing of onboard radars, and samples of a windshield ".

Despite various details, Vladimir Kucherenko's message on secret GRU operation in Iraq caused serious doubts. His book "The Battle for Heavens" is written as a weird mix of historical genre and fantasy. Besides, it is full of rather odious, nationalist-patriotic style rhetoric. And the author failed to specify a source of the information on this confidential operation in Iraq.

On this background the message of the participant of the <http://desantura.ru/> forum seems much more trustful. Apparently, during the first Iraq campaign he served in one of special units of the Soviet army. Besides, he specifies, whence he knows about the confidential GRU operation. Accordingly, "Alex19711" may be considered as a kind of a witness. Judging from his previous posts in this forum and other Russian-speaking Internet forums he is a real person with a very interesting background. Most likely, his name is Alexander and he was born in 1971. It is known that he is a graduate of the Air - landing armies (VDV) school in the Russian city of Ryazan. Some of his posts give a notion that he lives in the Russian city of Novorosiisk.

Moscow's Unrecognized Role

Moscow never acknowledged its participation in military actions in the Persian Gulf zone in 1991 at the of Baghdad's side. However, from the memoirs of Alexander Belonogov, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR at that time it is known that before the war in Iraq there were thousands of the Soviet experts and advisers in this country. In November, 1990 their number reached close to 5500, in December the same year - 3315. The last of them - " 82 persons took off from Baghdad to Moscow on January, 9," i.e. a week prior to the beginning of the war. There were military experts among them (naturally the employees of embassy the of the apparatus of the military attaché are not counted, for they remained in Iraq through the war.) The exact number of the military experts in the last group of the Soviet citizens, which left Baghdad is unknown, but, according to Belonogov, at the moment of seizing Kuwait there were at least 200 of them in Iraq.

In total, since the autumn of 1958 up to the beginning of 1990 8200 Soviet military experts and advisers worked in Iraq. The Colonel in reserve Ivan Litovkin told about that in his interview to the Krasnaya Zvezda – the edition of the Russian Ministry of Defense in April, 2003. He headed the group of the Soviet military engineers that worked in Iraq in 1973-77.

He also informed that "over 6 thousand Iraqi military servicemen from all the corps of their armed forces have passed training in higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR. The majority of them perfectly knew how to operate the Soviet military

equipment and arms, which were delivered to them and used it in combat operations."

Thousands of Iraqi graduates of the Soviet military educational institutions battled against the Allied forces in 1991 and 2003. Many of them today for certain continue to use the skills gained in the USSR fighting in the lines of numerous guerrilla groups in Iraq.

March 17, 2003, 1848hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow

During the March 14, 2002 emergency meeting, top [Russian] military commanders discussed the situation around Iraq. Reports were presented by the chief of Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff (*GRU GSh*) Col. Gen. Valentine Korabelnikov and the chief of Main Tactical Directorate of the General Staff (*GOU GSh*) Col. Gen. Alexander Rukshin. The *GRU* report contained information of the strength and composition of the U.S. forces and its allies as well as strength and composition of the Iraqi forces.

According to Col. Gen. Korabelnikov, beginning at 1200 on Friday March 14 U.S. forces operate in the high combat readiness state and are capable of initiating combat operations 3-4 hours after they receive orders to such effect. All necessary combat orders have been delivered to all levels of command structure down to the battalion level commanders.

The *GRU* chief reported that due to the current international situation it is unlikely that the U.S. will seek a vote in the UN Security Council on the new Iraq resolution. Doing so will inevitably lead to a failure to gain necessary support, which is most undesirable for the U.S. Therefore, the Bush administration will prefer to act, using the previous UN resolution as an excuse for starting the war.

It seems likely that combat operations will begin on 19-22 of March at around 2-4am local time.

In connection with these developments the *GRU* and General Staff departments responsible for the Persian Gulf region will go to a 24-hour mode of operation. All [Russian] electronic reconnaissance brigades and divisions, intelligence agencies based in regions neighboring the conflict zone, sea- and space-based technical reconnaissance assets will be put on full combat alert.

The *GOU GSh* report provided an analysis of the Iraqi army's defensive capabilities and possible scenarios of the war.

First phase of the operation will consist of a strategic air operation which, according to the U.S. command, will last between 8 and 10 days. The goal of this operation will be complete suppression of Iraqi air defenses, disruption of command and control structures, destruction of main command and communication centers, disruption of the main Iraqi forces, and destruction of the military infrastructure and defense industry facilities.

The first wave of the attack will consist of between 200-250 Tomahawk cruise missiles followed in 30-50 minutes by an aircraft strike. The initial air attack will last up to six hours. It will consist of around 2000 combat flights and the launch of around 400 cruise missiles. During the next five days it is planned to deliver at least two major air strikes

per day with a gradual shift toward sustaining air operations against newly discovered targets.

After the first phase of the operation is complete, the U.S. command plans to spend two more days for additional reconnaissance and destruction of any new or remaining targets. After this the available air assets will switch entirely to support the ground forces. The total time for the operation against Iraq is estimated by the U.S. military planners to run between 15 and 21 days.

According to Col. Gen. Rukshin it is unlikely that the first phase of the U.S. attack will be able to achieve its goals and destroy most of the main Iraqi forces. This stage of the operation is likely to take between three weeks and one-and-a-half months. During that time the U.S. command will put an emphasis on the destruction of Iraq's top political and military leadership, including Saddam Hussein. For this purpose the U.S. plans to use high-power aviation bombs capable of penetrating reinforced underground facilities at great depth. In addition, for the first time the U.S. plans to use tactical airborne troops and Special Forces against Iraq's military and political command sites.

GOU GSh finds it possible that the military campaign against Iraq will be considerably more difficult than expected by the U.S. military planners. U.S. troops may encounter determined resistance from Iraqi forces, which may lead to slowdown and even complete halt of the attack and will force the U.S. to resume the mass bombing campaign. This will inevitably prolong the war into the 2-3-month timeframe and possibly longer.

The Intercepts

March 18, 2003, 0126hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow

According to information received from one of the Russian Defense Ministry's radio intercept units, certain aspects of the planned military operation against Iraq were uncovered by the Russian military intel. During one of the radio communications between Kurd troops, information was intercepted indicating that during the next 48 hours there may be a large-scale airdrop of U.S. troops in Kurd-controlled northern Iraq.

Information obtained from additional sources shows that Turkey's refusal to permit a large number of U.S. ground troops on its territory threw into turmoil the U.S. plans for invading Iraq from the north. However, after a further analysis of the situation, the U.S. command concluded that Turkey's refusal creates a possibility for an element of surprise in the U.S. attack from the north.

Radio intercepts of Kurdish and some Turkish sources allow for a reasonable conclusion that with the beginning of the military operation the U.S. will rely on Turkey's permission to use its airspace to transport between 18,000-22,000 troops in two days to Northern Kurdistan. This fast-response group of forces will form the core of the northern attack force.

It is believed that by the end of the fifth day of the war this attack group will be able to initiate full-scale combat operations against the Iraqi forces. In their advance from the north the U.S. forces are expected to make full use of the Kurdish troops and the sympathetic local population. In connection with these plans some 300 British Commandos from the 22nd SAS regiment have been already deployed to the Kurdish-controlled territories. These troops are conducting reconnaissance of Iraqi forces

deployed in the region, organizing cooperation between the Kurdish forces and the U.S. and British commanders in the region, and preparing landing sites for upcoming drops of airborne troops.

Communication specialists and electronic equipment already have been delivered to Northern Kurdistan along with "Patriot" surface-to-air missile systems and are ready to support the air drop of troops.

March 19, 2003, 0403hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow

Based on the intercepted U.S. military communications, Russian military intelligence believes the U.S. command is attempting to create a false impression of a pending massive ground attack on Basra.

Russian Main Intelligence Directorate (GRU) believes that all the talk about the attack on Basra is nothing more than disinformation designed to complement a diversionary strike to pin down large Iraqi forces around this city.

Main thrust of the U.S. ground attack, Russian military thinks, will bypass Basra from the west, splitting the Iraqi defenses through An Nasiriya (population under 500,000) and Al' Amarah (population under 500,000), at the end reaching the Hor-Es-Savakiya Lake and forming an external encirclement facing Basra.

From An Nasiriya the invaders will advance along the Euphrates River reaching the Habbaniyah Lake and capturing the city of Al Habbaniyah (population under 20,000), thus creating a solid front facing Baghdad from the south and partially reaching around Baghdad from southwest.

The encircled Basra forces will be contained using mass air strikes and ground troops to cut off the Iraqis in Basra from their main forces. The U.S. command believes the air bombardment will weaken and disorganize Basra defenders and allow U.S. ground troops to further split these Iraqi forces into smaller pockets of resistance.

During these operations the U.S. command plans to rely to a large extent on tactical airborne units dropped immediately behind the forward lines of Iraqi defenses to disorganize and demoralize them, as well as to capture pockets of territory and hold them until the arrival of the main forces. A particularly important role in these operations will be played by combat aviation as the primary means of supporting ground troops and containing the enemy.

Already around 30 diversionary and reconnaissance units have been airdropped in Iraq by the U.S. and Britain. Primary task of these forces is providing targeting information for the upcoming initial waves of air strikes. Available information suggests that the first air strike may take place as early as Thursday morning 1.5-2 hours before the end of Washington's ultimatum. However, the sand storm currently raging over Iraq may force the U.S. command to delay the planned attack by one or two days.

March 20, 2003, 1015hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow

The sand storm raging over Iraq is seriously interfering with U.S. plans for the first air strike. So far the U.S. Air Force was unable to launch any large-scale bombing raids against the positions of the Iraqi forces along the line of contact in southern Iraq. A sand cloud is covering Iraqi positions and air strikes were carried out by the U.S. only using cruise missiles and only against well-known stationary targets.

Main air strikes are currently being carried out against Iraqi positions in the vicinity of Basra. According to Russian radio intercepts of U.S. military communications, some 40 cruise missile launches and 200 combat flights were carried out by the U.S. during the first 6 hours of the war against Iraq.

U.S. command is troubled by news of the withdrawal of the Iraqi Republican Guard division from the Basra region. Available information suggests that the defense of Basra will be carried out only by regional defense units and the Basra garrison, which numbers some 30,000 soldiers and officers, about 200 T-55 and T-62 tanks and up to 300 pieces of artillery. This points to a possibility that the Iraqi command is not concentrating on strong defense of the border regions but, instead, withdrawing its most combat-capable units deeper inside the country.

Military command of the anti-Iraq coalition demanded from its air forces an immediate increase in the intensity of air strikes. At the same time the Coalition is in a rush to process all recon information obtained during initial air strikes. Aerial and satellite reconnaissance forces of the Coalition are concentrating on detecting Iraqi air defenses as well as command and control facilities used by the Iraqis to deflect the first wave of air strikes.

Based on radio intercepts, several U.S. combat units deployed in the demilitarized zone were bombarded by Iraqi artillery around 0730hrs Moscow time. American commanders requested emergency artillery and air support. Up to five USAF planes were forced to return to their bases after suffering onboard equipment failures. At 0950hrs Moscow time one of the helicopters of the US 101st airborne division crashed, due to low visibility conditions. So far there is no information about casualties in this crash.

In the next 24 hours Americans are anticipating news of "sharp political changes" in Iraq. Analysts believe that an overthrow plot against Saddam Hussein prepared by the CIA during the past few months is the reason behind such expectations. However, Russian agents are reporting this plot was either uncovered in time or was under control of the Iraqi security agencies from the very beginning. This information is confirmed by a certain air of unease within the CIA command center in Qatar, as the expected overthrow of Hussein was supposed to take place several days ago.

According to information received from Baghdad, U.S. air strikes directed against Iraqi leadership did not achieve their goals. Saddam Hussein and all key members of his cabinet are alive and distributed across several different locations. It is likely that Iraq's political and military leadership will be organized in accordance with the so-called "network" principle, originally implemented in Iraq in 1991 and later adopted by Yugoslavia in 1999. Iraqi political and military leadership will be constantly moving across a network of bunkers and other secure locations, conducting all communications using only secure lines and more than two key leaders refraining from concentrating in one place.

Information obtained by the radio intercept units of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Russian Armed Forces (GRU VS RF) shows that the majority of the Iraqi air defenses did not take part in the deflection of the initial U.S. air strike. Not a single surface-to-air missile was launched during this first wave of strikes. Moreover, immediately following the initial air raid alert, all Iraqi radars with known positions ceased operation and over 300 decoy radar transmitters were engaged. This indicates the Iraqi command is relying

on preserving as many of its air defense assets as possible and that it is preparing for long-term conflict. At the same time at least four cruise missiles were shot down by anti-aircraft artillery fire.

In an emergency phone conversation with the President of the United States George Bush, British Prime Minister Tony Blair expressed his strong disappointment with the fact that the British military and political leadership was informed about the planned start of the combat operations just 20 minutes before the first air strike. Blair called this decision by Bush "unfriendly" and characterized U.S. actions as a breach of trust between the two allies. All of this gives a double meaning to the role of Britain in the military partnership with the U.S., especially against the background of a major internal split in the ruling political coalition in the UK.

Update:

U.S. military confirms the loss of an MH-53J Pave Low special operations helicopter in southern Iraq. IraqWar.Ru was the first to report the loss yesterday. U.S. military officials have refused to specify exact location of the crash or the exact number of personnel aboard the helicopter in addition to the standard crew of six. The helicopter is capable of transporting up to 38 troops. The MH-53J that crash landed in southern Iraq was later destroyed by U.S. forces, to avoid its capture by the Iraqi forces.

March 21, 2003, 0930hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow

In the course of yesterday's U.S. military command meeting on Iraq, primary topic of discussion was the unexpected tactics adopted by the Iraqi forces. The coalition aircraft over Iraq encountered a huge number of various kinds of target mockups and other decoys on the ground. Thus, for example, after the post-strike aerial reconnaissance mission of an Iraqi airbase near Basra it was determined that all of the 20 Iraqi aircraft reported earlier by the coalition pilots as being destroyed in the bombing turned out to be aircraft mockups. In addition, nearly all Iraqi radars discovered earlier have ceased transmission and relocated to new positions. As the result, every third coalition aircraft designated for the role of suppressing Iraqi air defenses returned to base with its full combat load unused. The pilots report there is no way to know if the weapons released against the Iraqi air defenses hit the real targets or just more decoys. "... We engaged everything that looked like a radar. But there is no way in hell we can know what it really was!" reported one of the coalition pilots to ground control after releasing missiles against a suspected Iraqi radar site.

A particular point of concern for the coalition air force commander is the fact that after the first 24 hours of the bombing campaign by the coalition aircraft, Iraq has yet to launch a single air-to-surface missile. Coalition aerial, electronic and satellite reconnaissance forces are being urged to determine locations and composition of Iraqi air defenses in the next 16 hours.

Sources insist that the elements of the 3rd infantry division were purposefully provoked into fighting by the Iraqi mobile units, which from the first hours of the ground campaign used "pinprick" tactics by launching more than 20 artillery attacks against positions of the coalition forces. To further prevent such attacks, the coalition command ordered its troops to pursue all attacking Iraqi units.

GRU GSh RF radio intercept units reported that during one of such pursuits the Americans lost one of their helicopters. Following the loss of this helicopter, Russian reconnaissance detected the take-off of a U.S. search-and-rescue helicopter. This was at least a third helicopter lost by the coalition during the first 24 hours of fighting. As the result of hit-and-run tactics employed by the Iraqis, almost the entire 3rd infantry division was pulled inside Iraq and spent the day conducting reconnaissance missions and exchanging fire with the Iraqis 20-60 kilometers from the Kuwaiti border. To protect the flanks of the division, the U.S. command was forced to begin the operation to encircle Basra and by 1900hrs the coalition ground forces (possibly the U.S. Army III Corps which includes the 4th Infantry Div. Mech. and the 1st Cavalry Div.), aided by the 1st Marine Div. began advancing with one part of their forces encircling Basra from the west, while the other part moved in the direction of Baghdad. This maneuver was predicted by the Russian intelligence even before the war started.

By sunrise the 1st armored division was forced to stop their advance after encountering a minefield. According to intercepted radio communications, mines destroyed some two U.S. armored vehicles.

In addition, at 0730hrs, forward Marine units walked into an ambush and called in air support and medevac helicopters. Based on intercepted radio communications, Russian military intelligence believes the Marines have encountered one of the Iraqi mobile units. Currently this area is being bombarded by U.S. aviation.

The U.S. command is disappointed with its psychological campaign designed to damage the morale of the Iraqi troops. So far there was no mass surrendering of Iraqi troops. During the first day of the war only a few dozen Iraqi soldiers have surrendered. These soldiers came mainly from the border checkpoints and border patrol units. Reports by the majority of the U.S. field commanders show they do not see any confusion or loss of control on the part of the Iraqi forces.

So far the weak bombing attacks against Baghdad and other large Iraqi cities, analysts believe, are due to continuing hopes by the U.S. command that the planned coup against Saddam Hussein would finally materialize. The bombing campaign is being restricted to avoid heavy civilian casualties and provide the coup organizers with more favorable conditions in the cities. However, a step-up in the intensity of the bombing campaign against the Iraqi cities should be expected by the end of the day today, as hope for a coup against the Iraqi president fades.

At least two of the eight supposedly Iraqi missiles that hit Kuwait turned out to be U.S. sea-launched cruise missiles that strayed off course. This can be clearly seen even from the craters left in the ground by the explosions of these missiles. After detonation the "Scud" warhead leaves a crater as much as 8 meters deep. What was observed in Kuwait, however, is the typical crater left by the detonation of a cruise missile's warhead. The story with the rest of the Iraqi missile launches is also unclear. Experts are leaning toward a possibility that explosions in the Kuwaiti border regions were caused not by missiles but by 120-mm mortar shells fired by the Iraqi mobile units.

British troops failed to quickly capture the Fao peninsula. Once they landed on the peninsula they were hit with a heavy artillery barrage and held down near the shoreline. Only after the requested aviation support had arrived, were the British able to advance 3-5 kilometers inland. During this operation, according to intercepted radio communications, the British have suffered some casualties and called for medevac

helicopters. Russian intelligence reports that the peninsula is being defended by up to two Iraqi regiments and by armed civilians from the local population supported by several artillery battalions. Currently, British and U.S. forces are attempting to prevent the defending Iraqi forces at Fao peninsula from retreating toward Basra.

The coalition casualties during the first day of war numbered 23, as was reported to the U.S. Secretary of Defense by the coalition commander Gen. Franks. However, during the next 12 hours the casualties are likely to grow to 40 killed and over a hundred wounded. At the moment the exact coalition casualty figures are difficult to determine, due to continuing evacuation of the wounded from the Fao peninsula, the Basra region, and from the battlefield 70 km from the Kuwaiti border.

The first day of ground combat confirms the conclusion that the Iraqi command is organizing defenses in the central regions of the country. All main Iraqi forces have been pulled toward central Iraq, leaving huge mine fields and many ambushes on the path of the advancing U.S. forces.

The defense of Basra is carried out by part of the Iraqi 4th Army Corp. and volunteer brigades formed by the residents of Basra. It is believed that the Iraqi command is not counting on preventing the U.S. forces from taking Basra but is simply trying to inflict as many casualties on the coalition forces as possible.

The main battles of this war may begin as early as the end of tomorrow, when U.S. forces reach central Iraq.

March 22, 2003, 1300hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow

Additional information about the situation in the primary combat areas in southern Iraq became available by 1300hrs (Moscow time, GMT +3). U.S. command reports about the supposed surrender of the entire Iraqi 51st Infantry Division turned out to be a complete fabrication. According to our sources the 51st Division continues to fight on the approaches to Basra and we can only talk about individual cases of Iraqi soldiers being captured in combat.

Elements of the U.S. 3rd Infantry Division and the 1st Marine Infantry Division ended up in an exceptionally difficult situation. While attempting to encircle Basra from the north and block An-Nasiriya elements, 3rd and 1st infantry divisions found themselves wedged between the defending Iraqi forces. The Iraqi command used this situation and delivered a decisive counterattack with up to 80 tanks in the open flank of the U.S. forces, slicing through their combat orders. As the result of this counterattack, these US units are now at risk of being separated from main coalition forces and being surrounded.

By 1100hrs MSK Iraqi units advanced into the U.S. attack front by 10-15 kilometers and Gen. Tommy Franks, commander of the coalition forces, ordered his troops to switch entirely to defensive operations. At the same time he issued orders to the forward-deployed coalition tank units to halt their reconnaissance operations in the directions of Es-Samaba and An-Najaf and to move immediately to support the defending U.S. forces. However, the situation is complicated by the fact that a part of the coalition tanks are currently disabled due to lack of fuel and are awaiting the arrival of fuel convoys. Thus the tanks are able to gradually rejoin combat in small numbers as the fuel becomes available.

Currently U.S. and Iraqi tank forces are engaged in mobile head-on combat approximately 70-90 kilometers to the south of An-Nasiriya. Combat orders have been received by the carrier borne aviation in the Persian Gulf, which until now did not take part in this battle. At the same time orders were issued to all available coalition strike aircraft in Qatar to scramble in support of the defending coalition forces.

Intercepted radio communications indicate that during the morning period of March 22, U.S. forces lost 10-15 tanks destroyed or disabled and up to 30 other armored vehicles. Medevac helicopters flew more than 30 search-and-rescue missions, which suggests heavy coalition losses.

Our sources report that during early morning hours in southwestern Iraq in the vicinity of Akashat, Iraqi forces have engaged and surrounded a tactical paratroop unit of the 101st Airborne Division. Some of the surrounded paratroopers were able to break out into the desert, where they requested air support and finally lost their Iraqi pursuers. However, up to 30 U.S. troops were killed or captured in this engagement. In addition, [Russian] radio intercept units report that one of the U.S. attack helicopters providing close air support was shot down.

Top U.S. military command is planning to enhance the coalition command. During the Joint Chief of Staff meeting its Chairman Gen. Richard Mayers expressed strong criticism of the actions by coalition commander Gen. Franks and proposed to strengthen his headquarters with several other senior military commanders. Gen. Franks is required to do everything he can to change the current situation on the front. Analysts believe if during the next 3-5 days Gen. Franks fails to achieve any significant results, it is entirely possible that he will be replaced as the commander of the coalition forces.

Update:

Coalition forces were able to capture a bridge in the suburbs of Nasiriya. Their control of the Basra airport is tentative at best, as large numbers of Iraqi forces continue to resist with heavy artillery and machine gun fire. Around Basra the coalition forces have advanced at most by 1.5 kilometers. Gen. Franks has announced a change in plans: the coalition forces are no longer set on capturing Basra so as not to "create military confrontations in that city." The coalition forces still do not control Umm Qasr and appear to be losing territory.

March 22, 2003, 0800hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow

Information received during the last night is very contradictory. During all day and night fighting continued around Basra, Al-Nasiriya, and on the Faw (Fao) peninsula. Despite numerous reports by American and British command about the capture of Umm Qasr, the coalition forces have so far failed to establish full control over this small borderline town. Exchange of fire in the city is continuing. Elements of the [Iraqi] 45-th Infantry Brigade, which is defending the town, are surrounded but continue to resist and are trying to break out toward Basra.

According to intelligence reports, at Umm Qasr American and British forces have sustained 10 killed and around 40 wounded soldiers and officers. In addition, the Iraqis have destroyed up to 8 British and U.S. armored personnel carriers.

"Iraqi resistance turned out to be far more determined than we've expected," British and U.S. commanders are reporting. "They are surrounded but continue fighting even after

losing much of their heavy equipment. Often we could only advance after completely destroying them with artillery and aviation."

So far there was no success in trying to clarify the reports about the capture or surrender of the 51st Infantry Division. According to intercepted radio communications, this division was fighting as a part of the 3rd Army Corp (Al-Nasiriya). Its brigades took up defensive positions along northwestern approaches to Basra and participated in combat since the first day of fighting, which makes their voluntary surrender unlikely. Analysts believe the Anglo-American coalition reports refer to surrender by a capture of one of the destroyed units, or to a successful operation by their special forces.

Analysis of the video footage of the captured Iraqis distributed by the coalition press-service, makes it difficult to accept the Iraqi army's "moral breakdown" story advertised by the Americans. Most of the captives retain their dignity and show no fear or ingratiation characteristic of a demoralized enemy. In addition to that, Americans did not come up with a single video recording of destroyed or abandoned combat vehicles or any other equipment, nor did they provide any interviews with the captured Iraqis.

U.S. forces have halted their advance into Iraq and are now actively engaged in reconnaissance along the directions of Al-Nasiriya, An-Najaf and Al-Ammara. However, main efforts of the coalition are being concentrated around the approaches to Basra. It is expected that by tomorrow they will build up a strike force to storm the city. Most major events of the upcoming several days will be unfolding in this region. Radio intercepts show that up to 25,000 British and American troops are already in the Basra region. The city is under constant artillery and aviation bombardment.

During the past night a fuel supply convoy of the U.S. 3rd Infantry Division was attacked by Iraqi Special Forces. Up to 7 fuel trucks have been lost in the attack. Three U.S. soldiers were killed and nine wounded. Another three U.S. soldiers are considered MIA and are believed to have been captured by the Iraqis.

As was expected, after realizing the failure of the coup against Hussein, the U.S. has resorted to intensive bombing of Baghdad beginning on the evening of March 21. During that night Baghdad was attacked with 500 cruise missiles and over 1,000 aviation bombs. The city is engulfed by numerous fires.

In addition, more than 20 other Iraqi cities were also bombed. More than 1,000 cruise missiles were launched against various targets and over 3,000 bombs were dropped. At the moment it is difficult to estimate the effectiveness of these strikes. However, judging by the high activity levels of Iraqi radio transmitters, the U.S. was unable to disrupt control of the Iraqi army.

Russian radio intercept units are certain that at least one coalition combat plane was shot down in these air raids.

Our sources believe the high-intensity air strikes will continue for another 24 hours and after that the coalition will be forced to scale down the attacks to conduct additional reconnaissance and regroup its forces.

A radio intercept made last night at approximately 4:40am indicated that two British helicopters were shot down by a "Strela" SAM system after flying into a SAM trap. It is believed the two SAR helicopters were to retrieve the pilot of the combat plane downed

during the earlier air strike. Number of dead and wounded is still being established. So far the coalition command did not report these losses.

Coalition commander Gen. Tommy Franks demanded from the Air Force a maximum possible increase in close air support of the ground forces. During a "radio-bridge" with the commanders of all units, Gen. Franks expressed his concern with the mounting casualties and stubborn Iraqi resistance. "We've just spent three days trying to capture one small town, so we can only guess what awaits us in Baghdad!" angrily said the commander. He demanded better aviation support to soften up the defending Iraqi forces ahead of the advancing coalition units.

For the past day, coalition losses are up to 30 killed and around 40 wounded. Ten coalition armored vehicles were destroyed by land mines. At least two armored vehicles were destroyed by anti-tank weapons.

Iraqi losses are estimated in the range of 250-300 killed and up to 500 wounded. So far it is not possible to determine the damage from night bombing raids. However, more than 500 people have been taken to hospitals in Baghdad; all of them were civilians.

Update:

While this article was translated, the U.S. Navy has confirmed that two British Sea Knight helicopters of the Royal Navy have crashed, killing all onboard -- 6 Britons and 1 American -- a U.S. Navy officer. The helicopters crashed at around 4:30am. Official explanation for the loss was that the two helicopters crashed into each other while taking off from a ship. It is interesting to note that during more than 25 years in British service there wasn't a single collision between the Sea Knights. The Royal Navy operates more than 300 Sea Knights and all helicopter pilots adhere to strict sets of rules during take-offs and landings from ships; rules that are designed to help pilots to avoid this type of collision.

March 23, 2003, 1200hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow

The situation in southern Iraq can be characterized as unstable and controversial. Heavy fighting is taking place in the Umm-Qasr-An-Nasiriya-Basra triangle. Satellite and signals intelligence show that both sides actively employ armored vehicles in highly mobile attacks and counterattacks. In addition, fighting is continuing near the town of An-Najaf.

As of this morning, Iraqi defenses along the Basra - An-Nasiriya - An-Najaf line are holding.

Following yesterday's Iraqi counter-strike near An-Nasiriya the U.S. command was forced to halt the advance of its troops toward An-Najaf and redirect a portion of available tank forces to cover the flanks of the 3rd Motorized Infantry Division attacked by the Iraqis. By late evening yesterday, constant air strikes and increasing strength of American tank attacks forced the Iraqis to withdraw their troops back to eastern parts of Nasiriya, across the Euphrates River, where they assumed defensive positions along the river bank.

During the last day of fighting the Iraqis lost up to 20 tanks, up to 2 artillery batteries, and around 100 troops. Yesterday's U.S. losses are estimated at 10 destroyed or disabled tanks, several armored personnel carriers and up to 15 troops killed in action. By 0700hrs MSK today the fighting at Nasiriya stopped. Currently both sides are rushing to regroup

their forces to get them ready for more fighting in this area. Near Basra the advance of the coalition forces came to a complete halt at the near approaches to the western and southwestern outskirts of the city. U.S. and British forces are rushing to settle into defensive positions after failing to surround Basra. Eastern and northern approaches to Basra remain open and under control of the Iraqi forces. More controversial reports are coming in from the town of Umm-Qasr. As early as three days ago the U.S. command declared that the coalition forces had captured this small port town and adjacent oil terminal. However, throughout these three days heavy fighting continued in the town and in the suburbs. U.S. forces are still unable to break the defense put up by the Iraqi 45th brigade defending the town.

Moreover, several counterattacks by the Iraqi forces at Umm Qasr have pushed the U.S. forces out of some part of the town. During last night the Iraqi 45th brigade was reinforced by a special tank battalion of the 51st Infantry Division. Reinforcement included up to 600 troops and 10 tanks. However, the coalition forces were also strengthened overnight with two tank battalions and self-propelled artillery. As of 1000hrs MSK this morning, heavy fighting continues at Umm Qasr.

According to intercepted radio communications, British marine infantry units in defensive positions on the Fao peninsula have requested emergency air and artillery support after being attacked by superior Iraqi forces. So far it is not clear whether this was an actual counterattack by the Iraqis or just a nuisance attack. British commanders report that their positions are being attacked by up to a regiment of infantry supported by tanks.

Other intercepted radio traffic suggests that, as the British and U.S. forces bend the Basra - An-Najaf line of defense, the Iraqi command will pull back its main forces to the Al-Ammara - Ad-Divaniya line. Already most of the Iraqi forces in this region have moved to the Al-Ammara - Ad-Divaniya positions and within the next 48 hours, defense of Basra and the Fao peninsula will be reduced to just the local units and garrisons. The goal of the remaining forces will be to tie up superior coalition forces in these areas.

According to radio intercepts during today's night, the coalition begun airdropping troops in northern Iraq from airfields in Turkey and Jordan. These forces are being used to form mobile strike groups in northern Kurdistan and near the western-Iraqi town of Er-Rutbah. Already up to 5,000 coalition troops have been delivered to northern Kurdistan and up to 1000 paratroopers have landed near Er-Rutbah.

Russian military intelligence has uncovered a range of facts pointing to a separate arrangement between top leadership of Jordan and U.S. military command. Officially Jordan has declared its neutrality in the war against Iraq and refused to provide airspace to the coalition aviation. However, at the same time Jordan has allowed the anti-Iraq coalition to place surveillance radars and radio reconnaissance stations on its territory. Jordan has also allowed the coalition to use its military airbases.

Available information indicates that coalition special ops units, including up to 400 troops and their command headquarters, have been deployed to the Jordanian Zarka military base and to the home base of Jordan's 71st special ops brigade.

Reports that have surfaced in the media in the past 12 hours about the capture of a U.S. special ops unit near Baghdad are probably not true. It is likely that these reports refer to the capture of coalition paratroopers yesterday morning near the town of Akashat.

During the past 12 hours there has been a drop in intensity of air strikes against Baghdad. Analysts attribute this to the fact that most of available coalition air assets are now deployed in support of ground forces. Intercepted coalition radio traffic shows that most of the bombing attacks against Baghdad are carried out by U.S. strategic aviation and by sea-launched long-range cruise missiles.

So far the U.S. was unable to destroy the air defense networks in central Iraq. As before, the Iraqis continue to covertly use their radars and SAM launchers on a limited basis while employing a huge number of decoys designed to imitate radars.

The U.S. was also unable to disrupt central control over the Iraqi army. The U.S. command is forced to admit that, despite best efforts of the coalition aviation, the Iraqi forces maintain high combat readiness and reliable command and control structure.

[Russian] radio intercept units have reported the loss of two coalition planes. One of the planes was a "Tornado" strike aircraft and the other was believed to be an F-16 fighter-bomber. The F-16 was shot down over Baghdad and is believed to have crash-landed in a desert in southern Iraq. A coalition search-and-rescue unit was immediately dispatched to this area.

A CIA referent in the combat area, Col. Davis (likely to be a pseudonym) and the U.S. DoD Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) regional director were demoted due to their inadequate performance in estimating the strength of Iraq's forces and their combat readiness.

Eyewitnesses report that Gen. Tommy Franks looks extremely exhausted and irritated. Gen. Franks has cancelled the meeting with journalists planned for this morning.

Work is paralyzed at the coalition press-center in Kuwait. Journalists are not able to get any information except for the hourly press communiqué from the command. A variety of reasons are cited by the military to reduce the number of trips into the combat zone for the journalists. All reports coming from journalists attached to the coalition units are now being strictly censored by the military. All live broadcasts, as those seen during the first day of the war, are now strictly prohibited by a special order from the coalition command. Required time delay between the time news video footage was shot and the time it can be broadcast has been increased to a minimum of 4 hours.

More accurate information became available regarding losses sustained by both sides during the first three days of the war. The coalition has officially acknowledged the deaths of some 25 servicemen. However, intercepted radio communications show the actual number of coalition casualties is at least 55-70 troops killed and no less than 200 wounded. The emergency dispatch of the "Comfort" medical ship closer to the combat zone is a direct indication of serious casualties. The "Comfort" is expected to arrive at the southern tip of the Fao peninsula later tonight.

It is more difficult to evaluate losses of the Iraqi especially due to the air strikes. On the south front Iraqi losses are estimated at 400-600 killed, 1,500 wounded and up to 300 captured.

March 24, 2003, 0800hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow

As of morning (MSK, GMT +3) March 24, the situation in Iraq can be characterized as quiet on all fronts. Attacking coalition forces have settled into positional warfare, they are exhausted, have lost the attacking momentum and are in urgent need of fuel, ammunition, repairs and reinforcements. The Iraqis are also busy regrouping their forces, reinforcing combat units and setting up new defense lines.

Exceptionally heavy fighting continued for two days and nights near An-Nasiriya. Both warring sides employed large numbers of tanks and artillery. More than 20,000 troops of the U.S. 3rd Motorized Infantry Division, supported by 200 tanks, 600 other armored vehicles and 150 artillery pieces, were opposed by the Iraqi 3rd Army Corps consisting of up to 40,000 troops, up to 250 tanks, more than 100 artillery, up to 100 mortars and 1000 rocket propelled grenade launchers (RPG) and anti-tank guided missiles (ATGM). The two-day battle ended without any significant results.

The Americans have failed in trying to use their momentum in capturing An-Nasiriya and attempted to encircle the town from the west, where they encountered strong layered Iraqi defenses and were forced to withdraw. The Iraqi forces used this opportunity to attack the U.S. flanks with two brigades, breaking U.S. combat orders and causing panic among the U.S. troops. The U.S. command was forced to halt the advance of its forces toward An Najaf and once again redirect several tank battalions to support the attacked units. Nearly 6 hours was needed for U.S. aviation to stop the Iraqi attack and restore combat order to the U.S. forces.

During the past day the coalition aviation flew more than 2,000 close support missions in this area [An-Nasiriya]. "We can only thank God for having air dominance!" said the commander of the U.S. 15th Marines Exp. Corps Col. Thomas Waldhauser in a private conversation with a CNN reporter. Later the CNN journalist cited the Colonel in a phone conversation with his editor. The conversation was intercepted.

According to the intercepted radio traffic, U.S. forces have sustained up to 40 killed, up to 10 captured and up to 200 wounded during the fighting near An-Nasiriya. There is confirmed information about one lost attack helicopter and an unconfirmed report about a lost ground attack plane. U.S. forces have also lost up to 40 armored vehicles, including no less than 10 tanks. Several intercepted reports by U.S. field commanders stated their troops are unable to advance due to their soldiers being demoralized by the enemy's fierce resistance and high losses.

Four days of continuous advance exhausted the coalition forces, which now have settled into defensive positions nearly on every front, to rest and regroup. As of this morning (MSK, GMT +3) the coalition forces are in control of the western part of An-Nasiriya but have no foothold on the left bank of the Euphrates. The left bank of the river is controlled by the Iraqi forces, which are conducting engineering works to reinforce their defenses. A part of the Iraqi forces have been deployed to strengthen the defense of An-Najaf, where they expect the next coalition attack.

Around 2300hrs (MSK, GMT +3) March 23 a British platoon was ambushed by an Iraqi Special Forces unit near Basra. Following a powerful initial artillery barrage, the Iraqis engaged the British in close combat and destroyed several armored vehicles. After the Iraqis withdrew, the British commander reported up to 8 killed, two missing and more than 30 wounded British soldiers. Thus over 30% of the unit's troops have been disabled in the attack. Reinforcements and medevac helicopters have been dispatched by the coalition to the scene of the attack.

During the past day there has been a sharp increase in combat activity in the coalition's rearguard.

Reports have been intercepted showing at least 5 attacks on the coalition military convoys, 8 vehicles destroyed by landmines and 2 ambushes. Iraqi special operation units are mining the roads, setting up ambushes and conducting search and reconnaissance operations. Coalition forces have been ordered to halt the movement of convoys during dark hours and to provide each convoy with combat escort units and air cover.

The situation around the borderline town of Umm Qasr (population 1,500) still remains unclear. Radio intercepts and satellite images show the town was under constant bombardment throughout the night. Morning photos indicate its complete destruction. This shows that the coalition command, fed up with the Iraqis' stubborn resistance, ordered the complete destruction of the town using aviation and artillery. However, according to reports by the British troops ordered to "clean up" Umm Qasr, the town still contains many pockets of resistance. Overall coalition losses at Umm Qasr during the past four days amounted to up to 40 killed and up to 200 wounded. Currently it is impossible to estimate Iraqi losses at Umm Qasr. As of yesterday's morning the Umm Qasr garrison consisted of 1600 troops.

The units of the British marine infantry have failed to establish control over the strategically important Fao peninsula. After yesterday's counterattack by the Iraqis, the British forces have been thrown back some 3 to 5 kilometers and were forced into defensive positions. Intercepted radio communications indicate that today the British command will attempt to regain the lost ground after spending the night reinforcing their units on Fao with two additional marine infantry battalions. Overall British losses on the Fao peninsula during the past four days of fighting include up to 15 killed and up to 100 wounded. Iraqis lost on the Fao peninsula are up to 100 killed and around 100 captured.

A heated exchange of fire continues near Basra. The coalition units hesitate to enter the city and limit their actions to constant artillery and aviation bombardment of Basra. So far the coalition forces have failed to completely surround the city and cut off the defending Iraqi garrison from the main Iraqi forces.

U.S. troops continue landing in northern Iraqi territories controlled by the Kurds. It is expected that as early as tomorrow morning these forces supported by the Kurdish units will make an attempt to capture the town of Kirkuk.

Aerial strikes against Iraq continued throughout the night. A total of up to 1,500 combat flights were carried out by the coalition aviation. In addition, B-52 bombers launched more than 100 cruise missiles from the so-called "Turkish corridor." Some 150 more cruise missiles have been launched by U.S. and British naval forces.

Intercepted radio traffic indicates another lost coalition plane this morning. There was a confirmed loss of a "Predator" unmanned aerial reconnaissance aircraft.

Any further advances by the coalition within the next 8-12 hours are unlikely. The coalition command in Qatar has been in meeting since early morning and is expected to come up with significant changes to the overall operational plan. According to most

experts the coalition command made a most serious strategic error by starting the ground phase of the operation nearly at the very start of the war. The Americans have violated their own doctrine where the ground phases of a military operation coincide in time with destruction of the enemy from the air.

The U.S. made serious errors in their estimates of the Iraq's army strength and combat readiness. U.S. military intelligence and the CIA failed to uncover the true potential of the Iraqi forces and, in essence, misinformed top military and civilian leadership of the coalition member countries.

March 25, 2003, 1230hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow

As of morning March 25, the situation on Iraqi fronts remains quiet. Both sides are actively preparing for future engagements. Exhausted in combat, U.S. 3rd Motorized Infantry Division is now being reinforced with fresh units from Kuwait (presumably with up to 1 Marine brigade and 1 tank brigade from the 1st Armored Division (all coming from the coalition command reserves) and elements of the British 7th Tank Brigade from the area of Umm Qasr. The troops have a stringent requirement to re-group and, after conducting additional reconnaissance, capture An-Nasiriya within two days.

The Iraqis have reinforced the An-Nasiriya garrison with several artillery battalions and a large number of anti-tank weapons. In addition, the Iraqis are actively deploying landmines along the approaches to their positions.

However, currently all combat has nearly ceased, due to a sand storm raging over the region. Weather forecasts anticipate the storm's end by noon of March 26. According to intercepted radio communications the coalition advance will be tied to the end of the sand storm and is planned to take place during the night of March 26-27. The coalition command believes that a night attack will allow its forces to achieve the element of surprise and to use its advantage in specialized night fighting equipment.

There have been no reports of any losses resulting from direct combat in the past 10 hours. However, there is information about two coalition combat vehicles destroyed by landmines. Three U.S. soldiers were wounded in one of these incidents.

Positional warfare continues near Basra. Coalition forces in this area are clearly insufficient to continue the attack and main emphasis is being placed on artillery and aviation. The city is under constant bombardment but so far this had little impact on the combat readiness of the Iraqi units. Thus, last night an Iraqi battalion reinforced with tanks swung around the coalition positions in the area of Basra airport and attacked the coalition forces in the flanks. As the result of this attack, U.S. forces have been thrown back 1.5-2 kilometers, leaving the airport and nearby structures in the hands of the Iraqis. Two APCs and one tank were destroyed in this encounter. According to radio intelligence at least two U.S. soldiers were killed and no less than six U.S. soldiers wounded.

Coalition forces are still unable to completely capture the small town of Umm Qasr. By the end of yesterday coalition units were controlling only the strategic roads going through the town, but fierce fighting continued in the residential districts. At least two British servicemen were killed by sniper fire in Umm Qasr during the past 24 hours.

The coalition command is extremely concerned with the growing resistance movement in the rear of the advancing forces. During a meeting at coalition command headquarters it

was reported that up to 20 Iraqi reconnaissance units are active behind the coalition rear. The Iraqis attack lightly armed supply units; they deploy landmines and conduct reconnaissance. In addition, captured villages have active armed resistance that is conducting reconnaissance in the interests of the Iraqi command and is organizing attacks against coalition troops. During the past 24 hours more than 30 coalition wheeled and armored vehicles have been lost to such attacks. Some 7 coalition servicemen have disappeared, 3 soldiers died and 10 were wounded.

Coalition commander Gen. Tommy Franks ordered his forces to clear coalition rears from Iraqi diversionary units and partisans in the shortest possible time. The British side will be responsible for fulfilling these orders. A unit from the 22nd SAS regiment supported by the U.S. 1st, 5th and 10th Special Operations Groups will carry out this operation. Each of these groups has up to 12 units numbering 12-15 troops each. All of these units have some Asian or Arabic Americans. The groups also have guides and translators from among local Iraqi collaborators, who went through rapid training at specialized centers in the Czech Republic and the UK.

Sand storms turned out to be the main enemy of the American military equipment. The 3rd Motorized Infantry Division alone had more than 100 vehicles disabled. Repair crews are working around the clock to return all the disabled equipment into service. This is causing serious concern on the part of the coalition command. The M1A2 Abrams tanks are not known for their reliable engines as it is, but in sand storm conditions, multiple breakdowns became a real problem for tank crews.

All attempts by the U.S. paratroopers to capture the town of Kirkuk have yielded no result. Americans counted on the support of the Kurds but the latter refused to take a direct part in the attack and demanded guarantees from the U.S. command that it will prevent a Turkish invasion. The Turkish themselves are avoiding giving any such guarantees.

In addition, the situation [at Kirkuk] is affected by lack of heavy weapons on the part of U.S. paratroopers. Aviation support alone is clearly not sufficient. Northern group of forces commander Marine Brig. Gen. Osman has requested artillery and armored vehicles.

All indications are that so far the U.S. is unable to form a combat-capable strike force in this area.

According to satellite reconnaissance it seems likely that the Iraqis had time to remove the captured Apache Longbow attack helicopter of the 11th Aviation Regiment. The pieces remaining at the landing site following a U.S. bombing strike indicate that the bombs hit a crudely constructed mockup.

Aerial bombardment of Baghdad has so far failed to produce the expected results. All targets designated before the war have been hit 3 to 7 times, but this had almost no effect on the combat readiness of the Iraqi army, their air defenses or the command and control structures.

It seems that during preparation for the war the Iraqis were able to create new, well-protected communication lines and control centers. There is plenty of intelligence information indicating that so far the U.S. electronic reconnaissance was unable to locate

and penetrate the Iraqi command's communications network, which is an indication of the network's high technological sophistication.

A particular point of concern for the U.S. command is the huge overuse of precision-guided munitions and cruise missiles. Already the supply of heavy cruise missiles like the *Tomahawk* has been reduced by a third and, at the current rate of use, in three weeks the U.S. will be left only with the untouchable strategic supply of these missiles. A similar situation exists with other types of precision-guided munitions. "The rate of their use is incompatible with the obtained results. We are literally dropping gold into the mud!" said Gen. Richard Mayers during a meeting at the Pentagon yesterday morning. [reverse translation from Russian]

The U.S. experts already call this war a "crisis." "It was enough for the enemy to show a little resistance and some creative thinking as our technological superiority began to quickly lose all its meaning. Our expenses are not justified by the obtained results. The enemy is using an order of magnitude cheaper weapons to reach the same goals for which we spend billions on technological whims of the defense industry!" said Gen. Stanley McCrystal during the same Pentagon meeting. [reverse translation from Russian]

Since early morning today the coalition high command and Joint Chief of Staff are in an online conference joined by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld. This meeting immediately follows an earlier meeting last night at the White House. During the night meeting with President Bush emergency actions were outlined to resolve the standstill in Iraq. The existing course of actions is viewed as "ineffective and leading to a crisis." Secretary of State Collin Powell warned that if the war in Iraq continues for more than a month, it might lead to unpredictable consequences in international politics.

Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff Gen. Richard Mayers reported on the proposed actions and corrections to the plan of the operation in Iraq. George Bush demanded that the military break the standstill in Iraq and within a week achieve significant military progress. Particular attention, according to Bush, should be paid to finding and eliminating the top Iraqi political and military leadership. Bush believes Saddam Hussein and his closest aides are the cornerstone of the Iraqi defense.

During today's online meeting at coalition headquarters, Gen. Franks was criticized for inefficient command of his troops and for his inability to concentrate available forces on the main tasks.

According to [Russian military] intelligence the Pentagon made a decision to significantly reinforce the coalition. During the next two weeks up to 50,000 troops and no less than 500 tanks will arrive at the combat area from U.S. military bases in Germany and Albania. By the end of April 120,000 more troops and up to 1,200 additional tanks will be sent to support the war against Iraq.

A decision was made to change the way aviation is used in this war. The use of precision-guided munitions will be scaled down and these weapons will be reserved for attacking only known, confirmed targets. There will be an increase in the use of conventional high-yield aviation bombs, volume-detonation bombs and incendiary munitions. The USAF command is ordered to deliver to airbases used against Iraq a two-week supply of aviation bombs of 1-tonn caliber and higher, as well as volume-detonation and incendiary bombs. This means Washington is resorting to the "scorched earth" tactics and carpet-bombing campaign.

March 26, 2003, 1230hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow

As of the morning of March 26, fierce battles have resumed in Iraq along the entire front. As was previously expected the sand storm has halted the advance of the coalition forces. In addition, the coalition troops were in serious need of rest, resupply and reinforcement.

For much of the day unfavorable weather paralyzed combat activities of one of the main attack groups of the coalition -- the 101st Airborne Division, which was forced to completely curtail all of its combat operations. Combat readiness of this division is of strategic importance to the entire coalition force primarily due to the fact that the division operates 290 helicopters of various types, including 72 Apache attack helicopters. The 101st Airborne Division along with the 82nd Airborne Division and the 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized) form the backbone of the XVIII Airborne Corps -- the main strike force of the coalition.

In essence, the 101st Airborne Division provides suppression of the enemy while simultaneously conducting aerial reconnaissance and suppression of any newly discovered enemy forces. It maintains constant contact with the enemy and contains the enemy until the main forces arrive.

Currently the coalition's main forces are conducting combat operations along the approaches to the towns of Karabela and An-Najaf.

During the past 24 hours the coalition units in these areas sustained 4 killed and up to 10 wounded. All indications are that one coalition special operations helicopter was lost and no communication with the helicopter could be established. The faith of its crew and the troops it carried is still being investigated. Another two coalition helicopters made emergency landings in areas controlled by friendly forces. Aircraft engines were found to be extremely susceptible to the effects of sand.

As was determined by our [GRU] intelligence even before the start of combat operations, the primary goal of the coalition command was an energetic advance across the desert along the right bank of the Euphrates river, reaching central Iraq with a further thrust toward Baghdad through Karabela. Another strategic attack was to go around Basra through An-Nasiriya toward Al-Ammara followed by a full isolation of the southern [Iraqi] forces, effectively splitting Iraq in half.

The first part of the plan -- a march across the desert toward Karabela -- was achieved, albeit with serious delays. The second part of the plan in essence has failed. Up to this moment the coalition troops were unable to punch through Iraqi defenses near An-Nasiriya and force the Iraqis toward Al-Ammara, which would have allowed the coalition to clear the way to Baghdad along the strategically important Mesopotamian river valley with Tigris and Euphrates covering the flanks of the advancing forces. So far only a few coalition units were able to get to the left bank of the Euphrates, where they are trying to widen their staging areas.

In addition, the prolonged fighting near An-Nasiriya allowed the Iraqis to withdraw most of their forces from Basra region and avoid being surrounded.

Currently the coalition forces are trying to get across the river near An-Najaf and Karabela, where heavy combat is to continue during the next two days.

Harsh criticism from top U.S. military leadership and pressure from Washington forced the coalition command to resort to more energetic actions. In addition, the shock of the first days of war among the coalition troops, when they expected an easy trek across Iraq but encountered stiff resistance, is now wearing off. They are now being "absorbed" into the war. Now the coalition actions are becoming more coherent and adequate. The coalition command is gradually taking the initiative away from the Iraqis, which is in part due to the reliance of the Iraqi command on inflexible defensive tactics.

Now the main tactical move of the U.S. troops is to use their aerial and ground reconnaissance forces to test the Iraqi defenses, to open them up and, without entering direct close combat, deliver maximum damage using artillery and ground attack aircraft. The coalition has finally stopped pointlessly moving around in convoys, as was characteristic of the first three days of the ground war.

The tactics allowed for increased combat effectiveness and considerably increased losses on the Iraqi side. Due to such attacks by the coalition during the previous night and today's early morning, the Iraqis have lost 250 troops killed and up to 500 wounded. Up to 10 Iraqi tanks were destroyed and up to three Iraqi artillery batteries were suppressed.

However, despite increased combat effectiveness, the coalition forces have so far failed to capture a single sizable town in Iraq. Only by the end of the sixth day was the British marine infantry able to establish tentative control over the tiny town of Umm Qasr. During the hours of darkness all movement around the town is stopped and the occupying troops withdraw to defensive positions. Constant exchanges of fire take place throughout the town. Out of the more than 1,500-strong local garrison the British managed to capture only 150 Iraqis. The rest have either withdrawn toward Basra or changed into civilian clothes and resorted to partisan actions.

Near Basra the British forces in essence are laying a Middle Ages-style siege of a city with the population of two million. Artillery fire has destroyed most of the city's life-supporting infrastructure and artillery is used continuously against positions of the defending units. The main goal of the British is to maintain a strict blockade of Basra. Their command is confident the situation in the city can be destabilized and lack of food, electricity and water will prompt the local population to cause the surrender of the defending forces. Analysts point out that capture of Basra is viewed by the coalition command as being exceptionally important and as a model for the future "bloodless" takeover of Baghdad.

So far, however, this approach is not working and the city's garrison is actively defending its territory. Just during the past night at least three British soldiers were killed and eight more were wounded in the exchange of fire [near Basra].

It is difficult not to notice the extremely overstretched frontline of the coalition. This frontline is stretching toward Baghdad through An-Najaf and Karabela and its right flank goes all the way along the Euphrates and is completely exposed. All main supply and communication lines of the coalition are going through unprotected desert. Already the supply routes are stretching for more than 350 kilometers and are used to deliver 800 tonnes of fuel and up to 1,000 tonnes of ammunition, food and other supplies daily to the advancing forces.

If the Iraqis deliver a decisive strike at the base of this front, the coalition will find itself in a very difficult situation, with its main forces cut off from re-supply units, losing their combat readiness and mobility and falling easy prey to the Iraqis.

It is possible that the Americans are relying on the power of their aviation that should prevent any such developments. It is also possible that this kind of self-confidence may be very dangerous.

Massive numbers of disabled combat vehicles and other equipment become a strategic problem for the coalition. Already, radio intercepts indicate all available repair units have been deployed to the front. Over 60% of all available spare parts have been already used and emergency additional supplies are being requested.

The sand is literally "eating up" the equipment. Sand has a particularly serious effect on electronics and transmissions of combat vehicles. Already more than 40 tanks and up to 69 armored personnel carriers have been disabled due to damaged engines; more than 150 armored vehicles have lost the use of their heat-seeking targeting sights and night vision equipment. Fine dust gets into all openings and clogs up all moving parts.

The coalition command has effectively acknowledged its defeat in the information war with the strikes against the television center in Baghdad and now further strikes should be expected against television and ground satellite transmitters. The coalition is attempting to leave the Iraqis without information in order to demoralize them.

The extreme length of the re-supply routes and actions of the Iraqi reconnaissance units have created a new problem: the coalition command is forced to admit that it has no information about the conditions on the roads. Currently, as intercepted radio communications show, the coalition command is trying to establish the whereabouts of more than 500 of its troops that fell behind their units, departed with re-supply convoys or were carrying out individual assignments. So far it is not possible to establish how many of these troops are dead, captured or successfully reached other units.

March 27, 2003, 2321hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow (UPDATE)

Intercepted radio communications indicate that tomorrow we should expect a powerful attack by the coalition. During all day today the coalition troops were being reinforced and fully re-supplied with fuel and ammunition. Additional units reserved for maintaining security along the Kuwaiti border were moved today to the front lines. The total number of additional [coalition] forces to enter Iraq adds up to five battalions and around 800 combat vehicles.

By 1600hrs today the sand storm in Iraq subsided, allowing the coalition to resume helicopter support of ground troops. At the same time Iraqi positions were attacked by bombers and ground attack aircraft, which forced the Iraqis to cease their attacks and resume defensive operations.

Available information suggests that the coalition command, despite the extreme exhaustion of its troops, will attempt to use elements of the 3rd Mechanized Infantry Division to actively contain the Iraqi forces around Karabela and reach the strategic Al-Falludja highway by moving from the west around the Razzaza Lake, thus cutting off the way to Jordan. It is expected that by noon of March 29 the main coalition forces will reach this area.

During the night from March 29 to March 30, elements of the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division aided by the Army Special Operations units may attempt to capture the Saddam Hussein Airport. Immediately following the capture of the airport the coalition plans to use it for deployment of a brigade from the 101st Airborne Division, which will be responsible for holding the airport until the arrival of the main forces.

Commanders of the reinforced Marine brigade trying to take An-Nasiriya for the fourth day have received strict orders to suppress Iraqi defenses and take the town during the next day, after which to continue their advance toward Al-Kut and Al-Ammara. Similarly strict orders were received by the command of the brigade attacking An-Najaf. They will have to take this town, widen the staging area on the left bank of the Euphrates and push the Iraqis away from the town. By the morning of March 29 both these brigades are supposed to join up southwest of Al-Kut, where they will be reinforced by elements of the 101st Airborne Division and, after forming a southern attack line, they would blockade Baghdad from the south.

The British command has been ordered to completely take over the Fao peninsula, complete the blockade of Basra from the south and completely take over the [Basra] airport area. After that the British are to advance toward Basra from the south along the Al-Arab River. Based on this information, to say that tomorrow we should expect heated combat would be an understatement.

March 27, 2003, 1425hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow

There has been a sharp increase in activity on the southern front. As of 0700hrs coalition forces are subjected to nearly constant attacks along the entire length of the front. The Iraqi command took advantage of the raging sand storm to regroup its troops and reinforce the defenses along the approaches to Karabela and An-Najaf with two large armored units (up to two armored brigades totaling up to 200 tanks). The Iraqi attack units were covertly moved near the positions of the U.S. 3rd Infantry Division (Motorized) and the 101st Airborne Division. With sunrise and a marginal visibility improvement the Iraqis attacked these U.S. forces in the flank to the west of Karabela.

Simultaneously, massive artillery barrages and counterattacks were launched against units of the U.S. 3rd Infantry Division and the 101st Airborne Division conducting combat operations near An-Najaf. The situation [for the U.S. troops] was complicated by the fact that the continuing sand storm forced them to group their units into battalion convoys in order to avoid losing troops and equipment in near zero-visibility conditions. These battalion convoys were concentrated along the roads leading to Karabela and An-Najaf and had only limited defenses. There was no single line of the front; aerial reconnaissance in these conditions was not possible and until the very last moment the coalition command was unaware of the Iraqi preparations.

During one such attack [the Iraqi forces] caught off-guard a unit of the U.S. 3rd Infantry Division that was doing vehicle maintenance and repairs. In a short battle the U.S. unit was destroyed and dispersed, leaving behind one armored personnel carrier, a repair vehicle and two Abrams tanks, one of which was fully operational.

At the present time visibility in the combat zone does not exceed 300 meters, which limits effectiveness of the 101st Airborne Division and that of its 70 attack helicopters representing the main aerial reconnaissance and ground support force of the coalition. One of the coalition transport helicopters crashed yesterday during take-off. Reason for the crash was sand in the engine compressors.

The Iraqis were able to get in range for close combat without losses and now fierce battles are continuing in the areas of Karabela and An-Najaf. Main burden of supporting the coalition ground troops has been placed with the artillery and ground attack aircraft. Effectiveness of the latter is minimal due to weather conditions. Strikes can be delivered only against old Iraqi targets with known coordinates, while actually supporting the ground troops engaged in combat is virtually impossible and attempts to do so lead to the most unfortunate consequences.

Intercepted radio communications show that at around 0615hrs this morning the lead of a flight of two A-10 ground attack planes detected a convoy of armored vehicles. Unable to see any markings identifying these vehicles as friendly and not being able to contact the convoy by radio, the pilot directed artillery fire to the coordinates of the convoy.

Later it was discovered that this was a coalition convoy. Thick layers of dust covered up identification markings -- colored strips of cloth in the rear of the vehicles. Electronic jamming made radio contact impossible. First reports indicated that the U.S. unit lost 50 troops killed and wounded. At least five armored vehicles have been destroyed, one of which was an Abrams tank.

During the past day, coalition losses in this area [Karabela and An-Najaf] were 18-22 killed and up to 40 wounded. Most of the fatalities were sustained due to unexpected attacks by the Iraqi Special Forces against the coalition rears and against communication sites. This is a sign of the increasing diversionary and partisan actions by the Iraqis.

During the same period of time, Iraqi forces sustained up to 100 killed, about the same number of wounded and up to 50 captured.

Since the beginning of the operation no more than 2000 Iraqi troops were captured by the coalition. The majority of the captured troops were members of regional defense [militia] units.

The Iraqis were able to move significant reinforcements to the area of An-Nasiriya, making it now extremely difficult for the Americans to widen their staging areas on the left bank of the Euphrates. Moreover, the Americans [on the left bank of the Euphrates] may end up in a very difficult situation if the Iraqis manage to destroy the bridges and separate [these U.S. units] from the main coalition force. The U.S. forces in this area consist of up to 4,000 Marines from the 1st Marine Division and supporting units of the 82nd Airborne Division. Currently, fighting has resumed in the An-Nasiriya suburbs.

During one of the Iraqi attacks yesterday against the U.S. positions, the Iraqis for the first time employed the "Grad" mobile multiple rocket launch systems [MLRS]. As a result an entire U.S. unit was taken out of combat after sustaining up to 40 killed and wounded as well as losing up to 7 armored vehicles.

There are no other reports of any losses in this area [An-Nasiriya] except for one U.S. Marine drowning in one of the city's water canals and another Marine being killed by a sniper.

During the sand storm the coalition command lost contact with up to 4 coalition reconnaissance groups. Their whereabouts are being determined. It is still unknown what happened to more than 600 other coalition troops mainly from resupply,

communications and reconnaissance units, with which communication was lost during the past 24 hours.

The situation around Basra remains unclear. The Iraqis control the city and its suburbs, as well as the area south of Basra and the part of the adjacent Fao peninsula, which the British have so far failed to take. British forces are blockading Basra from the west and northwest. However, due to difficult marshy terrain crossed by numerous waterways, the British have been unable to create a single line of front and establish a complete blockade of the city. Currently main combat operations are being launched for control of a small village near Basra where the local airport is located. The British field commanders report there has been no drop in the combat activity of the Iraqis. On the contrary, under the cover of the sand storm, up to two battalions of the "surrendered" Iraqi 51st Infantry Division were moved to the Fao peninsula to support the local defending forces.

Rumors about an uprising by the Basra Shiite population turned out to be false. Moreover, Shiite community leaders called on the local residents to fight the "children of the Satan" -- the Americans and the British.

During the past 24 hours the British sustained no less than 3 killed and up to 10 wounded, due to mortar and sniper fire.

It is difficult to estimate the Iraqi losses [in Basra] due to limited available information. However, some reports suggest that up to 30 Iraqi troops were killed during the past day by artillery and aircraft fire.

During an attack against a coalition checkpoint in Umm Qasr last night, one British marine infantry soldier was heavily wounded. This once again points to the tentative nature of British claims of control over the town.

Information coming from northern regions of Iraq indicates that most of the Kurdish leaders chose not to participate in the U.S. war against Iraq. Primary reason is mistrust of the Kurds toward the U.S. Yesterday one of the Russian intelligence sources obtained information about a secret agreement reached between the U.S. and the Turkish government. In the agreement the U.S., behind the backs of the Kurds, promised Turkey not to support in any way, formation of a Kurdish state in this region. The U.S. has also promised not to prevent Turkey from sending its troops [to Northern Kurdistan] immediately following [the coalition] capture of northern Iraq.

In essence, this gives Turkey a *carte-blanche* to use force for a "cleanup" in Kurdistan. At the same time the Kurdish troops will be moved to fight the Iraqis outside of Kurdistan, thus rendering them unable to support their own people.

Along the border with Kurdistan Turkey has already massed a 40,000-strong army expeditionary corps that is specializing in combat operations against the Kurds. This force remains at a 4-hour readiness to begin combat operations.

All of this indicates that the coalition command will be unable to create a strong "Northern Front" during the next 3-4 days; U.S. Marines and paratroopers in this area will have to limit their operations to distracting the Iraqis and to launching reconnaissance missions.

During a meeting with German Chancellor [Gerhard] Schroeder, the heads of German military and political intelligence reported the U.S. is doing everything possible to conceal information on the situation in the combat zone, and the U.S. shows an extremely "unfriendly" attitude. Germany's own intelligence-gathering capabilities in this region are very limited. This is the result of Germany, being true to its obligations as an ally, not attempting to bolster its national intelligence operations in the region and not trying to separate its intelligence agencies from the intelligence structures of NATO and the U.S.

There has been a confirmation of yesterday's reports about plans of the coalition command to increase its forces fighting in Iraq. Troops of the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) are currently being airlifted to the region, while its equipment is traveling by sea around the Arabian Peninsula. The unloading is expected to begin as early as by the end of tomorrow. The Division numbers 30,000 soldiers and officers. By the end of April up to 120,000 more US troops, up to 500 tanks and up to 300 more helicopters will be moved to the region.

In addition, today U.S. President [George W] Bush asked British Prime-Minister [Tony] Blair to increase British military presence in Iraq by a minimum of 15,000-20,000 troops.

At the current level of combat operations and at the current level of Iraqi resistance, the coalition may face a sharp shortage of troops and weapons within the next 5-7 days, which will allow the Iraqis to take the initiative. The White House took this conclusion of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff with great concern.

During the past seven days of the war the U.S. Navy detained all ships in the Persian Gulf going to Iraq under the U.S. "Oil for Food" program. Since yesterday all these ships are being unloaded in Kuwait. Unloaded food is being delivered by the U.S. military to Iraq and is being distributed as "American humanitarian aid" as a part of the "rebuilding Iraq" program. These U.S. actions have already caused a serious scandal in the UN. The U.S. explained its actions by its unilateral decision to freeze all Iraqi financial assets, including the Iraqi financial assets with the UN. These assets the U.S. now considers its property and will exercise full control over them. Captains of the detained ships have already called these actions by the U.S. a "piracy."

March 28, 2003, 1448hrs MSK (GMT +3), Moscow

According to latest intercepted radio communications, the command of the coalition group of forces near Karabela requested at least 12 more hours to get ready to storm the town. This delay is due to the much heavier losses sustained by the coalition troops during the sand storms than was originally believed. Just the U.S. 3rd Mechanized Infantry Division sustained more than 200 disabled combat vehicles of various types. The 101st Airborne Division reported some 70 helicopters as being disabled. In addition, the recently delivered reinforcements require rest and time to prepare for combat.

At the same time the U.S. forces have resumed attacks near An-Nasiriya and An-Najaf since 0630hrs and are continuously increasing the intensity of these attacks. During the night and early morning of March 28 the Iraqi positions in these areas were subjected to eight aerial assaults by bombers and ground attack aircraft. However, so far [the coalition] was unable to penetrate Iraqi defenses.

Also, during the early morning the British units begun advancing along the Fao peninsula. Latest radio intercepts from this area show that under a continuous artillery

and aerial bombardment the Iraqis have begun to gradually withdraw their forces toward Basra.

First firefights between troops of the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division and the Iraqi forces occurred in northern Iraq in the area of Mosul. At the same time the arrival of up to 1,500 Kurdish troops has been observed in this area. So far it is not clear to which of the many Kurdish political movements these troops belong. Leaders of the largest Kurdish workers party categorically denied participation of their troops. They believe these may be units of one of the local tribes not controlled by the central authorities of the Kurdish autonomy and "ready to fight with anyone" for money.

According to verified information, during the past 48 hours of the Iraqi counterattacks, coalition forces sustained the following losses: up to 30 killed, over 110 wounded and 20 missing in action; up to 30 combat vehicles lost or disabled, including at least 8 tanks and 2 self-propelled artillery systems, 2 helicopters and 2 unmanned aerial vehicles lost in combat. Iraqi losses are around 300 killed, up to 800 wounded, 200 captured and up to 100 combat vehicles, 25 of which were tanks. Most of the [Iraqi] losses were sustained due to the artillery fire and aerial bombardment that resumed by the evening of March 27.

March 29, 2003, 0924hrs MSK (GMT +4 DST), Moscow

During the past day the situation on the U.S.-Iraqi front remained largely unchanged. The U.S. is continuing to reinforce the attack group near Karabela for a thrust toward Baghdad. By the morning of March 29 up to 20,000 coalition troops were massed in the area of Karabela. This force includes up to 200 tanks, 150 artillery systems and more than 250 helicopters. The order for the attack will be given by coalition commander Gen. Tommy Franks, who, according to intercepted radio communications, will personally inspect the troops during the next several hours.

Around 1900hrs yesterday an Apache attack helicopter crashed. Intercepted radio communications show the helicopter was heavily damaged in a combat mission. The helicopter's pilot lost control during landing and the helicopter crashed, causing serious damage to another helicopter that landed earlier.

The coalition troops have so far failed to take An-Nasiriya despite categorical orders from the command and more than 800 combat missions by the strike aircraft. All attempts to break through the Iraqi defense were met by Iraqi counterattacks. After 24 hours of fighting the coalition troops only managed to advance several hundred meters in two sectors near An-Nasiriya at the cost of 4 destroyed armored personnel carriers, no less than 3 Marines killed by sniper and mortar fire, 10 wounded and 2 missing in action. Exact Iraqi losses are being determined.

The Americans have also failed to advance near An-Najaf. Every coalition attack was met by massive artillery barrages from the Iraqi side. Later during the day the Iraqis mounted a counterattack throwing the U.S. forces back by 1.5-2 kilometers. No fewer than 10 Marines were killed or wounded. After exchanging fire for six hours, both warring sides remained in the same positions. Iraqi losses in this area are estimated to be 20 killed and up to 40 wounded.

Near Basra, British troops pushed the Iraqi defense lines on the Fao peninsula but were unable to capture the entire peninsula. The British advance was a maximum of 4 kilometers from the highway leading to Basra. Radio intercepts show that in this attack

the Iraqis shot down a British helicopter. In addition, two tanks and one APC were destroyed by landmines. At least 2 [British] servicemen were killed, around 20 were wounded and 15 were captured by the Iraqis.

Exchange of fire continued in the area of the Basra airport. The Iraqis destroyed one coalition APC, wounding two coalition soldiers. Iraqi losses are difficult to estimate, but available information suggests that up to 20 Iraqi soldiers and local militia members might have been killed in the air and in artillery strikes.

All attempts by the British troops to break through the Iraqi defenses from the south along the Al-Arab River have yielded no results. The British command reported it is unable to storm Basra with the available forces and will require no less than two additional brigades and at least five additional artillery battalions. Thus, to avoid further casualties the British are adopting defensive tactics, while trying to maintain a tight blockade around Basra and trying to improve their positions with small localized attacks. The British are also maintaining pressure on the Iraqi positions on the Fao peninsula.

Psychological levels among the city's residents, according to interviews, are far from critical. The Iraqi military made several public announcements to the residents offering them a chance to leave the city. However, most of the residents do not want to leave, fearing the faith of the Palestinian refugees, who, after losing their homes, gained pariah status in the Arab world. Basra's residents were extremely depressed by the video footage aired by the coalition command showing Iraqis in the occupied territories fighting for food and water being distributed by the coalition soldiers. The city's population views this as a sample of what awaits them if the Americans come . . .

At the Al-Kuwait airport the unloading of the 4th Mechanized Infantry Division is continuing and is expected to be completed by the night of April 1. During a night flight one of the U.S. military transport aircraft requested an emergency landing. What happened to the plane is still being determined.

Currently the coalition command is deciding how to better use the 4th Infantry Division. Complete deployment [of the division] and preparations for combat are expected to take at least 10 days. However, the combat units require immediate reinforcements and it is possible that the [4th Infantry] Division will be joining combat in stages, as the units become ready. This will mean a considerable reduction of the Division's combat effectiveness.

A report was obtained, prepared by the Al-Kuwait-based [coalition] Psychological Operations Tactical Group for the [coalition] Special Ground Forces Command. The report analyzed the effectiveness of the information and propaganda war. According to the report, analysis of the television broadcasts, intercepted radio communications, interrogations of Iraqi POWs show that psychologically the Iraqis are now "more stable and confident" than they were during the last days before the war. This, according to the report, is due primarily to the coalition's numerous military failures.

". . . Following nervousness and depression [of the Iraqis] during the first days of the war we can now observe a burst of patriotic and nationalistic feelings. . . There has been a sharp increase in the number of Iraqi refugees, who left the country before the war, returning to Iraq. A "cult of war" against the U.S. and the UK is now emerging among the Iraqis . . ." the report states. [Reverse translation from Russian]

[Coalition] analysts believe if this attitude of the Iraqis is not changed within the next 7 days, a "resistance ideology" may take over the Iraqi minds, making the final [coalition] victory even more difficult. In response to this report the U.S. Army Psychological Operations command decided to combine all Iraqi POWs into large groups and distribute the resulting video footage to the world media. A more active use of the Iraqi opposition was suggested for propaganda work in the occupied villages. The same opposition members will be used to create video footage of the "repented" Iraqi POWs and footage of the local [Iraqi] population "opposing Saddam."

Radio communications intercepted during the last five days suggest that the coalition is using Israeli airfields for conducting night air strikes against Iraq. Combat aircraft taking off regularly from the [Israeli] Hatzerim and Navatim airbases do not return to the same bases but fly toward the border with Jordan, while maintaining complete radio silence.

Possibly these are just Israeli Air Force exercises. However, [Russian] radio intercept and radar units observe increased intensity of radio communications coming from the Jordanian air force and air defense communication centers during such overflights, as well as changes in the operating modes of the U.S. Army "Patriot" tracking radars deployed in Jordan. This indicates the Israeli airbases are used as forward airfield or that some of the coalition air force units are based there. Normally the IAF F-15I fighter-bombers and A-4N strike aircraft operate from the Hatzerim airbase and the F-16 fighter-bombers operate from the Nevatim base.

Experts believe these airbases may be used by the F-117 stealth bombers "officially" based at the Al-Udaid airbase in Qatar. Using these two locations minimizes risk to the F-117s by allowing them to fly along the left bank of the Euphrates (in the direction of Turkey) and thus avoid the dangerous maneuvering over Iraq.

Destruction of the telephone stations in Baghdad did nothing to disrupt the communications of the Iraqi army. The coalition command acknowledged this fact after analyzing the dense [Iraqi] radio traffic. Because of that, the USAF was ordered to employ the most powerful available [conventional] munitions against predetermined strategic targets. These attacks will be carried out immediately before renewing ground advance.

April 1, 2003, 1404hrs MSK (GMT +4 DST), Moscow

As of the morning of April 1, active combat operations continued along the entire US-Iraqi front.

The town of Karabela – one of the key points in the Iraqi defense – is subjected to a continuing artillery barrage. The town outskirts are being attacked by the coalition aviation. However, so far the U.S. forces made no attempts to enter the town. Available information suggests that after evaluating Karabela's defenses the U.S. command made a decision to delay storming the town. Orders were issued to the coalition troops to move around the town from the east and to take control of the strategic Al-Hillah, Al-Khindiya, and Al-Iskanderiya region. Several of the largest highways intersect in this area, which also contains the three strategic bridges across the Euphrates. Gaining control of this "triangle" will finally open the way for the coalition troops into the valley between the Tigris and the Euphrates and the route to the Babylon-Baghdad highway. Yesterday and today early morning, most heated combat continued in this area.

During a night attack the U.S. forces were able to reach the center of Al-Khindiya by 0800hrs and moved to the right bank of the Euphrates. However, their further advance was stopped by heavy fire from the Iraqi positions across the river. Al-Khindiya is being defended by up to 2,000 Iraqi soldiers and militia armed with up to 20 tanks and around 250 anti-tank weapons of various types. During this battle one U.S. soldier was killed, 2 were missing in action and 7 were wounded. For now it is impossible to determine the Iraqi losses. Throughout the night the U.S. field commanders have reported at least 100 killed and 30 captured Iraqi soldiers and militia members. However, by morning the number of captured was revised to less than 15.

The [coalition] effort to capture Al-Hillah was unsuccessful. All attempts by the U.S. troops to enter the town during the night have failed. Every time they were met with heavy Iraqi fire near the town. Intercepted radio communications show that one U.S. APC was destroyed and at least 5 soldiers were killed and wounded.

Fighting is continuing near An-Najaf. The town is currently surrounded from three sides by the U.S. Marines, who are still unable to enter the town. The Iraqi positions are being subjected to artillery and aerial bombardment. No information is available about any losses in this area.

Since 0700hrs reports are coming about large-scale attacks by the U.S. Marines and infantry units against An-Nasiriya. As was previously expected, up to two Marine battalions deployed on the left bank of the river to the north of the town have begun advancing on An-Nasiriya from the north and are now trying to break the Iraqi defenses and capture this strategic town. More than a hundred aerial strikes have been delivered against the Iraqi positions [at An-Nasiriya] just during today's morning. There is a continuing artillery barrage. All this indicates the U.S. Marines are determined to fulfill their orders and take the town. However, so far neither Marines nor paratroopers were able to widen their staging area or break through Iraqi defenses. Radio surveillance indicates that during the morning hours of today there were 5 medevac helicopter flights to this area. At least 3 U.S. soldiers were killed.

Another U.S. combat convoy crossed to the left bank of the Euphrates and by today's morning reached the outskirts of the town of Ash-Shatra located 40 kilometers north of An-Nasiriya. This unit is now engaged in combat. For now there is no additional information about this convoy's losses or movements.

Localized fighting is continuing near Basra. Throughout the last night and today's early morning, British forces were attempting to capture the neighboring villages of As-Zubair and Suk-al-Shujuh, but, despite overwhelming artillery and aviation support, the British were forced to return to their original positions. During these battles 1 British soldier was killed, 1 is missing and up to 5 were wounded. No information is available about the Iraqi losses. According to reports by the British, at least 200 Iraqi troops were killed and no less than 50 were captured. However, only fewer than 10 captured Iraqis were delivered to the British camp and only 4 of them were in military uniform. This was reported by one of the U.S. journalists located in this area during a phone conversation with the editor.

Active combat reconnaissance operations by both sides are continuing in the north of Iraq. There have been reports of an attack launched by an Iraqi battalion against the positions of a U.S. combat unit from the 82nd Airborne Division. It was reported that during the night the Iraqis moved around the U.S. position and in the morning attacked

the U.S. forces from the rear. A fierce exchange of fire is continuing in this area. U.S. forces have requested aviation support.

Combat activity of the Kurds supported by the U.S. forces was limited to clearing several areas occupied by its long-time enemy – the militant Islamic group called “Ansar al Islam,” after which the Kurdish units have stopped. Amid calls by the U.S. military for a continuing offensive, the Kurdish troops appear to be in no rush to engage the regular troops of the Iraqi army and are more interested in reaping the spoils of war. The Kurdish leadership is not particularly interested in “leading” the advancing forces. Instead they are calling on the U.S. to strengthen the U.S. forces deployed in this area with at least another 2,000 paratroopers, to “bomb the Iraqis some more.” This indicates that the Kurds are not willing to move their forces too far from the home bases, fearing an attack in the back by the Turkish troops. Their fears are reinforced by continuing assurances from the U.S. to respect Turkey’s territorial integrity. The term “territorial integrity” in this case covers almost 40% of the territory of the current Northern Kurdistan, which has *de facto* independence from Turkey and Iraq. It is likely that the Kurdish forces will move forward until complete military defeat of the Iraqis, when their desire for the war booty will make them less cautious.

Analysis of the present state of the U.S.-British coalition fighting in Iraq suggests that the current active combat phase will last for about 4-5 days. After that the troops will once again require time for rest, repairs and reinforcement. Most analysts believe this time the coalition will require more downtime than the last time, when it stopped only long enough to get re-supplied and immediately continued their advance so as not to lose the initiative and not to let the enemy come to their senses. The price of putting this “squeeze” on the troops is enormous exhaustion and extensive wear of equipment, which is long overdue for serious scheduled maintenance.

At the same time the fresh forces arriving in Kuwait from Europe and the U.S. will not be able to join the combat before Monday, April 7, as deployment of troops is progressing with many delays and is poorly organized. The units that already arrived [in Kuwait] cannot get to their weapons and the weapons already delivered are sitting here without the troops to which they are assigned.

Because of this, the coalition command has ordered the attacking forces to be as aggressive as possible, to use this short time to break Iraqi defenses along the entire line of the front. The troops are ordered by the end of this operation to advance to the starting positions for the final assault on Baghdad and begin preparing to take the Iraqi capital. This order is specifically referring to the importance of An-Nasiriya, An-Najaf and the Karabela – Al-Hillah– Al-Iskanderiya “triangle.” These areas will see the most combat action in upcoming days.

In addition, we should expect elements of the coalition forces reaching the Amman-Baghdad highway, currently controlled only by small U.S. paratroop and special operations units and to form here in the area of Al-Khabbania, the western side of Baghdad’s blockade. The Al-Khabbania region also contains three strategic airfields and large stores of weapons, causing serious concern on the part of the coalition.

March 31, 2003, 1828hrs MSK (GMT +4 DST), Moscow

During the night of March 30-31 the situation on the US-Iraqi front became increasingly more critical. All indications are that the coalition has launched a new attack.

Following a three-hour-long artillery barrage and several nighttime aviation strikes, the coalition forces came in contact with the Iraqi troops near Karabela and attempted to move around the Iraqi defenses from the east.

For now the coalition is limiting its actions to probing the forward layer of the Iraqi defenses, attempting to assess its density and organization after nearly five days of artillery and aerial bombardment. There have been no reports of any coalition breaks through the Iraqi defenses in this area. At the same time, morning radio intercepts uncovered a large U.S. military convoy moving around the Razzaza Lake. At the moment it is unclear whether the purpose of this movement is to get to the town of Ar-Ramdia or a wider maneuver leading to the town of Al-Falludja.

Another [coalition] convoy numbering up to 100 combat vehicles was seen near the town of Al-Hillah moving in the southeastern direction 30 kilometers from the strategic Baghdad-Basra highway. Given there is no Iraqi resistance, this coalition force will be able to reach the highway by today's night. So far there were no reports of any losses in this area.

U.S. forces resumed attacking Iraqi defenses near An-Najaf. The U.S. group of forces in this area has been reinforced with at least three reserve Marine battalions and now Americans are trying once again to capture this key town. According to U.S. intelligence, Iraqi defenses in this area number up to 3,000 troops aided by around 1,500 volunteers and [Ba'ath] party activists. The Iraqis here are armed with around 30 T-55 and T-62 tanks, up to four artillery batteries and more than 300 various anti-tank weapons. The town is being stormed by elements of the 1st Marine Division numbering up to 6,000 troops assisted by 80 tanks and 60 artillery systems. In addition, aerial support is provided by up to 40 helicopters. So far the Americans were unable to push the enemy. Early this morning an American tank was destroyed near An-Najaf. At least two of its crew were killed.

Intensive exchange of fire is continuing in the vicinity of An-Nasiriya. U.S. Marines have so far been unable to utilize the staging area they captured seven days ago on the left bank of Euphrates. The bridge connecting this staging area with the main coalition forces is nearly destroyed and is under constant fire from the Iraqi defenses located in the riverside city blocks. This is the reason why the [coalition] troops holding the staging area can only be reinforced by small and lightly armed units and only during nighttime. During the past night alone, the Marines holding the staging area sustained 2 killed and 5 wounded.

The situation [for the coalition] is complicated by the fact that the residential blocks occupied by the defending Iraqis come to the very edge of the river, giving a significant advantage to the defenders who control the river and all approaches to the river. Currently the coalition artillery and aviation are methodically destroying these blocks in an attempt to push the Iraqis away from the shoreline.

Intercepted radio communications indicate the Marines engineering units are ordered to build a pontoon crossing up the stream from An-Nasiriya and move up to three battalions of Marines and troops from the 82nd Airborne Division to the left bank of the Euphrates for a future strike in the rear of the An-Nasiriya garrison. The coalition command would have been ready to bypass other defended crossings on the Euphrates if it weren't for one problem: the entire group of forces has only two pontoon units. Any new pontoon units will arrive no sooner than in mid-April.

A standoff between the Basra garrison and British marine infantry is continuing in the area of Basra. Using localized attacks the British are attempting to "lean" on Basra as closely as possible and tighten the blockade, but so far they have been unsuccessful. Thus, during the last night the British attempted to take the town of Al-Hasib located 7 kilometers southeast of Basra. The British plan was to reach the Al-Arab River and slice the local Iraqi defenses in half, separating Basra from the defending Iraqi forces on the Fao peninsula. Up to a battalion of the British marine infantry supported by armored vehicles entered the town of Al-Hasib from the south, but in less than an hour they were stopped by Iraqi fire and requested aviation and artillery support.

Fighting for the control of the town is continuing. At least two British soldiers were killed and three were wounded in this battle. One British armored personnel carrier was destroyed. British commanders reported killing 50 Iraqis and capturing 10. In the area of the As-Zubair River port, which was declared to be under full coalition control just a week ago, a British patrol boat was attacked. The boat was carrying its crew and a marine infantry unit. As a result of the attack, at least 4 British soldiers were killed and 9 were wounded.

Official coalition losses are, to put it mildly, "falling behind" the actual figures. The 57 dead acknowledged by the coalition command reflect losses as of the morning of March 26. This information was provided to a BBC correspondent by one of the top medical officials at a field hospital in Al Kuwait during a confidential conversation. "We have standing orders to acknowledge only those fatalities that have been delivered to the hospital, identified and prepared to be sent back home. The identification process and required standard embalming takes some time - occasionally up to several days. But only the command knows how many casualties we sustained today and you will learn about it in about three days . . ." [Reverse-translated from Russian] This conversation was taped by the journalist and sent to the editor via a cellular phone network.

Based on radio intercepts and internal information networks of the U.S. field hospitals, as of this morning the coalition losses include no less than 100 killed U.S. servicemen and at least 35 dead British soldiers. In addition, some 22 American and 11 British soldiers are officially considered missing in action, and the whereabouts of another 400 servicemen are being established. The number of wounded has exceeded 480 people.

U.S. experts at the coalition command headquarters studied the cases of destroyed and damaged M1A2 tanks and various APCs. The conclusion was that without a doubt the Iraqis do possess modern anti-tank weapons but so far use them on a "very limited scale." Only three tanks have been hit by guided weapons which destroyed these tanks with the first hit. The rest of the tanks were destroyed with more standard weapons. Some of the most common causes [of destroyed armor] include: anti-tank guns (about 40% of all hits), man-portable rocket-propelled grenade launchers (25% of hits), and landmines (25% of hits). Effectiveness of anti-tank artillery has been particularly high. "Impacts by high-velocity projectiles do not always destroy the tank and its crew. However, in 90% of all cases the tank is disabled and the crew is forced to abandon the tank on the battlefield . . ." says the report that was distributed to commanders of the forward units for analysis.

Russian military analysts are advising the Iraqi military command against excessive optimism. There is no question that the U.S. "blitzkrieg" failed to take control of Iraq and destroy its army. It is clear that the Americans got bogged down in Iraq and the military

campaign hit a snag. However, the Iraqi command is now in danger of underestimating the enemy. For now there is no reason to question the resolve of the Americans and their determination to reach the set goal – complete occupation of Iraq.

In reality, despite some obvious miscalculations and errors of the coalition's high command, the [coalition] troops that have entered Iraq maintain high combat readiness and are willing to fight. Losses sustained during the past 12 days of fighting, although delivering a painful blow to the pride and striking the public opinion, are entirely insignificant, militarily speaking. The initiative in the war remains firmly in the hands of the coalition. Under such circumstances Iraqi announcements of a swift victory over the enemy will only confuse its own troops and the Iraq's population and, as a result, may lead to demoralization and a reduced defensive potential . . .

Russian military analysts believe the critical time for the U.S. duration of the war would be over 90 days provided that during that time the coalition would sustain over 1,000 killed. Under such circumstances a serious political crisis in the U.S. and in the world will be unavoidable.

March 30, 2003, 2042hrs MSK (GMT +4 DST), Moscow

No significant changes have been reported during March 29-30 on the Iraqi-U.S. front. Positional combat, sporadic exchange of fire and active search and reconnaissance operations by both sides continue along the entire line of the front.

American troops continue massing near Karabela. As was mentioned in the previous update, the U.S. group of forces in this area numbers up to 30,000 troops, up to 200 tanks and up to 230 helicopters. Latest photos of this area suggest the [U.S.] troops are busy servicing and repairing their equipment and setting up the support infrastructure.

According to radio intercepts, coalition commander Gen. Tommy Franks has visited the U.S. forces near Karabela. He personally inspected the troops and had a meeting with unit commanders. Currently no information is available about topics discussed during the meeting. However, it is believed that the [coalition] commander listened to the reports prepared by the field commanders and formulated the main objectives for the next 2-3 days.

Current technical shape of the coalition forces was discussed during the meeting at the coalition central headquarters. During a personal phone conversation with another serviceman in the U.S., one participant of this meeting called this technical state "depressing." According to him ". . . a third of our equipment can be dragged to a junk yard right now. We are holding up only thanks to the round-the-clock maintenance. The real heroes on the front lines are not the Marines but the "ants" from the repair units. If it wasn't for them we'd be riding camels by now . . ." [Reverse-translated from Russian]

Based on intercepted radio communications, reports from both sides and other intelligence data, since the beginning of the war the coalition lost 15-20 tanks, around 40 armored personnel carriers and infantry fighting vehicles, more than 50 military trucks and up to 10 helicopters. In addition, there have been at least 40 more disabled tanks, about the same number of disabled APCs and IFVs, about 100 disabled wheeled vehicles of all types and around 40 disabled helicopters. These numbers are based on analysis of non-classified technical reports received daily by the Pentagon.

During the attack last night, up to two U.S. Marine battalions attempted to push the Iraqis out of their defensive positions near An-Najaf. Despite the preliminary 4-hour-long artillery and aerial bombardment, once they approached the Iraqi positions, the U.S. troops were met with heavy machine-gun and RPG fire and were forced to return to their original positions. One U.S. tank was destroyed by a landmine and two APCs were hit during this night attack. Radio intercepts show that 2 Marines were killed and 5 were wounded. The latest attempt by the U.S. troops to improve their positions on the left bank of the Euphrates near An-Nasiriya was also a failure. Despite all precautions taken to ensure the tactical surprise, the U.S. forces were met with heavy fire and returned to original positions. According to reports by the [U.S.] field commanders, three Marines were missing in action and four were wounded in this engagement.

These failed attacks have once again confirmed fears of the coalition command that the Iraqi forces were much better technically equipped than was believed before the war. In particular, the DIA [US Defense Intelligence Agency] intelligence report from February 2003 insisted that the Iraqi army practically had no night vision equipment except for those systems installed on some tanks, and serviceability of even that equipment was questioned. In reality, however, coalition troops have learned that the Iraqis have an adequate number of night vision surveillance systems and targeting sights even at the squadron level and they know how to properly use this equipment. A particular point of concern [for the coalition] is the fact that most Iraqi night vision systems captured by the coalition are the latest models manufactured in the U.S. and Japan. After analyzing the origins of this equipment the U.S. begun talking about the "Syrian connection." In this regard, U.S. military experts have analyzed Syria's weapons imports for the past two years and have concluded that in the future, fighting [in Iraq] the coalition troops may have to deal with the latest Russian-made anti-tank systems, latest radars and radio reconnaissance systems resistant to the effects of electronic counter measures.

In the same area [An-Najaf] a coalition checkpoint manned by the U.S. Marines was attacked by a suicide bomber -- an Iraqi soldier -- who detonated a passenger car loaded with explosives next to the U.S. troops. At least 5 of them were killed.

In a closed radio address to the coalition troops the coalition command asked the soldiers to show "patience and restraint" and "not to let loose their emotions and feelings of anger." [Reverse-translated from Russian] The radio address was recorded following an incident in the area of Umm Qasr when, in plain view of the locals, British soldiers executed two Iraqis after finding a submachine-gun in their house; and after a U.S. attack helicopter returning from a combat mission opened cannon fire on a passenger car and its occupants. It was announced [by the coalition] that both of these incidents will be investigated. However, military psychologists believe these incidents are the result of the troops being subjected to enormous stress; psychologists say these soldiers require medical treatment.

Near Basra, British forces have completely abandoned offensive operations and switched to positional warfare. Isolated attacks continue in the airport area -- still not under full British control -- and on the Fao peninsula where the Iraqis continue to hold a large staging area.

According to British field commanders, the troops are extremely exhausted and are in dire need of rest and reinforcements. Three British soldiers went missing and two more were wounded in this area during the past 24 hours.

A supply convoy of the 3rd Motorized Infantry Division was ambushed last night to the south of An-Nasiriya. In the course of the attack 10 fuel trucks were destroyed, one escorting APC was hit, 8 troops were wounded and 1 is missing. So far it is not known who was behind the attack: the Iraqi army combat reconnaissance units or partisans operating in this area.

Analysis of information coming from the combat zone shows a rapid decline in the [coalition's] contacts with the media and increasing restrictions on all information except for official reports. For example, since yesterday morning all phone and Internet lines used by the coalition troops to maintain contact with relatives in the U.S. and Europe have been shut down at the division level and below. Not only does this indicate that the coalition command is trying to change the course of the information war, but this also points to a possible upcoming massive coalition attack against Iraqi forces and an attempt on the part of the [coalition] commanders to prevent any information leaks.

[Russian] analysts believe all the talk about a "two-week timeout" in the war is nothing more than a disinformation attempt by the coalition. Forces and equipment currently available to the coalition will be sufficient for at least 1-2 weeks of active combat; this is comparable to the duration of a major combat operation. It is likely that such an operation may take place during the next day in the area of Karabela. Goals of these operations have already been discussed in previous reports.

At the same time the coalition is already planning a new large-scale operation that will utilize the new forces currently being deployed to the region. Based on our [Russian] intelligence and that of our allies, [Russian] military experts believe this large-scale operation will be launched from the general vicinity of Karabela and will develop into a wide maneuver around Baghdad from the west, ending in the area of the Tartar Lake east of Al-Hadid (or east of the Tartar Lake at Samarra). From this point a part of the force will continue advancing toward Saddam Hussein's home town of Tikrit and from there it will turn toward Baghdad from the north through Samarra and Baahkuba; meanwhile the rest of the [coalition] force will strike the rears of the Iraqi forces fighting in the north near Kirkuk and Mosul. Such an operation would require up to 60,000 troops, no less than 300 tanks and 200 helicopters. It is believed that such forces can be put together by April 15 and by April 18 they should be ready to attack.

Certain available information points to a serious conflict between the coalition command and the U.S. political and military leadership. [U.S.] Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld -- the main planner and lobbyist of the military operation against Iraq -- accuses the coalition command and Gen. Tommy Franks personally of being passive and indecisive, which [in Rumsfeld's opinion] led to the lengthening of the conflict and the current dead end situation. In his turn Franks in front of his subordinates calls the Secretary of Defense the "old blabbermouth" and an "adventurist" who dragged the army into the war on the most unfavorable terms possible. However, most [U.S. military] officers believe both military leaders are responsible for the coalition's military failures. Rumsfeld allowed gross errors during the planning of forces and equipment required for the war, while Franks did not show enough strength to get the right forces and right training for the troops in this campaign and, in essence, surrendered to the whims of the politicians . . .

It is entirely possible that the future of this war will see the departure of one of these two commanders. Some reports suggest that Rumsfeld has already proposed to President

Bush a change in the coalition command. However, Bush declined this proposal, calling it untimely and damaging to the morale of the troops and that of the American people.

April 2, 2003, 1335hrs MSK (GMT +4 DST), Moscow

An exceptionally difficult and unstable situation developed on the U.S.-Iraqi front by the morning of April 1. Coalition troops are persistently trying to take control of the strategic "triangle" Karabela - Al-Khindiya - Al-Iskanderiya. At the same time, coalition units are continuing their advance toward Al-Kut and An-nu-Manyah, but so far the U.S. forces were unable to take any of these towns. To move forward, the U.S. units are forced to leave behind large numbers of troops needed to blockade the towns remaining under Iraqi control. The An-Najaf and An-Nasiriya garrisons are still involved in active combat deep behind the coalition forward lines.

The coalition command had to deploy two brigades from the 101st Airborne Division to blockade and storm An-Najaf and An-Nasiriya. These two brigades will replace elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division (the 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit under the command of Col. John Waldhauser) that has been fighting in this area for the past six days. These "heavy" attack brigades are currently being deployed to the area of intense fighting near Al-Hillah.

Rough estimates show that the territory "captured" by the coalition forces still contains at least 30,000 Iraqi regular troops and militia engaged in active combat. Military experts are already warning the U.S. command about the danger of underestimating the enemy: doing so may seriously complicate the situation of the attacking forces and foil the coalition's very optimistic plans.

On the other hand, the Iraqi command is being forced to withdraw its troops under the protection of towns. Iraqis are also forced to minimize all active combat operations outside the city limits as the desert terrain maximizes the enemy's advantage in aviation and its technological superiority in reconnaissance and targeting systems. This robs the Iraqis of their mobility and forces them to resort to a "fortress-like" type of warfare, which, clearly, is significantly reducing their combat effectiveness.

Near Karabela the command of the 3rd Mechanized Infantry Division has completely abandoned its plans to storm the town. After blocking Karabela on three sides, the 3rd Infantry Division directed its main thrust toward the towns of Al-Musaib and Al-Khindiya. Heavy combat is continuing in this area for the second day. The U.S. is continuously escalating the intensity of its attacks and is using nearly all artillery and tank units available to the strike group's command. Nevertheless, the coalition forces are still unable to penetrate Iraqi defenses. Commander of the 3rd Infantry Division Major General Buford Blount is reporting fierce Iraqi resistance. According to the General, elements of the 2nd Iraqi Republican Guard "Medina" Division that are defending these positions maintain high combat potential and are repelling all attempts to break through their lines. During the past day and today's early morning, [coalition] field commanders have reported the loss of up to 5 tanks, 7-10 APCs and IFVs and no less than 9 killed. At least one helicopter was hit and made an emergency landing. Two more helicopters reported taking serious damage and their situation so far is unknown. Iraqi losses [near Karabela], based on U.S. reports from the battlefield, include at least 300 killed and up to 30 destroyed tanks and APCs. In the morning the coalition forces ceased the attack and now the Iraqi positions are being engaged by aviation. The next [coalition] attack is anticipated during the night.

Heavy fighting is continuing in the town of Al-Hillah. Despite strong aviation and artillery support, U.S. Marine units are still unable to strengthen their positions on the left bank of the Euphrates and push the Iraqi forces out of the town. During the past 24 hours U.S. Marines in Al-Hillah lost up to 5 armored vehicles; at least 10 soldiers were killed or wounded. According to reports by U.S. commanders, Iraqi losses during this time amount to at least 100 killed; 10 reinforced strongholds inside the town have been destroyed; there are reports of 80 Iraqis captured during a cleanup operation in the occupied part of the town.

A crisis situation has developed in the area of Al-Divania. Having encountered no initial Iraqi opposition, elements of the U.S. Marine 2nd Expeditionary Unit began advancing toward the town but were met with heavy artillery and mortar fire and were forced to assume defensive positions resorting to close combat. The exchange of fire continued for nearly seven hours, resulting in up to 12 destroyed US tanks and APCs and up to 20 killed or wounded Marines. Currently the Iraqi positions are being attacked by artillery and aviation.

Yesterday's attempts by U.S. troops to storm the part of An-Nasiriya on the left bank [of the Euphrates] yielded no results. After moving behind the Iraqi positions, while simultaneously attacking them from the front, U.S. troops still were unable to break the Iraqi defenses and by morning were forced to return to their starting positions. Coalition losses in this engagement, according to reports by [the U.S.] field commanders, were 2 killed and up to 12 wounded; a [U.S.] helicopter took a hit and made an emergency landing in the northern part of An-Nasiriya.

Also no results came from coalition attempts to capture An-Najaf. All U.S. attacks were repelled. There have been reports of 3 destroyed APCs and at least 5 killed or wounded coalition troops.

Near Basra the British forces are still unable to tighten their blockade of the city. During the night the Iraqis attacked British units near the village of Shujuh and threw the British back 1.5-2 kilometers. According to Iraqi reports, at least 5 British soldiers were killed in this attack. The British, on the other hand, have reported 2 missing and 4 wounded soldiers. Iraqis have reported that a destroyed British tank and two APCs were left behind on the battlefield.

Tactical attack units from U.S. 82nd Airborne Division and 22nd SAS Regiment, earlier deployed to northern Iraq near the town of Al-Buadj, were destroyed and dispersed as the result of a daylong battle with the Iraqi troops. Exact number of [coalition] losses is still being verified. Intercepted radio communications show that the coalition troops are retreating in small groups and have no exact information about their own losses. Currently the remaining units are trying to reach the Kurdish-controlled territory. It is believed that up to 30 [coalition] soldiers were killed or captured by the Iraqis.

Military analysts believe that today and tomorrow will decide the outcome of the attack on Baghdad that began two days ago. If the coalition forces fail to break the Iraqi defenses, then by the weekend the U.S. will be forced to curtail all attacks and resort to positional warfare while regrouping forces and integrating them with the fresh divisions arriving from the U.S. and Europe. Such a tactical pause in the war, although not a complete halt in combat operations (the coalition command will continue trying to use localized attacks to improve its positions), may last seven to fourteen days and will lead to a full re-evaluation of all coalition battle plans.

April 3, 2003, 1301hrs MSK (GMT +4 DST), Moscow

Yesterday and today early morning, the coalition continued its advance toward Baghdad that it had begun three days ago. Units of the 3rd mechanized Infantry Division, failing to quickly capture the town of Al-Khindiya, blockaded it with a part of their forces and moved around the town from the east to reach Al-Iskanderiya by morning. It is not clear right now whether U.S. troops were able to take the town of Al-Musaib or if they went around it as well. Overall [coalition] progress in this direction was about 25 kilometers during the past 24 hours.

This thrust came as a surprise to the Iraqi command. Iraqi defense headquarters around Karabela remained deep behind the forward lines of the advancing U.S. brigades. Due to the intensive aerial and artillery strikes, Iraqi headquarters [in Karabela] lost most of its communication facilities and has partially lost control of the troops. As a result, Iraqi defense units in the line of the coalition attack became disorganized and were unable to offer effective resistance. During the night fighting, Iraqi forces in this area were pushed from their defensive positions and withdrew toward Baghdad. Iraqi losses were up to 100 killed and up to 300 captured. U.S. troops destroyed or captured up to 70 Iraqi tanks and APCs.

Currently the Iraqi command is rushing to create a new line of defense 20-30 kilometers south of Baghdad. U.S. losses in this attack were 3 armored vehicles, up to 8 killed and wounded.

Late night on April 2 east of Karabela, a unit from the 3rd Mechanized Infantry Division went off-course and ran into an artillery ambush after moving too close to the Iraqi positions. In the resulting firefight, U.S. forces have lost no less than 8 armored vehicles and, according to Iraqi reports, at least 25 U.S. troops were killed or wounded.

In the town of Al-Kut, U.S. Marine units were able to capture a bridge across the Tigris, but they were unable to capture the entire town and currently fighting is continuing in the residential districts. No fewer than 3 U.S. soldiers were killed and up to 12 were wounded in this area during the past 24 hours. U.S. troops are reporting 50 killed and 120 captured Iraqi soldiers.

The coalition was able to make serious progress to the south of Al-Kut. After quickly taking the town of An-nu-Manyah, U.S. forces have set up a bridge across the Tigris and immediately proceeded to transfer Marine units to the left bank. There is a highway going from An-nu-Manyah to Baghdad along the left bank of the Tigris. No more large populated areas are located along the highway and the attacking forces may be able to come within 15-20 kilometers of Baghdad as early as tonight.

The blockade of An-Najaf is continuing. Numerous attempts by the [coalition] troops to reach the center of the town have failed after being met by Iraqi fire. At least five [coalition] soldiers have been wounded and one is missing.

The situation around An-Divania remains unclear. Heavy fighting in this area is continuing since yesterday. U.S. field commanders have requested artillery and aviation support on several occasions and have reported "strong counterattacks by the enemy." It has been determined that by the evening of April 2 the command of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division ordered its troops to withdraw from the town in order to create some space between its forces and the Iraqis, to allow for artillery and aerial strikes. Overall

U.S. losses in this area during the past two days are up to 15 killed and around 35 wounded. At the same time U.S. commanders are reporting "hundreds of killed Iraqis; about 50 Iraqis -- some of them wearing civilian clothes -- have been captured by the coalition." There has been a report of another [coalition] helicopter loss in this area.

Resistance is also continuing in An-Nasiriya. The town's garrison has been fighting for the past ten days and continues to hold its positions on the left bank of the Euphrates. During the past day there has been a reduction in the intensity of the Iraqi resistance. However, U.S. commanders at the coalition headquarters believe this is due to the Iraqis trying to preserve their ammunition, which is by no means unlimited. According to one of the U.S. officers at coalition headquarters, elements of the [Iraqi] 11th Infantry Division remain in control on the left bank of the Euphrates. ". . . Resilience of this unquestionably brave enemy is worth respect. Four times we offered them to lay down their arms and surrender, but they continue resisting like fanatics . . ." [Reverse-translated from Russian] During the past night 1 U.S. soldier was killed and 2 more were wounded in firefights in this area.

Another attempt by the British to penetrate Iraqi defenses near Basra has failed. Up to 2 battalions of the British 16th Air Assault brigade reinforced with tanks attempted to break through Iraqi defenses last night northwest of the Maakil airport along the Al-Arab River. Simultaneously from the southwest at As-Zubair another 2 marine infantry battalions made an attempt to enter the area of Mahallat-es-Zubair, but were met with heavy fire and withdrew after a four-hour-long battle. The Iraqis have reported 2 destroyed British tanks, 5 APCs and no fewer than 30 British troops killed. However, British commanders are reporting 4 lost armored vehicles and 5 killed. In addition, Iraqi air defenses have shot down an F-18 fighter-bomber over the town. Radio surveillance units reported the loss of another plane to the north of Baghdad. It is not known whether this plane was shot down or crashed after losing control due to a technical malfunction.

As we can see, the coalition command is continuing with its "march on Baghdad" tactics. In the course of their advance, coalition troops are moving around the primary centers of the Iraqi defense and blockade them, leaving the rest of the work to aviation and artillery. The very near future will show how effective this tactic really is. So far, according to intelligence reports, more than 50,000 Iraqi troops continue fighting behind the coalition forward lines at Karabela alone. No fewer than 5,000 Iraqis are defending An-Najaf and An-Divania. Experts estimate the total number of Iraqis fighting behind coalition front approaches 90,000-100,000 regular army troops and militia.

Under such circumstances the coalition has two options: it can either try to quickly capture Baghdad, thus leaving the Iraqi garrisons in the occupied territories with no reason to continue with their resistance; or the coalition troops can dig in around Baghdad and prepare for the final assault while "cleaning up" the captured territory. The latter seems more likely as the coalition can use the fresh troops arriving now to Kuwait for these "clean up" operations. This will also allow these troops to gain valuable combat experience fighting the weakened enemy before the assault on Baghdad.

Analysts believe this war will cause a review of the role of precision-guided munitions (PGM) on the modern battlefield. Already the results of using PGM in Iraq cast doubt on the effectiveness of PGM in woodland areas and cross-country terrain. Under such conditions the main objective becomes not to hit the target with the first shot, but to locate, identify and track the target.

Reviewing ground operations [in Iraq], analysts conclude that the desert terrain and resulting inability of the Iraqis to fight outside of towns and villages provide the coalition with its main strategic advantage. Complete air dominance allows [the coalition troops] locating and engaging Iraqi positions and armor at maximum distance using precision-guided munitions not available to the Iraqis, while remaining outside of the range of Iraqi weapons. Considering the course of this war and tactics used by the coalition, [Russian military] analysts find this tactic to be far removed from the realities of modern warfare and designed exclusively against a technologically much weaker opponent. Such tactic is unimaginable on the European theater of combat with its woodlands and cross-country terrain. Foreseeing the possibility of a future military standoff between the U.S. and North Korea, analysts are certain the U.S. cannot hope for a military victory on the Korean Peninsula without the use of nuclear weapons.

April 4, 2003, 1507hrs MSK (GMT +4 DST), Moscow

By the morning of April 4 the situation on the U.S.-Iraqi front showed a tendency toward stabilization. As the forward coalition units reach Baghdad they fulfill their primary orders outlined by the coalition command. During the four days of the advance, elements of the U.S. 3rd Mechanized Infantry Division have bypassed from the east the Iraqi defenses at Karabela and, without encountering any resistance, advanced around 140 kilometers along the Karabela-Baghdad highway and reached the Iraqi capital. However, the goals of this attack will be fully achieved only when the U.S. Marine brigades, now advancing along the left bank of the Tigris, reach the southeastern outskirts of Baghdad.

All indications are that the breakthrough by the 1st Brigade of the 3rd Mechanized Infantry Division toward the Baghdad international airport, although a significant thrust forward, did not come as a surprise to the Iraqi command. U.S. units occupying the airport area did not encounter here any significant resistance (the airport was guarded by no more than 2-3 Iraqi companies without any heavy weapons) nor did they see any indication that the Iraqis were even planning on defending the airport. Except for the line of trenches along the airport's perimeter, U.S. troops found no other defensive structures. The airport was clear from all aircraft with the exception of a few old fuselages and a passenger plane (possibly belonging to a Jordanian airline company), which did not have time to leave the airport before flight restrictions were announced by the coalition at the beginning of the war.

Currently the coalition group of forces in the airport area number up to 4,000 troops, up to 80 tanks and about 50 artillery systems. It should be expected that several helicopter squadrons from the 101st Airborne Division will be deployed here in the next several hours.

According to electronic surveillance, the coalition command in Qatar ordered the attacking U.S. forces to halt on at least three occasions. The command ordered additional reconnaissance to be done in the airport area, fearing there may carefully concealed Iraqi units and extensive defenses. The coalition command issued the final order to capture the airport only after coalition reconnaissance units contacted command headquarters directly from the airport terminal. Iraqi forces protecting the airport offered little resistance and after a few exchanges of fire, withdrew toward the city. Communication was lost with one of the coalition units protecting the flanks of the advancing column. It is still being determined whether this unit got lost or if it encountered an ambush.

Around 0800hrs, U.S. positions [in the airport area] were attacked by the militia forces probably from among the local population. The militia was dispersed by tank and APC fire.

The 2nd brigade of the [3rd Mechanized Infantry] Division reached the southern outskirts of Baghdad and is currently located near the intersection of the Baghdad-Amman and Baghdad-Karabela highways.

Coalition claims of "completely destroying" the "Media" ("Al Madina al Munavvara") and the "Hammurali" Republican Guard divisions of the 2nd Republican Guard Corps received no confirmation. No more than 80 destroyed Iraqi armored vehicles were found along the coalition's route of advance, which corresponds to about 20% of a single standard Iraqi Republican Guard division.

It has been determined that only a few forward elements of the "Hammurali" Division participated in combat while the entire division withdrew toward Baghdad. A single brigade of the "Medina" division was involved in combat. The brigade was split in two groups during fighting and withdrew toward Baghdad and toward Karabela to join the main forces of the ["Medina"] division.

Equally unimpressive are the numbers of the Iraqis captured by the coalition. In four days of advance, U.S. troops captured just over 1,000 people, only half of whom, according to reports by the U.S. field commander, can be considered regular troops of the Iraqi army. There are virtually no abandoned or captured Iraqi combat vehicles. All of this indicates that so far there has been no breakthrough for the coalition; Iraqi troops are not demoralized and the Iraqi command is still in control of its forces.

No significant changes occurred at other Iraqi resistance areas.

Fighting is continuing at An-Nasiriya where U.S. troops are still unable to capture the part of the town on the left side of the river. Despite the announcement by the U.S. command about the "near complete control of the city," exchanges of fire are continuing. Just during the last day, U.S. forces sustained one killed and no fewer than three wounded. U.S. troops are no longer trying to storm the areas [of An-Nasiriya] held by the elements of the Iraqi 11th Infantry Division, but instead are using artillery and aviation to methodically destroy these areas.

The coalition was also unable to take the city of An-Najaf. The designated brigade of the 101st Airborne Division was able to take control only of the southern outskirts of the city and now has halted its advance, using artillery and aviation to destroy the city blocks occupied by Iraqi defenders. Intercepted radio communications indicate at least three U.S. troops killed or wounded.

Iraqis remain in control of Al-Hillah on the left side of the river. There are continuing exchanges of fire and the city is under a constant artillery barrage.

Nearly all fighting has stopped near Karabela, where U.S. forces limit their action to blockading the city and launching artillery attacks against Karabela's outskirts. Available U.S. forces in this region are only sufficient for the blockade and for now no reinforcements can be expected. The 4th Infantry Division, currently unloading in Kuwait, will be able to move into Iraq no sooner than April 6. In addition, the "newest" and most modern division is actually only a partially-deployed force and numbers up to

12,000 troops – only about half the size of the 3rd Infantry Division already fighting in Iraq.

A tense situation remains near the town of An-Divania. According to radio surveillance, the coalition forces were forced out of the town and thrown back 3-5 kilometers as the result of a three-hour-long firefight. U.S. field commanders reported 2 lost tanks and up to 5 lost APCs. Some 7 [coalition] soldiers were killed, 4 are missing and up to 20 were wounded. During the past 24 hours, coalition medevac helicopters flew more than ten missions to this area. As an emergency measure a 101st Airborne Division's battalion is currently being deployed to An-Divania. The town is under artillery and aircraft attacks.

With much difficulty the British marine infantry is advancing near Basra. However, despite their best efforts the British are only able to attack the outer defensive perimeter stretching along the Shatt-al-Basra canal. By morning today, the British were finally able to take control of the bridge on the As-Zubair - Basra highway and establish positions on the opposite side of the river. During the fighting one British tank was hit, one APC was destroyed and up to 10 soldiers were killed or wounded. Now the British are facing Basra's main defense lines located 1.5 kilometers ahead of them.

The Iraqis still control a portion of the Fao peninsula. Today the Iraqi artillery attacked the Al-Fao port. No casualty figures are currently available.

Radio surveillance reveals Iraqi resistance units fighting on the territories occupied by the British. A Kuwaiti radio source reported an attack last night resulting in a fire on one of the oil wells where the previous fire was just recently extinguished. Coalition troops deployed in Umm-Qasr come under regular automatic weapons fire during the night hours. Radio surveillance indicates that yesterday coalition troops conducted a massive operation in the town to find the resistance members.

In the north of Iraq the Kurdish units have stopped their advance after encountering resistance by the Iraqi troops. Kurdish field commanders told the U.S. officers they will not go forward unless the Americans "clear the way" for them. There is information pointing to certain financial motives behind this attitude of the Kurdish commanders. U.S. Brig. Gen. Osman, who commands the U.S. troops in this area, told one of the Pentagon officials during a phone conversation: "For them [the Kurds] to move forward we literally have to throw a stack of dollars in front of them!"

At the same time the "Patriotic Union of Kurdistan" leaders are trying to distance themselves from these [Kurdish] field commanders, calling them "uncontrollable borderline gangs." According to them [the Kurdish leaders], these rogue units number no more than 3000 fighters.

Information coming from Qatar indicates the coalition command is seriously concerned about the possibility of another sand storm. Not only will this delay the blockade of Baghdad, but it will also leave the coalition without its major advantage – the aviation, without which the coalition will be left one on one with a numerically superior enemy.

April 5, 2003, 1357hrs MSK (GMT +4 DST), Moscow

The situation on the U.S.-Iraqi front is characterized by gradual reduction of American offensive activity. After the 3rd Mechanized Infantry Division tank forces had marched towards Baghdad and its vanguards reached the city from the south and south-west, engineering fortification of their positions began, which indicates the end of the current

stage of the campaign as well as the loss of offensive potential of American forces and necessity to rest and regroup. It is supposed that during the next two days the American command will attempt local strikes in order to improve and extend their positions on the south and, especially, south-west approaches to Baghdad (crossing the Baghdad – Samarra roadway) and begin to bring fresh forces from Kuwait.

As we supposed, during the last night Americans were moving 101st Airborne Division troops to help the 1st Mechanized Division that captured the airport of Baghdad yesterday morning. About 80 strike and transport helicopters and 500 marines were deployed there.

But all efforts to reinforce the brigade with heavy armor failed as Iraqi started powerful artillery strikes at the transport routes and organized mobile firing groups on the roads. After reports about losing 3 tanks and 5 APCs en route, the American command had to pause the movement of the reinforcements by land.

Yesterday's estimates of the forces concentrated here were overstated. After analysis of intercepted radio communications and reports of American commanders it was specified that at the airport there were only parts of the 1st brigade troops, up to 2 enforced battalions with the help of a self-propelled artillery division of 3 thousand soldiers and officers strong, 60 tanks and about 20 guns.

Another battalion enforced with artillery crossed the Baghdad-Amman roadway and came into position at the crossroads to the south of the airport, near Abu-Harraib.

Soldiers of the 1st Mechanized Brigade spent almost all the last night in chemical protection suits, waiting for Iraqis to use their "untraditional weapons." Apart from that, their positions were constantly shot with artillery and machine gun fire. Brigade commanders report that the soldiers are ultimately dead-beat, and are constantly requesting reinforcements.

About 10 armored units including 4 tanks were lost in this area yesterday. Up to 9 men were killed, about 20 wounded, at least 25 reported missing. Moreover, the status of a patrol group that didn't arrive at the airport remains unclear. It is supposed that it either moved away towards Khan-Azad and took defense there or got under an ambush and was eliminated. It is now being searched for.

Iraqi losses were up to 40 men killed, about 200 captured (including the airport technical personnel), 4 guns and 3 tanks.

Currently American reconnaissance squadrons are trying to dissect suburban defenses with local sallies.

At the same time, marine troops are approaching the southeast borders of Baghdad. Their vanguard units reached the outskirts of Al-Jessir and immediately tried to capture the bridge over a feeder of the Tigris, the Divala River, but were met with fire and stopped.

Commander of the 1st Expeditionary Marine Squadron colonel Joe Dowdy was deposed yesterday morning. As was revealed, the colonel was deposed "... for utmost hesitation and loss of the initiative during the storm of An-Nasiriya ..." This way the coalition command in Qatar found an excuse for their military faults regarding that town. The

“guilt” of the colonel was in his refusing to enter the town for almost 3 days and trying to suppress Iraqi resistance with artillery and aviation, trying to avoid losses. As a result, the command also had to move the 15th squadron of Colonel Tomas Worldhouser there. They had to storm the ferriages for almost 6 days, with about 20 of his soldiers killed, 130 wounded and 4 missing. The 1st Expeditionary Squadron lost no men at An-Nasiriya, but 3 marines died, as were reported, “by inadvertency” and about 20 soldiers were wounded.

Despite the fact that marines were able to capture one of the bridges at the south outskirt of An-Nasiriya, ferriage across the Euphrates is still risky. Fights in the city are going on. The American command has to cover the ferriage with a company of marines enforced with tanks and artillery, up to 400 soldiers and officers strong. Every column passing across the bridge gets shot by Iraqis from the left bank and the marines have to cover it by setting smoke screens and delivering constant fire. A brigade group of the 101st Airborne Division is engaged in the combat but is unable to break the Iraqi resistance. Throughout the day 3 men were wounded, 1 soldier reported missing.

In An-Najaf, after 3 days of gunning and bombardment, the 101st Airborne Division marines were able to advance towards the center of the town and are now fighting in the market region.

It is reported that 2 marines were killed and 4 wounded. 1 APC was destroyed with an RPG. At the same time there arrived information that during the last night most of the garrison (up to 3 thousand Republican Guardians of the “Medina” Division) left the town on cars for Karbala. Only militia remained in the town, covering the withdrawing main forces and continuing to resist.

All attempts of American marines to advance into Al-Khindiya failed. After 1 APC from the vanguard was knocked out and more than 20 RPG shots at the column, the marines withdrew to their original positions. 2 soldiers were wounded and evacuated rearwards. American intelligence believes no more than a battalion of Iraqis are defending the town. Their resistance remains, even though the town has already been under siege for 8 days.

Americans were unable to capture the left-bank part of Al-Hillah. 82nd Airborne Division troops are only capable of keeping a narrow “corridor” – across the outskirt of Al-Hillah with the bridge over the Euphrates. There is constant shooting in the town. Throughout the day in this region the coalition lost 1 man killed and 4 wounded.

A similar “corridor” is kept by marines in the Al-Kut town. But there is information that allows us to suppose that Americans were pushed away from the town last night. Continuous requests of artillery and aviation support and coordinates transmitted to the artillery HQ indicate the combat occurred in immediate proximity to the American positions. Four times ambulance helicopters flew into this region, and still there is no report from the commander of the marine group that defends this area, which may indicate he doesn’t have full information yet about his units.

The situation at Al-Diwaniyah, where heavy combat has been going on for 3 days, has become a little clearer. Currently all American forces have been pushed away from the town. Early morning an American helicopter was attacked and its crew died. Another helicopter was shot down and had to land to the east of Karbala. Information about its crew is being obtained.

Overall situation in the central region of Iraq is characterized by gradual reduction of the coalition activity and change to active defense. But extraordinary dispersion of the ground forces, their fragmentation (the largest group now contains up to 12 thousand troops) creates advantageous preconditions for Iraqi counter-attacks. However, air superiority of the coalition severely complicates such projects. If, due to weather conditions, the coalition forces lose their air support, it may have very dramatic consequences.

At the south of Iraq the British advance on Basra is losing its strength as well, and may already cease during the next two days. Currently the British have been unable to achieve any serious success, and fights only occur at the outskirts of the city.

The British command had to admit it had underestimated the strength of Iraqi resistance and was unable to reveal the structure and number of Basra defenders fully and operatively. Currently in the city and the Fao peninsula, according to British data, about 5 thousand regular Iraqi military forces are defending (parts of 51st Mechanized Division of general Khaled Khatim Saleh al-Hashimi) and up to 5-7 thousand volunteers and militiamen. At the same time, British hopes for an armed Shia revolt have been ruined. The Shia leaders in Iran called their Iraqi co-religionists to fight against English and American "satanists" and "Zionists," leaving the British without their "best card" in the plan of capturing Basra. 3 men were killed and 8 wounded yesterday.

In north Iraq, desultory fighting between Kurdish troops *peshmerga* and Iraqi forces are going on. Morning messages about the town Kalak captured have not been confirmed yet, and according to radio surveillance data, the actions only take place at the approaches of the town. For now, Kurds are mainly busy robbing neighboring villages and transporting stolen goods into their basic regions. According to American special forces which have recently been replaced here, sometimes after capturing a village, up to half of the Kurdish squadron abandon their positions. They load stolen property into captured cars and leave for their homes to be back next morning for new salvage.

But apart from clear marauding of *peshmerga*, the coalition command has continued to experience more problems with keeping the decent moral level of their fighting soldiers. Spite and irritability are growing even in British troops, which were always "correct enough" toward civilians in occupied territories. With increasing frequency British soldiers show violence and rudeness towards civilians. At a recent consultation at the British HQ, a representative of the military police command pointed to the fact that even actions of arresting people suspected in underground activities occur with unnecessary violence and publicity, and resemble intimidation rather than special police operations. The command issued a special order regarding required behavior in the occupied regions, but even after it had been published, a few analogous incidents were registered.

An event that had happened 5 days before also received publicity at the coalition HQ. During a night "cleanup" in one of suburban houses near An-Nasiriya three marines shot a man and afterwards raped and shot his wife. The command got information about this accident from one of its informers. After interrogation the marines were sent to Qatar for additional investigations.

With increasing frequency commanders find things belonging to Iraqis in their soldiers' rucksacks. The soldiers are discontented with their commanders attempting to cease this practice, and call those items "war salvage." Currently the command is preparing a special order regarding this issue.

April 6, 2003, 2000hrs MSK (GMT +4 DST), Moscow (UPDATE)

Around Baghdad skirmishes between coalition forces and Iraqi divisions are going on. As we said before, during the next two days, coalition troops will extend the zone of blockade to the west and northwest using local strikes. Currently a part of the 1st brigade of the 3rd Mechanized Division is outflanking the city from Abu-Harraib, trying to reach the south outskirts and seize a strategic bridge across the Tigris at the north of the Tunis area (Salakh-Khasan).

Fire has not stopped near the airport; both sides are using artillery. According to the most recent data the rush of the coalition forces toward the southern borders of Baghdad, though expected by the Iraqi command, was tactically a surprise. Hidden in the interiors of the city, parts of the Iraqi army were unable to leave their covered positions, advance and face the enemy. There arose confusion that led to disorganization of the Iraqi squadrons that engaged their rivals "on the move," without proper reconnaissance and concentration of forces. According to specified information in different conflicts and during the assault of the airport, up to 400 Iraqi soldiers were killed; 25 tanks and 12 guns were lost.

But the coalition command also faced serious problems. Powerful Iraqi attacks aimed at the airport immobilized most of the force breaking towards Baghdad and it became necessary to bring reinforcements from other sectors of the front in order to succeed. In particular, up to 2 battalions of the 101st Airborne Division located by An-Nasiriya and An-Najaf and at least 1 battalion of the 82nd Division were moved there. Americans tolls at the south and southeast of Baghdad for the last 24 hours amount to: up to 30 men killed and at least 80 wounded, 15 soldiers known to be missing. The Americans lost at least 8 tanks and 5 APC.

Marine squadrons are still incapable of breaking down defenses by the Diyala river. Currently the vanguards are trying to outflank the city from the east and seize the bridge in the New Baghdad region.

There are not enough coalition forces to block such a city, and the troops blocking An-Nasiriya, An-Najaf, Al-Kut and Al-Diwaniya were given categorical orders to break down the Iraqi resistance in the next 3 days, take control of those areas and advance toward Baghdad to join the blockade.

To organize an offensive against Karbala, the blocking troops were enforced with one expeditionary marine squadron, and another storm started this morning. There is no information about casualties from this region yet.

Analogous tasks were set before the British command at the south of Iraq near Basra.

For the past 2 days the British have tried to overcome Iraqi defenses from An-Zubair and the Manavi regions 3 times, but they still cannot break down the resistance. This morning an armored column was able to come up to a strategic crossroad near Akhavat-Rezan, but encountered heavy fire and had to retreat.

Yesterday and this morning, the British lost at least 3 armored units, 2 men were killed and 6 wounded.

The coalition command and foreign policy departments of Russia and the U.S. are now making every effort to close all information related to the Russian embassy near Baghdad getting fired on.

Sources claim the embassy ceased its activities in many respects because of the danger of an air strike on the embassy. The American command was extremely irritated by the presence of the Russian embassy in Baghdad and believed some technical intelligence equipment was deployed there that provided the Iraqis with information. Moreover, some officers in the coalition HQ in Qatar openly claimed it was on the territory of the Russian embassy that the "jammers" hampering the high-precision weapons around Baghdad were operated.

Yesterday morning Secretary of State Colin Powell demanded from the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Igor Ivanov, immediate evacuation of the embassy. Yesterday evening the Russian minister informed the Americans that on the 6th of April the embassy column would be leaving Baghdad heading for the Syrian border. This gave rise to dissatisfaction among State Department officials who suggested the column should move to Jordan.

The coalition special operations HQ were sure the embassy column would contain secret devices taken from military equipment captured by Iraqis. In this connection one cannot shut out the possibility of "revenge" from the coalition command.

Moreover, experts claim the purpose of this armed assault could be to damage a few cars where the Russians would have to leave some of the salvage. This is also indicated by the fact that neither the ambassador himself nor journalists in the column were among the injured. In this case we can expect that this action was committed by coalition special forces and the column was shot using Russian-made weapons to conceal the origin of the attackers, in order to blame the Iraqis afterwards.

According to the most recent data the column got ambushed almost 30 km to the west from the city on the territory occupied by the coalition, but moving fast, it escaped from fire and made a few more kilometers where it was blocked by military jeeps. On attempting to establish contact with their crews it received fire again; then the jeeps vanished.

Today at 5pm a phone conversation between president of Russia Vladimir Putin and president of the U.S. George W. Bush took place. Before this conversation, his assistant for National Security Affairs Condoleezza Rice, who came to Moscow today, had consulted Bush. At this time Rice is meeting Igor Ivanov, head of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Details of this meeting are unknown so far, but we can suppose that very soon some "unknown squadrons" will be made responsible for the incident and the situation will be dampened to the maximum.

Analysts reckon that the situation with the nuclear submarine *Kursk*, when a whole series of private contacts between top Russian officials and American representatives brought more questions than answers, is about to occur again to some extent.

April 6, 2003, 2000hrs MSK (GMT +4 DST), Moscow

By the morning of April 6 an uncertain and quickly changing situation developed. Coalition divisions are continuing to advance toward city outskirts. The 22nd and 15th expeditionary marine squadrons are trying to break into the region of military airport

"Rashid" from southeast. Iraqis are holding the line along the Diyala river and currently the marines cannot capture beachheads on the right bank.

A hard situation has formed near the international airport. The day before yesterday the Iraqi minister of propaganda claimed that coalition forces in this region would have been eliminated by this morning, and the Iraqi command ordered to storm the airport. At 10am it was attacked by 3 Republican Guards battalions enforced with militia troops. Americans requested artillery and aviation support. The battle lasted for almost 6 hours. After several unsuccessful attacks, Iraqis managed to drive Americans back from the second runway to the airport building. Currently the coalition forces control the building itself and the new runway bordering it. During the day the foes had to increase their strengths and deploy reinforcements. By evening, up to 2 regular Iraqi brigades and 2 thousand militiamen were fighting for the airport. Americans had to use all available forces of the 3rd Mechanized Division and 101st Airborne Division to repulse the attacks. Only assault aircraft and battle helicopters made more than 300 operation flights to this region.

During the fight Iraqis lost up to 20 tanks, 10 APC, about 200 men killed and up to 300 wounded. American losses were up to 30 men killed, about 50 wounded, at least 4 tanks, 4 APC and 1 helicopter. But it is impossible to obtain the exact data yet. By this hour there have been more than 20 flights for evacuation of killed and wounded coalition soldiers and the command has again requested ambulance aviation.

Combat was so intense, commander of the 3rd Mechanized Division general-major Bufford Blunt had to issue an order to organize a false strike. Around 8am from Khan-Azad road junction an attack was organized in order to demonstrate tank vanguards of a large subdivision advancing toward Al-Daura from the south. The group was able to reach the outskirts of the town near the Avajridge village. After entering the village the group was met by Republican Guards. In direct combat the group lost 2 tanks, 3 APC, 3 men killed, up to 10 wounded and, after two hours of fighting, withdrew to the main forces. Iraqis lost 4 tanks, 2 APC and up to 30 men killed.

By evening the foes reduced their activity and were regrouping during the last night. Americans are rapidly fortifying their defense positions and deploying reinforcements to the airport region, increasing their forces at Khan-Azad and Abu-Harraib. Iraqis are moving anti-armor divisions closer to the city outskirts.

Despite the exchange of strikes there are no reasons to expect any serious attempts to capture the city in the nearest future. By numerical strength the coalition troops that have reached the city borders do not meet even minimal requirements for storming and heavy urban fights. Coalition forces by Baghdad number up to 18-20 thousand men and can be enforced with no more than 3-5 thousand men, while the minimal force necessary to capture a city like Baghdad equals from 80 to 100 thousand soldiers.

According to weather forecasts, in the coming day the weather may abruptly change for the worse. The wind is expected to intensify, visibility may reduce to 200-300 m.

All the claims made by aviation commander of the coalition, general Michael Mosley, about "... Iraqi army, as an organized structure consisting of large units, exists no longer ..." are contrary to fact and, according to analysts, are probably connected to severe pressure on the military command by American financial groups that desperately needed good news from the US-Iraqi front by the end of the financial week. In fact, the

Republican Guards defending Baghdad have not lost even 5% of their numerical strength and military equipment. Most of those losses were due to bombardments and not land combats. Total losses of Iraqi army since the beginning of the war have not exceeded 5-8% of their defensive potential. This means the main battles are still to be seen.

The situation in other sectors of the US-Iraqi front will be summarized closer to this evening.

April 7, 2003, 2400hrs MSK (GMT +4 DST), Moscow (UPDATE)

By this evening the situation on the US-Iraqi front in the environs of Baghdad has become less tense. All the American units have returned to their initial positions corresponding to the morning of April 7. Currently artillery and aviation occasionally open fire on the city. Details of today's raid of the 1st tank brigade of the 3rd Mechanized Division column to the central district of Baghdad are now available. Radio surveillance data allow us to contend it was a joint action of the American Special Forces and the army command. Having penetrated into Baghdad a few days before, the commandos after reconnaissance concentrated near several government buildings and got ready for a storm.

At the same time, from the Khan-Azad region towards Al-Rashid along the Kadissiya roadway advanced a mechanized unit of the 3rd Division consisting of one tank battalion and one motorized infantry battalion (up to 70 tanks and 60 armored personnel carriers). As soon as the column reached the outskirts of the city, at the rear of the Iraqis, the commandos started to storm the target objects – two government buildings and the building of the Ministry of Information, the waiting room of the Security Service and the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq. Main objective was to find an entrance to the government underground shelter system and capture high-ranking Iraqi officials. Without combat the commandos were able to seize the Al-Shihud palace and the Republican palace, which were guarded only by small patrols. The palaces were discovered empty, and their examination did not reveal any underground shelters. Soon after the palaces had been captured, a column of the 1st brigade moved into this region and stood guard.

However, when attempting to storm the government offices, the commandos were sighted, blocked and engaged by the guardians. In order to help the commandos, a mixed battalion group that had managed to break to the quay of the Tigris moved forward but was stopped by an anti-tank artillery barrage and got ambushed by RPG soldiers. During that almost two-hour battle the Americans lost up to 5 APC and 2 tanks. At least 8 soldiers were killed and more than 20 wounded. By 3pm the remains of the commando assault groups forced their way to the American positions and at 15:30 their common withdrawal began. At 5pm the American troops left the city.

Exact casualties of the American Special Forces remain unclear. According to communications between American commanders, the status of least 15 men is unknown. Whether they are dead, captured or hiding in the city is still obscure.

It was reported that the commandos captured a high officer but during the rush he was killed and left in the city.

The American command criticized the raid. General Tommy Franks who came to the airport region, called the level of the casualties during this local operation "unacceptable" and the results "paltry." Yet it was noted that the Iraqi command reacted

on bringing the forces into Baghdad "with an inexplicable delay" and actions of the counter-attacking Iraqi units were "uncoordinated." American commanders believe this happened due to "severe malfunction of the whole communication and control system." Cause of the damaged Iraqi communications is still unclear. According to some data most of the high command left the city after it had been blocked, and moved to a reserve command center located in the northern regions of Iraq, while the local command remaining in the city has not yet taken control over the situation.

Some officers in the coalition HQ presume if this is the case, then even storming Baghdad will not finish this war and a "campaign to the north," where quite an effective and large group of Iraqi troops remains, might be necessary.

During this day, British forces of the 7th armored brigade and the 3rd marine brigade have been assaulting Basra. After a nine-hour battle the British have managed to occupy the districts of the "New Basra" Subhay and Ahavat-Rezan and advanced into the "Old Basra" towards the Presidential residence, but still cannot take control of the old districts. The Al-Ashar and Akina regions as well as a part of the Al-Arab quay remain in Iraqi hands and the British command admits it will be very difficult to occupy them since armored units cannot move down narrow streets.

Total losses of the British in this region amount to at least 7 killed and 15 wounded. A tank and 2 APC were destroyed. The Iraqis lost up to 100 men killed, about 50 captured, 3 tanks and 6 guns. The British estimate the number of defenders in the old districts to be 500 Iraqi militiamen and soldiers of the 51st Infantry Division supported by at least 10 tanks, 12 guns and a lot of portable antitank launchers.

This morning the coalition troops captured Karbala. According to its citizens most of the Iraqi units that were defending the town during the evening-night of April 6th, left and moved north. Just a few home guard units remaining in the town ceased their resistance and mixed with the local population. A captured RG officer said the order to leave the town was received on the morning of April 6 personally from Saddam Hussein after the general HQ obtained information about the American artillery barrage that resulted in a few shells dropped near one of the main Moslem sacred places, the grave of Hussein ibn-Ali. So as not to insult the Shia population of Karbala by the possible destruction of the sacred place, the order to leave the town was issued. Currently the Americans are trying to reveal and "clean off" "Saddam's agents."

Reports about taking over the Al-Khindiya town after the ten-day storm are also coming. The town of 30 thousand people was in turn assaulted by an Expeditionary Marine unit and later a brigade of the 101st Airborne Division. After occupation of the town and interrogation of captives it was discovered that the whole garrison of Al-Khindiya consisted of 3 RG companies and 1 militia squadron, about 500 soldiers altogether. More than 200 defenders of the town were killed, about 100 captured. In battles of Al-Khindiya the Americans lost up to 15 men killed, at least 40 wounded. 10 armored vehicles were destroyed. By evidence of a "Red Crescent" representative who came there yesterday, even seriously wounded soldiers incapable of walking were taken to the prisoner-of-war camp. Arrests of citizens suspected in resistance are now taking place in the town.

An-Nasiriya, An-Najaf, Al-Kut, Ad-Divaniya and more small towns on the south of Iraq remain under Iraqis' control. Only yesterday the Americans lost up to 5 armored vehicles, at least 3 men killed and 10 wounded. Today near An-Nasiriya a rear American column got ambushed. Casualties are unknown so far, but judging from the immediate

takeoff of aviation cover and helicopters with an airborne unblocking group, the battle is not in favor of the column.

All the information the Russian side has about the fire opened at the Russian embassy column, indicate that shooting at the diplomats and journalists was not an accidental event but rather a planned action of intimidation and retribution.

This version is also supposed by several of today's attempts by Americans to stop the column on its route and carefully examine the diplomats' cars and accompanied baggage. The Russian Foreign Ministry and high-ranking officials keep silent. At the meeting of the President of Russia Vladimir Putin and the National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice they agreed "to forget about this regrettable incident" and "prevent any impact on the Russian-American partnership" . . .

April 7, 2003, 1914hrs MSK (GMT +4 DST), Moscow

The situation on the U.S.-Iraqi front during the morning-night on April 7 was characterized by extreme fierceness of combat. During the night-morning the coalition units continued to encircle the city from west and east. The 2nd brigade of the 3rd Mechanized Division, as was revealed before, after a five-hour march reached the northern approaches of Baghdad and occupied the region bordering to the strategic bridge Salah-Khasan, but was unable to seize the bridge itself because of a heavy missile and artillery barrage. Up to 10 men were killed, at least 20 wounded. In the morning the brigade lost its communication center destroyed by a tactical Iraqi missile.

From south-east the American marine units that had repeatedly tried to seize a strategic bridge across the Diyala, as we assumed before, during the night advanced to the eastern suburbs of the New Baghdad and by the morning tried to take over bridges near the "Rashid" airport. In this violent conflict the bridges were destroyed by the Iraqi artillery and the marines sustained losses. According to intercepted radio communications, up to 5 marines were killed, at least 12 wounded. 3 APC and 1 tank were destroyed.

Last night on the right bank of the Tigris in the Al-Mansur region, American commandos numbering up to 200 men landed in a block of government buildings. Apart from that, fighting squadrons landed on two government residences in this region. The goal of the operation was to capture top officials of Saddam Hussein's administration. Almost immediately the airdrop was detected and engaged. In order to unblock the commandos, at 7am an enforced tank battalion from the 1st brigade of the 3rd Mechanized Division entered the city and after a two-hour fight was able to break to the Haifa street along the Kadissiya roadway; it partly reached the bank of the Tigris. This movement was unexpected by the Iraqis and met no resistance at first. But in the region of the government quay, American forces were confronted with organized Iraqi defenses. After 3 hours of battle the commandos got to the American positions and the whole column fell back from the city.

American losses total up to 10 men killed, 20 wounded and 10 missing. Up to 3 tanks and 3 APC were destroyed. The commandos only examined a few government buildings in a hurry. All of them were found empty and no captives were taken. Iraqi tolls during the day were up to 150 men killed and about 200 wounded. They lost up to 5 tanks and 8 guns.

By afternoon Iraqi actions became more confident. There is information that one of yesterday's air strikes severely damaged one of their communication and control centers

and currently the Iraqi command has to control their units using VHF-stations and envoys, which delays battle-orders and commands.

Today the American command had to admit that fighting potential of Baghdad defenders is "fairly high" and the rivals show no sign of demoralization.

(April 8, 2003, 1613hrs MSK (GMT +4 DST), Moscow

This morning battles in Baghdad resumed. U.S. marine units at 7am managed to break to the right bank of the Diyala near Al-Jassir, and at 8am advanced to the left bank of the Tigris in the Bessaf district, on the junction of streets Abu-Nuvas and Al-Rashid. Currently up to one battalion has moved over the bridges opposite the Ministry of Information and TV center and is now assaulting those buildings.

According to specified data, after yesterday's raid into Baghdad, up to two companies of Americans fortified the Al-Shihud palace, which was attacked by Republican Guard troops this morning. Coming reports indicate the American command is trying to take control of the administrative center of Baghdad and thereupon proclaim to have practically captured the city.

From the northern district As-Sulaija toward the city center, battalions of the 3rd Mechanized Division are moving. As early as 5pm they can reach the Abbasid Palace and split Baghdad along the Tigris. The right-bank part of the city is also under threat of a split along the Mansur roadway line.

Information on casualties is quite desultory so far. By now, only the loss of 2 marines during the storm of the bridge across the Diyala and 1 tank destroyed by the Ministry of Information have been verified.

The battle of Baghdad has broken into multiple skirmishes and therefore the casualties sustained by both sides will only be specified along toward evening.

According to reports by American commanders, resistance of the Iraqis does not appear to be that of operating under a united organized command but looks more like operations of autonomous groups.

Moreover, the Americans note very limited use of Iraqi tanks and artillery. There are almost no serious artificial obstacles and strong points prepared for a long defense. This does not give grounds to consider Baghdad prepared for a long siege. And, under such level of resistance the battles for Baghdad may end in 5-7 days.

But in spite of certain success, U.S. forces are still unable to break the Iraqi opposition. Even units fortified at the outskirts are being attacked and are constantly receiving fire.

Whereabouts of the top political and military Iraqi leaders are still unknown. Of the high-ranking officials, only the Minister of Information Mohammad Saed Sahaf is known for certain to be present in the city.

According to arriving information, at about 11am an American helicopter was shot down over the southern suburb of Baghdad.

The U.S. command has confirmed their loss of a heavy attack plane A-10 at Baghdad.

This morning in Basra marine units began to “clean up” the old city blocks where remains of the Iraqi garrison held the line yesterday. Currently, according to first reports, the advancing marines do not face any resistance and there is a high probability of the Iraqis having abandoned their positions and left the city, or having mixed with Basra citizens when darkness fell.

Russian Intelligence Assessment

First Conclusions That Can Be Drawn from the War

The first week of the Iraqi war surprised a number of military analysts and experts, uncovering a number of serious problems that had not yet been unaddressed. It also disproved several resilient myths.

The first myth concerned precision-guided weapons as the determining factor in modern warfare. These are weapons that allow achieving strategic superiority without direct contact with the enemy. On the one hand, during the past 13 years of wars won by the U.S., the military suffered minimal losses, primarily through the use of aviation. At the same time, however, the U.S. military command was stubborn in ignoring that the decisive factor in those wars was not military defeat of the resisting armies but political isolation coupled with strong diplomatic pressure on the enemy's political leadership. It was the creation of international coalitions against Iraq in 1991, against Yugoslavia in 1999, and against Afghanistan in 2001, that ensured military success.

The American command preferred to ignore obvious military failures during expeditions to Granada, Libya and Somalia, discounting them as "local operations."

In the current situation it is evident that massed use of strategic and tactical precision-guided weapons did not provide the U.S. with a strategic advantage. Despite the mass use of the most sophisticated weapons, the Americans have so far failed to disrupt Iraqi command and control infrastructure, communication networks, top Iraqi military and political leadership and Iraqi air defenses. At the same time the U.S. precision-guided weapons arsenal has been reduced by about 25%.

The only significant advantage of the precision-guided weapons is the capability of avoiding massive casualties among the civilians in densely populated areas.

What we have is an obvious discrepancy between the ability to locate and attack a target with precision-guided weapons and the power of this weapon, which is not sufficient to reliably destroy a protected target.

On the other hand, precision-guided munitions demonstrated their superiority over conventional munitions on the battlefield. The ability to attack targets at long ranges with the first shot is the deciding factor in American superiority in land battles.

The second myth disproved by this war is the one propagated by the proponents of "hi-tech" war who believe in the superiority of the most modern weapons and inability of older-generation weapons to counteract the latest systems. Today the technological gap between Iraqi weapons and those of the coalition has reached 25-30 years, which corresponds to two "generations" in weapons design. Primary Iraqi weapons correspond to the level of the early 1970s. Since that time the Americans, on the other hand, have launched at least two major rearmament efforts: the "75-83 program" and the "90-97 program." Moreover, currently the U.S. is in the middle of another major modernization and rearmament program that will continue for the next five years. Despite this obvious gap, Iraqi resistance has already been publicly qualified by the U.S. as "fierce and resilient." Analysts believe the correlation of losses is entirely acceptable to the Iraqis and they [the analysts] do not see any strategic coalition advantage in this war. Once again this proves that success in modern warfare is achieved not so much through technological superiority but primarily through training, competent command and resilience of the troops. Under such conditions even relatively old weapons can inflict heavy losses on a technologically superior enemy.

Two enormous mistakes made by the U.S. command during the planning stages of this war resulted in obvious strategic failure. The U.S. underestimated the enemy. Despite unique ability to conduct reconnaissance against the Iraqi military infrastructure through a wide network of agents implanted with international teams of weapons inspectors, despite unlimited air dominance, U.S. military command failed to adequately evaluate combat readiness of the Iraqi army and its technical capabilities. The U.S. failed to correctly assess the social and political situation in Iraq and in the world in general. These failures led to entirely inadequate military and political decisions.

The coalition force was clearly insufficient for such a large-scale operation. The number of deployed troops was at least 40% short of required levels. This is the reason why today, after nine days of war, the U.S. is forced to resort to emergency redeployment of more than 100,000 troops from the U.S. territory and from Europe. This, in essence, is the same number of troops already fighting in Iraq.

Buildup and distribution of the coalition forces have been conducted with gross neglect of all basic rules of combat. All troops were massed in one small area, which led to five days of non-stop fighting to widen this area. The initial attack began without any significant aerial or artillery preparation; almost immediately this resulted in reduced rate of advance and heated positional battles.

Today we can see that the U.S. advance is characterized by disorganized and "impulsive" actions. The troops are simply trying to find weak spots in the Iraqi defenses and break through them until they hit the next ambush or the next line of defense.

Not a single goal set before the coalition forces was met on time.

During the nine days of the war the coalition has failed to:

- Divide Iraq in half along the An-Nasiriya - Al-Ammara line
- Surround and destroy the Iraqi group of forces at Basra
- Create an attack group between the Tigris and the Euphrates with a front toward Baghdad
- Disrupt Iraq's military and political control, to disorganize Iraq's forces and destroy the main Iraqi attack forces

A whole range of problems that require their own solutions was uncovered directly on the battlefield. Thus, combat in Iraq raised serious concerns about the problem of coordination between units from different services. Limited decision-making time and the ability to detect and engage an enemy at a great distance make "friendly fire" one of the most serious problems of modern warfare. For now the coalition has no adequate solution to this problem. Every day at one location or another, coalition troops have been attacking friendly forces.

The second problem of the coalition is its inability to hold on to the captured territory. For the first time since the war in Vietnam the Americans have to deal with a partisan movement and with attacks against their [the U.S.] lines of communication. Currently the coalition is rushing to form some sort of territorial defense unit for guarding its supply lines and for maintaining order in the occupied territories.

A range of technical problems with equipment has been revealed during combat operations. Most operators of the M1A2 Abrams main battle tank agree that the tank was inadequate for performing the set combat tasks. The primary problem is extremely low reliability of the tank's engine and its transmission in desert conditions. Heat from the sun, hot sand and the constantly present hot dust in the air nearly nullified advantages offered by the turret-mounted thermal sights. Visibility range of these sights did not exceed 300 meters during movement in convoy and reached up to 700-800 meters during stops. Only during cold nights did the visibility range reach 1000-1,500 meters. In addition, a large number of thermal sights and other electronics simply broke down. The tiny crystalline sand particles caused electrical power surges and disabled electronic equipment.

This was the reason for the decision by the coalition command to stop movement of troops at night when a contact with the enemy was deemed likely.

The main strong side of the coalition forces was the wide availability of modern reconnaissance and communication systems that allowed detection of the enemy at long ranges, quickly suppressing the enemy with well-coordinated actions of different types of available forces.

In general the U.S. soldiers showed sufficiently high combat resilience. Even in extremely difficult weather conditions the troops maintained control structure and adequately interpreted the situation. Combat spirit remained high. The majority of troops remain confident in their abilities, continuing to believe in the superiority of their weapons and maintaining reasonable confidence in the way the war is being fought.

It should be noted, however, that the way the war is being fought did create a certain sense of disappointment in most of the troops. Many are feeling they've been lied to and are openly talking about the stupidity of the high command and its gross miscalculations. "Those star-covered Pentagon idiots promised us a victory march and flowers on the armor. What we got instead were those damned fanatics fighting for every dune and the sand squeaking in your ass!" said one of the wounded recuperating at a hospital in Rammstein. [Reverse translation from Russian]

Nevertheless, despite the sand storms, the terrain favors the coalition actions by allowing it to employ their entire arsenal of weapons at the greatest possible range, which makes it difficult for the Iraqis to conduct combat operations outside of populated areas.

Overestimating the abilities of its airborne forces was a weak side of the coalition. Plans for wide-scale use of helicopters as an independent force did not materialize. All attempts by the U.S. command to organize aerial and ground operations through exclusive use of airborne forces have failed. Because of these failures, by the end of the fourth day of the war all airborne units were distributed across the coalition units and used by the attacking forces for reconnaissance, fire support, and for containing the enemy. The main burden of combat was carried by the "heavy" mechanized infantry and tank units.

Another serious drawback in the coalition planning was the exceptionally weak protection in the rear of the advancing forces. This resulted in constant interruptions in fuel supply. Tank units sometimes spent up to 6 hours standing still with empty fuel tanks; in essence, being targets for the Iraqis. Throughout the war, delivery of food, ammunition and fuel remains a headache for U.S. commanders.

Among the U.S. soldiers there has been wide-scale discontent with the quality of the new combat rations. Servicemen are openly calling these rations "shitty." Many soldiers just take the biscuits and sweets and discard the rest of the ration. Commanders of the combat units are demanding that the coalition command immediately provide the troops with hot food and review the entire contents of the combat ration.

Strengths of the Iraqi troops are their excellent knowledge of the terrain, high quality of defensive engineering work, their ability to conceal their main attack forces, and their resilience and determination in defense. The Iraqis have shown good organization in their command and communication structures as well as decisive and well-planned strategy.

On the negative side is the bureaucratic inflexibility of the Iraqi command; all decisions are being made only at the highest levels. Their top commanders also tend to stick to standard "template" maneuvers, with insufficient coordination among the different types of forces.

At the same time commanders of the [Iraqi] special operations forces are making good use of the available troops and weapons to conduct operations behind the front lines of the enemy. They use concealment and show cunning and imagination.

The First Strategic Lessons of the War

Lessons of the war in Iraq are discussed here with a focus on a possible similar war between Russia and the U.S.

The first lesson of increasing significance is troop concealment as one of the primary methods of combat. Concealment and strict adherence to the requirements for secrecy and security become strategic goals of the defending forces in view of the U.S. reliance and that of its allies on precision-guided weapons, electronic and optical reconnaissance as well as their use of tactical weapons at the maximum possible range afforded by these reconnaissance methods. Importance of concealment was clearly demonstrated in Yugoslavia, where the Yugoslav Army preserved nearly 98% of its assets despite three months of bombing. Within our [Russian/European] battle theater, concealment methods will offer us [the Russian army] an enormous advantage over the U.S.

The second lesson of this war is the strategic role of the air defenses in modern warfare as the most important service of the armed forces. Only the complete air dominance of the coalition allows it to continue its advance toward Baghdad and to achieve the critical advantage in any engagement. Even the short interruption in air support caused by the sand storms put the U.S. and British troops in a very difficult situation.

Elimination of air defenses as a separate service branch of the [Russian] Armed Forces and its gradual dissipation in the Air Force can be called nothing else but a "crime." [This statement refers to the recent unification of the Russian Air Force (VVS) and the Air Defense Force (PVO) and the secondary role of the air defense force within this new structure.]

The third lesson of the war is the growing importance of combat reconnaissance and increased availability of anti-tank weapons capable of engaging the enemy at maximum range. Required on the battlefield is a new weapon system for small units that would allow for detection of the enemy at maximum distance during day or night; for effective engagement of modern tanks at a range of 800-1000 meters; and for engagement of enemy infantry at a range of 300-500 meters even with modern personal protection equipment possessed by the infantry.

Part Two - Background

-5-

Events Leading up to 9/11

The plot that led to the attacks of September 11 was hatched in Hamburg, Germany.

Main movers in this plot, Mohammed Atta, Ramzi bin al Shibh and Said Bahaji, moved into an apartment at 54 Marienstrasse in the German port city. In 1999 these men, and others, went to an al-Qaeda camp in Afghanistan for training purposes. In 2000, they were back in Hamburg, boasting about planned attacks against American targets. In the same year, a number of the Hamburg Arab plotters went to the United States to attend flight training schools.

From this time onward until the date of the actual attacks, the Hamburg terrorist cell was in constant telephonic and fax communication with their members in America.

Shortly before the attacks, most of the Hamburg terrorists left Germany for Afghanistan and Pakistan. [*New York Times*, August 30, 2002]

A considerable body of other evidence, stemming from U.S. and foreign news reports has been assembled herein that does support allegations of the German report.

Let us now consider several of the more significant of these published reports.

In the time since the attack, the chorus of doubters concerning this issue has continued to gather more support. Perhaps a chronology of warnings might prove instructive as well as conclusive.

The **1993** World Trade Center bombing resulted in intelligence indicating that Al Qaeda had planned the attack and was planning further attacks on bridges and tunnels in New York City.

In **1995**, an Al Qaeda group headed by one Ramzi Youssef, was planning to seize and blow up 12 commercial aircraft over the Pacific. One Abdul Hakim Murad, a co-conspirator of Youssef, admitted to U.S. authorities that he had been trained at American flight schools and had been involved in a plot to crash a commercial aircraft into CIA headquarters at Langley, Virginia.

In **1998**, U.S. investigators discovered that Al Qaeda personnel involved in the Embassy bombings in Africa were part of a larger plan involving the training of terrorist members at American flight schools for attacks on American targets.

In **1999**, a plot was uncovered that indicated Al Qaeda personnel were plotting to blow up the Los Angeles International airport and selected targets in Jordan. Following the trial of an Al Qaeda man, Ahmen Ressam, who was caught smuggling explosives into the United States, the FAA issued an official warning that Al Qaeda was expected to conduct explosive outrages against commercial aircraft or American airports.

This was followed by an impressive background of actual Al Qaeda threats against targets in the United States, often involving aircraft and aircraft facilities.

In the period just prior to the September 11 aircraft attack on American targets, there were numerous specific reports from what can only be termed entirely reliable foreign sources (as distinct from domestic intelligence reporting).

In **mid-August, 2001**, President Vladimir Putin of Russia made a report about possible Arab attacks against domestic American targets.

On **August 20, 2001**, the French government made a similar report.

On **August 24, 2001**, the head of the Israeli Mossad reported the imminence of an Arab attack against American targets. A similar report was made by the same agency on **September 7, 2001**.

Domestically, the picture is not as clear but it is known that:

On **June 26, 2001**, the CIA informed the White House that they had intercepted foreign intelligence traffic concerning possible Al Qaeda strikes in America on July 4.

On **July 1, 2001**, Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-California) a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee, stated that her staff had advised her that there was a "major probability of a terrorist incident within the *next three months*." [Emphasis added]

On **July 2, 2001**, the FBI reported to the White House that Al Qaeda terrorist attacks outside the United States were possible and that domestic attacks could not be discounted.

On **July 5, 2001**, the CIA informed the President that Al Qaeda attacks against American targets were entirely possible during the summer of that year.

On **July 28, 2001**, authorities in Dubai arrested one Djamel Beghal who revealed information about a planned Al Qaeda explosive attack on the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

On **August 6, 2001**, the CIA also presented a warning to the President, explicitly concerned with terrorism inside the United States. Actual content of this message has been the subject of considerable debate, with White House officials understandably downplaying its significance. [Time magazine, May 27, 2002]

On **September 10, 2001**, the NSA intercepted two messages in Arabic. One message read: "Tomorrow is zero hour," and the second, "The match begins tomorrow." [New York Times, August 10, 2002] On June 19, 2002, CNN reported the contents of these two National Security Agency intercepts. Other news outlets, including the *Washington Post*, also reported on the intercepts. [New York Times, August 10, 2002]

The FBI intensified their investigation into a Sept. 11-related classified intelligence leak and specified that 17 senators were required to turn over telephone records, appointment calendars and schedules that might reveal possible contact with reporters.

According to an article in the *Washington Post*, in an August 7 memo sent through the Senate general counsel's office, the FBI asked all members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to hand over records from June 18 and 19, 2002. Those dates are the day of and the day following a classified hearing in which the director of the National Security Agency, Lt. Gen. Michael Hayden, spoke to lawmakers about the two highly sensitive messages hinting at an impending action that the agency intercepted on the eve of September 11 but purportedly did not translate until September 12.

It became evident that the FBI began to focus on a number of senior senators who are members of a Senate-House panel investigating Sept. 11 and who have attended most classified meetings and read all of the most sensitive intelligence agency communications. A similar request did not go to House intelligence committee members.

The request came at a time when some legal experts and members of Congress were already disgruntled that an executive branch agency, such as the FBI -- headed by a political appointee -- were probing the actions of legislators whose job it is to oversee FBI and intelligence agencies.

Sen. Bob Graham, the Florida Democrat who heads the Senate intelligence committee, stated he was cooperating with the investigation and had asked staff members to gather the requested records.

In the month of August, 2002, FBI agents interrogated nearly 100 people, including all 37 members of separate House and Senate intelligence committees and some 60 staff members. At the conclusion of their interviews with members and staff, FBI agents typically asked them if they would be willing to take polygraph tests. The majority declined.

When public pressure forced the President to relent and permit a widening of the investigative procedure, the reason for his fears quickly became evident as numerous examples of gross and incomprehensible bungling continued to emerge.

The NSA, based at Fort Meade, Maryland, is one of the government's most secretive intelligence agencies. Much of its information carries a higher classification than other sorts of

intelligence.

Neither congressional historians nor legal experts could recall any situation in which the FBI was probing a leak of classified information in this way, the *Post* said. [Reuters, August 24, 2002]

In all of the speculations concerning pre-knowledge of this attack, one concept stands out above all the denials and accusations:

How could an obviously sophisticated terrorist plan involving perhaps as many as 50 identified persons and in training for at least two years, possibly escape the notice of our intelligence services, especially the CIA or the NSA? When one considers the number of people involved in this plot, the wide-spread geographical locations of the plotters, the fact that most of them used a telephone system long known to be thoroughly and completely compromised by the US NSA, for international calls, and that large amounts of cash were transferred from foreign banks to American accounts, the idea that none of the American intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies had the slightest warning of impending disaster, is completely impossible to believe.

This knowledge, coupled with reports from foreign intelligence sources and governments, makes it more than clear that such attacks were not only suspected but anticipated.

The question of the foreknowledge of President Bush and his top aides is not as easy to establish, but the great mass of direct and especially, circumstantial evidence available, points to this appalling conclusion with considerable clarity and logic.

The White House has made great play with what they term the failure of American intelligence agencies to detect the coming attack. The FBI has especially been blamed for this failure but in fact, it is clearly evident that the FBI, as well as the CIA passed their informed concerns to the White House well in advance of September 11.

Much has been said about a report from S.A. Williams of the FBI's Phoenix office dealing with suspect Arabs at flight schools, but this pales into insignificance beside the flood of other and much more specific intelligence that *clearly* reached the White House and, by inference, the President himself.

Moreover, in defense of the FBI against attacks from above, it should be noted that over a four-year period, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) allowed over 500,000 persons of Arab persuasion to enter the United States . . . and promptly lost sight of them. It is now up to the FBI to attempt to track down these missing Arabs, a job that is extremely difficult for an agency that is undermanned and overworked.

Had the intelligence information from the INS been in the hands of the FBI in a timely manner, it is not impossible that this agency might have effectively broken up the terrorist ring that eventually launched the 9/11 attacks.

It is standard official practice everywhere to move the blame for misfeasance downwards.

Franklin Roosevelt, who certainly was aware that the Japanese were planning to attack the United States in December of 1941, quickly scapegoated the military commanders at Pearl Harbor following the attack for dereliction of duty.

It should be noted that these commanders, Admiral Kimmel and General Short, had not been given a fraction of the contents of the important Japanese military and governmental codes that were intercepted, decoded and passed to the President and his top military and political aides in Washington but not to the vital Hawaiian commanders.

There is an eerie parallel between the Pearl Harbor attack, the September 11 attacks and the planned and approved "Operation NORTHWOODS" of 1962.

In more innocent and trusting times, the idea that the political and military leadership of the United States would actively plot to encourage attacks on their own nation and people for the furtherance of their political and business objectives was something that the average American would have shuddered at considering, let alone acknowledging!

For competent American officials to have foreknowledge of such acts is nothing less than high treason against the United States.

But the quandary with which we are presented here resists a clear resolution. The intelligence data and prior-knowledge question surrounding the 9-11 events, the American oil industry ongoing strategies, various advocacy group activities in Washington, the personal political and economic relationships involved, the timing and significance of specific events, the strange reluctance of the government to address certain espionage and business activities -- all of these factors make it exceedingly difficult to resolve this horrific predicament.

Moreover, in light of the significant number of warnings admittedly received in official Washington, it should be noted that no official warnings of any kind were issued to either U.S. military or civilian authorities concerning even the possibility of terrorist attacks. No military aircraft units were alerted and no security forces were placed on standby status.

When one considers the hysterical flood of jumbled terrorist attack warnings from the Attorney General and other administration officials in the months following the 9/11 attacks, the utter silence preceding them is a classical example of the dog that did not bark in the night.

It is for the readers, then, to study the assembled investigative material herein set forth and arrive at their own conclusions.

Full Chronology of 9/11

The **1993** World Trade Center bombing resulted in intelligence that indicated that Al Qaeda had planned the attack and was planning further attacks on bridges and tunnels in New York City.

1993: An expert panel commissioned by the Pentagon raises the possibility that an airplane could be used to bomb national landmarks. [*Washington Post* 10/2/01]

1991-1997: Major U.S. oil companies, including ExxonMobil, Texaco, Unocal, BP Amoco and Shell, directly invest almost \$3 billion in cash bribing heads of state in Kazakhstan to secure equity rights in the huge oil reserves in these regions. The oil companies further commit to future direct investments in Kazakhstan of \$35 billion. Unwilling to pay exorbitant prices to Russia to use Russian pipelines, the major oil companies have no way to recoup their investments. [Testimony before the House International Relations Committee, 2/12/98]

In **1995**, an Al Qaeda group headed by one Ramzi Youssef, was planning to seize and blow up 12 commercial aircraft over the Pacific. One Abdul Hakim Murad, a co-conspirator of Youssef, admitted to U.S. authorities that he had been trained at American flight schools and had been involved in a plot to crash a commercial aircraft into the CIA headquarters at Langley, Virginia.

December 4, 1997: Representatives of the Taliban are invited to the Texas headquarters of Unocal to negotiate their support for the pipeline. Subsequent reports will indicate that the negotiations failed, allegedly because the Taliban wanted too much money. [The BBC, Dec. 4, 1997]

February 12, 1998: Unocal Vice President John J. Maresca -- later to become a Special Ambassador to Afghanistan -- testifies before the House that until a single, unified, friendly government is in place in Afghanistan, the trans-Afghani pipeline needed to monetize the oil will not be built. [Testimony before the House International Relations Committee, op cit.]

1998: U.S. investigators discover that Al Qaeda personnel involved in the Embassy bombings in Africa are part of a larger plan involving the training of terrorist members at American flight schools for attacks on American targets.

1998: The CIA ignore warnings from Case Officer Robert Baer, that Saudi Arabia is harboring an Al Qaeda cell led by two known terrorists. A more detailed list of known terrorists is offered to Saudi intelligence in August 2001 and refused. [*Financial Times*, January 12, 2001]

1998: An Oklahoma City FBI agent sends a memo warning that "large numbers of Middle Eastern males" are getting flight training and could be planning terrorist attacks. [CBS, 5/30/02] A separate CIA intelligence report asserts that Arab terrorists are planning to fly a bomb-laden aircraft into the WTC. [*New York Times*, 9/19/02; Senate Intelligence Committee, Witness Hill, 9/18/02]

December 1998: A *Time* magazine cover story entitled "The Hunt for Osama," reports that bin Laden may be planning his boldest move yet -- a strike on Washington or possibly New York City. [*Time* magazine, 12/21/98]

1998 and 2000: Former President George H.W. Bush travels to Saudi Arabia on behalf of the privately owned Carlyle Group, the 11th largest defense contractor in the U.S. While there he meets privately with the Saudi royal family and the bin Laden family. [*Wall Street Journal*, Sept. 27, 2001.]

1999: It is learned that Al Qaeda personnel were plotting to blow up the Los Angeles International airport and selected targets in Jordan. Following the trial of an Al Qaeda man, Ahmen Ressam who was caught smuggling explosives into the United States, the FAA issues an official warning that Al Qaeda is expected to conduct explosive outrages against commercial

aircraft or American airports.

Following this emerged a number of actual Al Qaeda threats against targets in the United States, often involving aircraft and aircraft facilities.

In the period just prior to the September 11 aircraft attack on American targets, numerous specific reports were delivered from what can only be termed entirely reliable foreign sources (as distinct from domestic intelligence reporting).

September 1999: A U.S. intelligence report states bin Laden and Al Qaeda terrorists could crash an aircraft into the Pentagon. The Bush administration claims not to have heard of this report until May 2002, although it was widely shared within the government. [CNN, 5/18/02, Associated Press, 5/18/01; *Guardian*, 5/19/02]

1999: MI6, the British foreign intelligence agency delivers a secret report to the London U.S. Embassy stating that Al Qaeda plans to use commercial aircraft "possibly as flying bombs." [*Sunday Times*, 6/9/02]

October 24-26, 2000: Pentagon officials carry out a "detailed" emergency drill based upon the crashing of a hijacked airliner into the Pentagon. [Source Military District of Washington News Service, 11/3/00] The White House later asserts that no one in government had envisioned a suicide hijacking. [Associated Press report, May 18, 2002]

January, 2001: The Bush Administration orders the FBI and intelligence agencies to "back off" investigations involving the bin Laden family, including two of Osama bin Laden's relatives (Abdullah and Omar) who were living in Falls Church, VA -- right next to CIA headquarters. This followed previous orders dating back to 1996, frustrating efforts to investigate the bin Laden family. [BBC "Newsnight," Correspondent Gregg Palast, Nov 7, 2001]

Feb 13, 2001: UPI Terrorism Correspondent Richard Sale -- while covering a trial of bin Laden's al Qaeda followers -- reports that the National Security Agency has broken bin Laden's encrypted communications. Even if this indicates that bin Laden changed systems in February, it does not mesh with the fact that the government insists that the attacks had been planned for years.

March 2001: An internal debate ignites at the Justice Department and the FBI over wiretap surveillance of certain terrorist groups. Prompted by questions raised by Royce C. Lamberth, Chief Judge of the FISA Court, the Justice Department opens an inquiry into Michael Resnick, an FBI official who coordinated the Act's applications. Attorney General John Ashcroft and Robert Mueller (then deputy Attorney General) order a full review of all foreign surveillance authorizations.

May 2001: Secretary of State Colin Powell gives \$43 million in aid to the Taliban regime, purportedly to assist hungry farmers who are starving since the January 2001 Taliban orders to destroy their opium crop. [*Los Angeles Times*, May 22, 2001]

May 2001: Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage, a career covert operative and former Navy Seal, travels to India on a publicized tour while CIA Director George Tenet makes a quiet visit to Pakistan to meet with Pakistani leader General Pervez Musharraf. Armitage had long and deep Pakistani intelligence connections and he is the recipient of the highest civil decoration awarded by Pakistan. It would be reasonable to assume that while in Islamabad, Tenet, in what was described as "an unusually long meeting," also met with his Pakistani counterpart, Lt. General Mahmud Ahmad, head of the ISI. [The Indian SAPRA news agency, May 22, 2001]

May 2001: The U.S. introduces the "Visa Express" program allowing any Saudi Arabian to obtain visas through their travel agent instead of appearing at a consulate in person. Three to five hijackers use Visa Express over the next month to enter the U.S. [*US News & World Report*, 12/12/01, Congressional Intelligence Committee, 9/20/02, Witness Hill]

June 2001: German intelligence, the BND, warns the CIA and Israel that Middle Eastern terrorists are "planning to hijack commercial aircraft to use as weapons to attack important symbols of American and Israeli culture." [Frankfurter *Allgemeine Zeitung*, September 14, 2001]

June 13, 2001: Egyptian President Mubarak, through his intelligence services, warns the U.S. that bin Laden's Islamic terrorist network is threatening to kill Bush and other G8 leaders at their July economic summit meeting in Italy. The terrorists plan to use a plane stuffed with explosives. [*New York Times*, 9/26/01]

July, 2001: Three American officials, Tom Simmons (former U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan), Karl Inderfurth (former Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian affairs) and Lee Coldren (former State Department expert on South Asia), meet with Pakistani and Russian intelligence officers in Berlin and tell them the U.S. is planning military strikes against Afghanistan in October. A French book released in November, *Bin Laden -- La Verite Interdite*, discloses that Taliban representatives often sat in on the meetings. British papers confirm that the Pakistani ISI relayed the threats to the Taliban. [*The Guardian*, September 22, 2001; BBC, September 18, 2001.]

Summer 2001: Pakistani ISI Chief General Ahmad orders an aide to wire transfer \$100,000 to Mohammed Atta, who was, according to the FBI, the lead terrorist in the suicide hijackings. Ahmad recently resigned *after the transfer was disclosed in India and confirmed by the FBI*. [*The Times of India*, October 11, 2001]

Summer 2001: An Iranian man phones U.S. law enforcement to warn of an imminent attack on the World Trade Center in the week of September 9. German police confirm the calls but state the U.S. Secret Service would not reveal any further information. [*German news agency online.de*, September 14, 2001]

June 26, 2001: The magazine *indiarreacts.com* states that "India and Iran will 'facilitate' U.S. and Russian plans for 'limited military action' against the Taliban." The story indicates that the fighting will be done by U.S. and Russian troops with the help of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. [*indiarreacts.com*, June 26, 2001]

June 2001: German intelligence warns the CIA, Britain's MI6, and Israel's Mossad that Middle Eastern terrorists are training for hijackings and targeting U.S. and Israeli symbols. [*"Fox News,"* 5/17/02]

June 26, 2001: The CIA informs the White House that they had intercepted foreign intelligence traffic concerning possible Al Qaeda strikes in America on July 4.

Summer 2001: Russian intelligence notifies the CIA that 25 terrorist pilots have been specifically training for suicide missions.

June 22, 2001: The military's Central and European Commands impose "Force Protection Condition Delta," the highest anti-terrorist alert.

June 28, 2001: National security advisor Condoleezza Rice states: "It is highly likely that a significant Al Qaeda, attack is in the near future, within several weeks."

July 1, 2001: Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-California) a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee states that her staff had advised her of a "major probability of a terrorist incident within the next three months." [Emphasis added]

July 2, 2001: The FBI reports to the White House that Al Qaeda terrorist attacks outside the United States are very possible and that domestic attacks could not be discounted.

July 4-14, 2001: Osama bin Laden receives treatments for kidney disease at the American hospital in Dubai and meets with a CIA official who returns to CIA headquarters on July 15. [*Le Figaro*, October 31st, 2001]

July 5, 2001: The CIA informs President Bush that Al Qaeda attacks against American targets are entirely possible during the summer of that year.

July 5, 2001: The government's top counter-terrorism official, Richard Clarke states to a group gathered at the White House: "Something really spectacular is going to happen here, and it's going to happen soon." The group included the FAA, the Coast Guard, the FBI, the Secret Service, and the INS. Clarke directs every counter-terrorist office to cancel vacations, defer non-vital travel, put off scheduled exercises and place domestic rapid response teams on much shorter alert.

July 10, 2001: A Phoenix FBI agent sends a memorandum warning about Middle Eastern men taking flight lessons. He suspects bin Laden's followers and recommends a national program to check visas of suspicious flight-school students. The memo is sent to two FBI counter-terrorism offices, but no action is taken. [*New York Times*, 5/21/02] Vice President Cheney says in May 2002 that he opposes releasing the memo to congressional leaders or to the media and public. [CNN, 5/20/02]

July 26, 2001: Attorney General Ashcroft stops flying commercial airlines due to a threat assessment. [CBS, 7/26/01] He later walks out of his office rather than answer questions about this. [Associated Press, 5/16/02]

July 28, 2001: Authorities in Dubai arrest one Djamel Beghal who revealed information about a planned Al Qaeda explosive attack on the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

July 31, 2001: The FAA urges U.S. airlines to maintain a "high degree of alertness."

Late July 2001: The U.S. and UN ignore warnings from the Taliban foreign minister that bin Laden is planning an imminent huge attack on US soil. The FBI and CIA also fail to take seriously, warnings that Islamic fundamentalists have enrolled in flight schools across the U.S. [*Independent*, 9/7/02]

August 2001: Russian President Vladimir Putin orders Russian intelligence to warn the U.S. government "in the strongest possible terms" of imminent attacks by suicide pilots on airports and government buildings. [MS-NBC interview with Putin, September 15, 2001, Fox, September 17, 2001]

August 2001: The FBI arrests an Islamic militant linked to bin Laden in Boston. French intelligence sources confirm that the man is a key member of bin Laden's network and the FBI learns he has been taking flying lessons. At the time of his arrest the man is in possession of technical information on Boeing aircraft and flight manuals. [Reuters, September 13 2001]

Late summer 2001: Jordanian intelligence agents go to Washington to warn that a major attack is planned inside the U.S. and that aircraft will be used. *Christian Science Monitor* calls the story "confidently authenticated" even though Jordan later backs away from it. [*Christian Science Monitor*, 5/23/02]

August 6, 2001: The CIA also presents a warning to the President, explicitly concerned with terrorism inside the United States, indicating that bin Laden might be planning to hijack commercial airliners. Actual content of this message has been the subject of considerable debate, with White House officials understandably downplaying its significance. [*Time* magazine, May 16, 2002; *New York Times*, May 16, 2002]

August 6, 2001: A document surfaces in 2002, dated in April of that year, that purports to be a lengthy intelligence survey by the Federal German BND. A portion of it states that German Ambassador Manfred Issinger personally warned President Bush at his Texas ranch about the attack by Arab terrorists "about September 10-11." The Federal German government will neither confirm nor deny the authenticity of this document.

August 15, 2001: An alert civilian instructor at a Minnesota flight school calls the FBI: "Do you realize that a 747 loaded with fuel can be a bomb?" The next day, Zacarias Moussaoui was arrested. After investigating Zacarias Moussaoui's past, the FBI (with the help of French Intelligence) learns that he had Islamic extremist connections. They also knew he was interested in flight patterns around New York City, and that he had a strong desire to fly big jets, even though at the time he didn't have a license for flying even a Cessna.

August 20, 2001: The French government make a similar report.

August 8-23, 2001: Two high ranking Israeli Mossad agents come to Washington to warn the FBI and CIA that up to 200 terrorists have slipped into the U.S. and are planning an imminent major assault in the U.S. Indications point to a highly visible target. [*Telegraph*, 9/16/01; *Los Angeles Times*, 9/16/01; "Fox News," 5/17/02] The Mossad gives the CIA a list of terrorists. A major Israeli spy ring was hard on the heels of at least four members of the 9/11 hijackers, including lead hijacker Mohammed Atta. [BBC, 10/2/01]

August 24, 2001: The head of the *Mossad* reports the imminence of an Arab attack against American targets; a similar report was made by the Mossad on **September 7, 2001**.

Note: Much talk has circulated in conspiracy circles that Israel was responsible for the 9/11 attacks; that their government had prior knowledge and did not report this, hoping to gain the United States as an active ally in their ongoing conflict with the Palestinians. However, there is no question that the Mossad passed important information to competent American authorities in a timely manner and on several documented occasions prior to the attacks.

August 24, 2001: Frustrated with lack of response from FBI headquarters about detained suspect Moussaoui, the Minnesota FBI begins working with the CIA. The CIA sends alerts calling him a "suspect 747 airline suicide hijacker." Three days later an FBI Minnesota supervisor says he is trying keep Moussaoui from "taking control of a plane and fly it into the WTC." [Senate Intelligence (Hill #2), 10/17/02] FBI headquarters chastises Minnesota FBI for notifying the CIA. [Time magazine, 5/21/02]

August 2001: Britain gives the U.S. another warning about an Al Qaeda attack. The previous warning was vague. This one specifies imminent multiple airplane hijackings by Al Qaeda. [Sunday Herald, May 19, 2002]

Late August, 2001: The CIA asks the INS to put (these two of the hijackers) Khalid al-Midhar and Nawaf Alhazmi on a watch list because of their ties to the bombing of the *U.S.S. Cole*. On **August 23, 2001**, the INS informed the CIA that both Khalid al-Midhar and Nawaf Alhazmi had already slipped into the country. Immediately thereafter, the CIA asked the FBI to find al-Midhar and Alhazmi. This should not have been difficult, since one of them was listed in the San Diego phone book, and the other took out a bank account in his own name; also, an FBI informant happened to be their roommate.

August/September, 2001: The Dow Jones Industrial Average drops nearly 900 points in the three weeks prior to the attack. A major stock market crash is imminent.

Sept. 3-10, 2001: MS-NBC reports on September 16 that a caller to a Cayman Islands radio talk show gave several warnings of an imminent attack on the U.S. by bin Laden in the week prior to 9/11.

September 1-10, 2001: In an exercise, Operation "Swift Sword" planned for four years, 23,000 British troops are steaming toward Oman. Although the 9/11 attacks caused a hiccup in the deployment, the massive operation was implemented as planned. At the same time two U.S. carrier battle groups arrive on station in the Gulf of Arabia just off the Pakistani coast. Also at the same time, some 17,000 U.S. troops join more than 23,000 NATO troops in Egypt for Operation "Bright Star." All of these forces are in place before the first plane hits the World Trade Center. [The Guardian; CNN; FOX; the Observer.]

September 7, 2001: Florida Governor Jeb Bush signs a two-year emergency executive order (01-261) making new provisions for the Florida National Guard to assist law enforcement and emergency-management personnel in the event of large civil disturbances, disaster or acts of terrorism. [State of Florida web site listing of Governor's Executive Orders.]

September 6-7, 2001: 4,744 put options (a speculation that the stock will go down) are purchased on United Air Lines stock as opposed to only 396 call options (speculation that the stock will go up). This is a dramatic and abnormal increase in sales of put options. Many of the UAL puts are purchased through Deutschebank/AB Brown, a firm managed until 1998 by the current Executive Director of the CIA, A.B. "Buzzy" Krongard. [New York Times; Wall Street Journal]

September 10, 2001: 4,516 put options are purchased on American Airlines as compared to 748 call options. [New York Times; Wall Street Journal.]

September 6-11, 2001: No other airlines show any similar trading patterns to those experienced by UAL and American. The put option purchases on both airlines were 600% above normal. This at a time when Reuters (September 10) issues a business report stating "airline stocks may be poised to take off."

September 6-10, 2001: Highly abnormal levels of put options are purchased in Merrill Lynch, Morgan Stanley, AXA Re (insurance) which owns 25% of American Airlines, and Munich Re. All of these companies are directly impacted by the September 11 attacks.

It has been documented that the CIA, the Israeli Mossad and many other intelligence agencies monitor stock trading in real time using highly advanced programs reported to be descended from Promis software. This is to alert national intelligence services of just such types of attacks. Promis was reported, as recently as June, 2001, to be in Osama bin Laden's possession and as a result of recent stories by FOX, both the FBI and the Justice Department have confirmed its use for U.S. intelligence gathering through at least this summer. This would confirm that the CIA had additional advance warning of imminent attacks. [*Washington Times*, June 15, 2001; "Fox News," October 16, 2001]

September 10, 2001: NSA intercepts two messages in Arabic. One message read: "Tomorrow is zero hour," and the second: "The match begins tomorrow." [*New York Times*, August 10, 2002; Reuters, June 19, 2002] On June 19, 2002, CNN reported the contents of these two National Security Agency intercepts. Other news outlets, including the *Washington Post*, also reported on the intercepts. [*New York Times*, August 10, 2002]

September 10, 2001: A particularly urgent warning was received the night before the attacks, causing some top Pentagon brass to suddenly cancel travel plans for the next morning, apparently because of "sudden security concerns." [*Newsweek*, 9/12/2001] "Why that same information was not available to the 266 people who died aboard the four hijacked commercial aircraft may become a hot topic on the Hill." [*Newsweek*, 9/13/2001]

September 11, 2001: General Mahmud of the ISI, a friend of Mohammed Atta, is visiting Washington on behalf of the Taliban. [MS-NBC, Oct. 7, 2001]

September 11, 2001: Employees of Odigo, Inc. of Israel, one of the world's largest instant messaging companies, with offices in New York, receives threat warnings of an imminent attack on the WTC less than two hours before the first plane hits the WTC. Law enforcement authorities have gone silent about any investigation of this. Odigo Research and Development offices in Israel are located in the city of Herzliyya, a suburb of Tel Aviv which is the same location as the Institute for Counter Terrorism which breaks early details of insider trading on 9-11. [*Ha'aretz*, 9/26/2001; Reuters, June 19, 2002]

September 11, 2001: For 35 minutes, from 8:15 AM until 9:05 AM, although widely known within the FAA and the military that four planes have been simultaneously hijacked and taken off course, no one notifies the President of the United States. It is not until 9:30 AM that any Air Force planes are scrambled to intercept, but by then it is too late. This means the National Command Authority waited for 75 minutes before scrambling aircraft, even though it was known that four simultaneous hijackings had occurred -- an event that has never happened in history. [CNN; ABC; MS-NBC; *Los Angeles Times*; *New York Times*]

September 11, 2001: Did the Air Force send up planes after the hijacked aircraft? The Air Force won't say. It says they keep about 20 F-15 and F-16 fighters on duty with Air National Guards along the nation's coastline, ready to inspect unknown aircraft entering U.S. airspace. "We can scramble and be airborne in a matter of minutes," said an Air Force spokesperson. Some airline pilots are wondering whether the FAA did enough to try to prevent the crashes. [*Wall Street Journal*, September 14, 2001]

Department of Defense (6/1/01) and FAA (7/12/01) procedure: In the event of a hijacking, the FAA hijack coordinator on duty at Washington headquarters requests the military to provide escort aircraft. Normally, NORAD (North American Aerospace Defense Command) escort aircraft take the required action. The FAA notifies the National Military Command Center by the most expeditious means. [DoD, 6/1/01; FAA, 7/12/01; FAA, 7/12/01] If NORAD hears of any difficulties in the skies, they begin the work to scramble jet fighters [*take off and intercept aircraft that are off course*]. Between September 2000 and June 2001 fighters were scrambled 67 times. [AP, 8/12/02] When the Lear jet of golfer Payne Stewart didn't respond in 1999, F-16 interceptors were quickly dispatched. According to an Air Force timeline, a series of military planes provided

an emergency escort to Payne's stricken Lear about **20 minutes after ground controllers lost contact** with his plane. [Dallas Morning News, 10/26/99]

September 11, 2001:

8:20 AM (approx.): Air traffic controllers suspect Flight 11 has been hijacked. [New York Times, 9/15/01]

8:40 AM: NORAD is notified of hijacking. [New York Times, 10/16/01; Washington Post, 9/15/01]

8:46 AM: Flight 11 crashes into the World Trade Center north tower (**approximately 26 minutes after controllers lost contact**). [New York Times, 9/12/01]

8:46 AM: Bush later states, "I was sitting outside the classroom and I saw an airplane hit the tower. The TV was on." [CNN 12/4/01] "When we walked into the classroom, I had seen this plane fly into the first building." [White House, 1/5/02]

8:52 AM: Two F-15s take off from Otis Air Force Base. [Washington Post, 9/15/01] They go after Flight 175. Major General Paul Weaver, director of the Air National Guard, states "the pilots flew like a scalded ape, topping 500 mph but were unable to catch up to the airliner. We had a nine-minute window, and in excess of 100 miles to intercept 175. There was just literally no way." [Dallas Morning News, 9/15/01] F-15's fly at up to 2.5 times the speed of sound (1875 mph or 30+ miles a minute or **270+ miles in nine minutes**) and are designed for low-altitude, high-speed, precision attacks. [BBC]

8:56 AM: By this time, it is evident that Flight 77 is lost. The FAA, already in contact with the Pentagon about the two hijackings out of Boston, reportedly doesn't notify NORAD of this until 9:24, **28 minutes later**. [New York Times, 10/16/01]

9:03 AM: Flight 175 crashes into the south WTC tower (**23 minutes after NORAD notified, 43 minutes after air traffic control lost contact with pilots**). [New York Times, 9/12/01, CNN, 9/12/01]

9:10 AM: Major General Paul Weaver states Flight 77 came back on the (radar) scope at 9:10 in West Virginia. [Dallas Morning News, 9/15/01] Another report states the military was notified of Flight 77 several minutes after 9:03. [Washington Post, 9/1/01]

9:24 AM [? - see above]: The FAA, who 28 minutes earlier had discovered Flight 77 off course and heading east over West Virginia, reportedly notifies NORAD. A Pentagon spokesman says, "The Pentagon was simply not aware that this aircraft was coming our way." [Newsday, 9/23/01; New York Times, 9/23/01] Yet since the first crash, military officials in a Pentagon command center were urgently talking to law enforcement and air traffic control officials about what to do. [New York Times, 9/1/01]

9:28 AM: Air traffic control learns that Flight 93 has been hijacked. [MSNBC, 7/30/02]

9:38 AM: Flight 77 crashes into the Pentagon (**42 minutes or more after contact was lost, one hour after NORAD notification of first hijacking**). [New York Times, 10/16/01; CNN, 9/12/01]

10:10 AM: Flight 93 crashes in Pennsylvania (**42 minutes after contact was lost**). [CNN, 9/12/02]

September 12, 2001: "On Tuesday a few hours after the attacks, FBI agents descend on flight schools, neighborhoods, and restaurants in pursuit of leads. The FBI arrive at Huffman Aviation at about 2:30 am., Wednesday morning [sic]: They walked out with all the school's records, including photocopies of the men's passports." Students at Embry Riddle Aeronautical University said that within hours of the attacks FBI investigators were seen at their school. How did they know which neighborhoods, which flight schools, and which restaurants to investigate so soon into the case? Federal agents questioned employees at a store in Bangor, Maine where five Arab men believed to be the hijackers tried to rent cell phones late last week. Store employees at first refused to sell the phones because the men lacked proper identification, but they gave in after the five offered \$3000 cash, store employees and an airport official said . . . The men then phoned Bangor airport trying to get a flight to Boston but were told that there was no

flight that matched their desired departure time, the authorities said. The men then phoned Portland International Jetport, where two of them apparently made reservations for a flight to Boston on Tuesday morning . . . Authorities said they had also identified accomplices in several cities who had helped plan and execute Tuesday's attacks. Officials said they knew who these people were and [had] important biographical details about many of them. They prepared biographies of each identified member of the hijack teams and began tracing the recent movements of the men." [New York Times, Sept. 12, 2001]

September 12, 2001: Senator Orrin Hatch says the US was monitoring bin Laden supporters and overheard them discussing the attack. [ABC, 9/1/01; Associated Press, 9/12/01]

September 13-19, 2001: Members of bin Laden's family are driven or flown under FBI supervision to a secret assembly point in Texas and then to Washington, where they leave the country on a private charter plane when airports reopen three days after the attacks. [New York Times, September 30, 2001]

September 19, 2001: The FBI claims there may have been six hijacking teams on the morning of 9/11. [New York Times, 9/19/01; CBS, 9/14/01; Guardian, 10/13/01] Authorities have identified teams that total as many as 50 infiltrators who supported or carried out the strikes. About 40 of the men have been accounted for. [Los Angeles Times, 9/13/01]

September 26 2001: "U.S. department of defense official, Dr. Jeffrey Starr, visited Tajikistan in January. The Guardian's Felicity Lawrence established that U.S. Rangers were also training special troops in Kyrgyzstan. There were unconfirmed reports that Tajik and Uzbek special troops were training in Alaska and Montana." [Guardian, September 26, 2001]

September 29, 2001: \$2.5 million in put options on American Airlines and United Airlines are unclaimed. This is likely the result of the suspension in trading on the NYSE after the attacks which gave the Securities and Exchange Commission time to be waiting when the owners showed up to redeem their put options. [San Francisco Chronicle]

October 10, 2001: U.S. Ambassador Wendy Chamberlain paid a call on the Pakistani oil minister. A previously abandoned Unocal pipeline from Turkmenistan, across Afghanistan, to the Pakistani coast, for the purpose of selling oil and gas to China, is now back on the table "in view of recent geopolitical developments." [Pakistan, the Frontier Post]

December 18, 2001: Recovery experts extract data from 32 WTC computer drives revealing a surge in financial transactions just before the attacks. Illegal transfers of over \$100 million may have been made through some WTC computer systems immediately before and during the disaster. [Reuters, December 18, 2001]

December 25, 2001: Newly appointed Afghanistan Prime Minister Hamid Karzai is revealed as being a former paid consultant for Unocal. [Le Monde, December 25, 2001]

January 3, 2002: President Bush appoints Zalmay Khalilzad as a special envoy to Afghanistan. Khalilzad, a former employee of Unocal, also wrote op-eds in the Washington Post in 1997 supporting the Taliban regime. [Pravda, 1/9/02]

February 6, 2002: CIA Director George Tenet tells a Senate hearing that there was no 9/11 intelligence failure. When asked about the CIA on 9/11, he states the 9/11 plot was "in the heads of three or four people." He rejects any suggestion that the CIA failed to do its job. [USA Today, 2/7/02]

February 9, 2002: Pakistani leader General Musharraf and Afghan leader Hamid Karzai announce their agreement to "cooperate in all spheres of activity" including the proposed Central Asian pipeline. Pakistan will give \$10 million to Afghanistan to help pay Afghani government workers. [The Irish Times, February 9, 2002]

April 19, 2002: FBI Director Mueller: "We have not uncovered a single piece of paper that mentioned any aspect of the 9/11 plot. The hijackers had no computers, no laptops, no storage media of any kind." [FBI, 4/19/02; Los Angeles Times, 4/30/02] Yet investigators have amassed a "substantial" amount of e-mail traffic among the hijackers. [USA Today, 10/1/01] The laptop computer of Moussaoui, the alleged 20th hijacker, was confiscated weeks before 9/11, yet FBI

headquarters systematically dismissed and undermined requests by Minneapolis FBI agents to search the computer. [*Time* magazine, 5/21/02; CNN, 5/27/02]

May 8, 2002: FBI Director Mueller: "There was nothing the agency could have done to anticipate and prevent the [9/11] attacks." [Senate Intelligence Committee (Witness Breitweiser)]

May 21, 2002: A memo is released in which Minnesota FBI agent Coleen Rowley writes to FBI Director Mueller: "I have deep concerns that a delicate and subtle shading/skewing of facts by you and others at the highest levels of FBI management has occurred and is occurring." [*Time* magazine, 5/21/02] CNN calls the memo a "colossal indictment of our chief law-enforcement agency." [CNN, 5/27/02] *Time* magazine later names Rowley one of three "Persons of the Year" for 2002. [*Time* magazine, 12/22/02]

May 23, 2002: President Bush says he is opposed to establishing a special, independent commission to probe how the government dealt with terror warnings before 9/11. [CBS, 5/2/02]

May 30, 2002: FBI Agent Robert Wright formally accuses the FBI of deliberately curtailing investigations that might have prevented 9/11. Wright is under threat of retribution should he talk to members of Congress about what he knows. ["Fox News," 5/30/02] He also accuses the agency of shutting down his 1998 criminal probe into alleged terrorist-training camps in Chicago and Kansas City. Wright has written a book, but the agency won't let him publish it or even give it to anyone. [*LA Weekly*, 8/2/02]

July 23, 2002: The New York City government decides that many of the audio and written records of the Fire Department's actions on 9/11 should never be released. The *New York Times* had filed a lawsuit seeking numerous records concerning the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center, including firsthand accounts by scores of firefighters and chiefs. [*New York Times*, 7/23/02]

In the intervening times since the end of this chronology, it has become evident that the Bush Administration has done everything within its power to block any official investigation into the circumstances surrounding the 9/11 attack. In previous matters, such as Pearl Harbor or the Kennedy assassination, the administrations concerned made every *public* effort to support official investigations, and the American media made every *public* effort to support findings of the various investigative bodies (but only insofar as these findings supported the administration's views).

Frantic attempts on the part of the Bush people, and especially on the part of the President himself, to either totally avoid any investigation into the background of the September 11, 2001 attacks or, second best, to completely derail it, does not speak well of its motives, but it certainly highlights their foreknowledge.

Evidence that the President and his senior staff were fully aware of the impending attacks and made no effort to stop them, issued no timely warnings to American military units to prepare for such attacks and simply awaited them with the full knowledge that they would then be able to attack and occupy Iraq, secure its enormous oil reserves and support Israeli policies in the Mid East is not only circumstantial but direct as well.

The sudden decision of the President to take his top staff with him to Florida where he read "my Pet Goat" to a class of minority children and then show absolutely no emotion when informed that there were massive terrorist attacks against American soil is quite simply not believable but his panicked flight, not to Washington but to a secure bunker in the Midwest is indeed typical of him. Bush is a physical and moral coward and his actions are never those of a bold or competent leader.

Franklin Roosevelt has long been suspected of knowing, through intelligence intercepts, that the Japanese were about to launch an attack against the United States and, wishing to get the United States into a European war, did and said nothing to let the approaching Japanese know he was aware of them and worse, neither Roosevelt or any of his military staff warned the U.S. military commanders at Pearl Harbor or Manila that an attack was in train.

It is never seriously been put forward that either Roosevelt or Bush actively plotted against the country for personal or political reasons but by being fully aware and informed of a pending attack and permitting it, by default, to happen, were indeed guilty of the thousands of deaths that followed.

The President's Actions on September 11

One of the most important aspects of the 9/11 attack is the behavior of the President and top members of his Administration before, during and after the attacks.

Although the attack has received intense media scrutiny in nearly all of its aspects, very little has even been mentioned about the President's strange actions on that day, that have been viewed by many as suspicious in the extreme. Yet the silence of the American media on the subject has given rise to even more negative speculations.

Just prior to the attack, on **July 26, 2001**, Attorney General John Ashcroft suddenly stopped flying on civilian airlines, citing unspecified "terrorist threats." Ashcroft later absolutely refused to answer any media questions about his sources for this specific concern on his part.

On **September 10, 2001**, a group of senior Pentagon officials suddenly cancelled a trip by commercial aircraft, citing "security reasons."

On **September 11, 2001**, President George Bush flew with a significant number of his senior staff to Sarasota, Florida where he visited Emma E. Booker Elementary School. In a well-covered media event, Bush attended a meeting of school children and read portions of a child's book to them.

A laudatory and paid professional Hollywood-created pre-election television movie about Bush shows him receiving the news of the 9/11 attack but like all reportage on this specific subject, it deals with error and not fact. With strong controversy about exact events of the day swirling about the President, no one can be exactly certain when he actually learned of the attacks. CIA Director George Tenet, lunching with a former U.S. Senator, David Boren, remarked as soon as he learned of the first attack that, "... this has bin Laden's fingerprints all over it."

Although Tenet was informed immediately of the attack, Bush's entourage still insists the President did not hear about it until at least fifteen minutes after the first attack occurred, considerably after television viewers saw the smoke-engulfed building on CNN. Reporters covering the school event noted the President had received an urgent telephone call from his security advisor, Condoleezza Rice immediately after he got out of the Presidential limousine and shortly after the first incident.

None of the accounts concerning this matter, delivered at various times by members of the President's White House staff, are in agreement. Bush himself has offered several versions of the time he first learned of the attack. The President stated on **December 4, 2001** that "I was sitting outside the classroom waiting to go in, and I saw an airplane hit the tower . . . the TV was obviously on. And I used to fly myself, and I said, 'Well, there's one terrible pilot.' I said, 'it must have been a horrible accident.' But I was whisked off there. I didn't have much time to think about it."

On **January 5, 2002**, Bush said: "First of all, when we walked into the classroom, I had seen this plane fly into the first building. There was a TV set on. And you know, I thought it was a pilot error, and I was amazed that anybody could make such a terrible mistake . . ."

Neither of these statements is correct. There was *no* current television footage of the hijacked civil airliner seen anywhere in the United States until an amateur video tape appeared **one day later**. The President's post-event recollections stand in direct contradiction to *all* of the national media reportage of the morning of September 11 and it also contradicts his nationally televised speech of that evening. The President stated, "Immediately following the first attack, I implemented our government's emergency response plans." What these "emergency plans" might have been have never been mentioned since, by anyone, and this statement is thoroughly disproved by Bush's statements that he believed the crash to be the result of pilot error.

Bush also claimed he first learned of the attack from his Chief of Staff, Andrew Card. Bush said Card told him, "Here's what you're going to be doing. You are going to meet so-and-so, such-and such. Then Andy Card said, 'By the way, an aircraft flew into the World Trade Center.'"

Presidential Press Secretary Ari Fleischer commented on this publicly and alleged that Card had informed Bush of the attack "as the President finished shaking hands in a hallway of school officials." However, other reporters claimed that Karl Rove personally gave the news to the President.

What has been clearly established is that the President continued to interact with the school children, for the benefit of the media, for a considerable time after the Federal Aviation Administration, the North American Aerospace Defense Command, the National Military Command Center, the Pentagon, the remaining personnel in the White House, the Secret Service and even Canada's Strategic Command, had all been made aware that *three* commercial American aircraft had been hijacked.

In spite of this general knowledge, Bush and his aides and advisors remained at the school for nearly an hour after initial news of the attack had been broadcast on CNN. Thirty minutes after the first attack, Bush was recorded on film as telling the young students, "These are great readers! Very impressive! Thank you all so much for showing me your reading skills. I bet they practice too, don't you? Reading more than they watch TV? Anybody do that? Read more than you watch TV?" (Hands are raised) "Oh, that's great! Very good! Very important to practice! Thanks for having me. I'm very impressed!"

Although the President and his staff were fully aware that major terrorist attacks had been launched against important targets on the East Coast, Bush remained with the school children for some time. It was later put out by his staff that he did not wish to unduly alarm or upset the children. This story is specious in the extreme because if the terrorist attacks were as serious as they appeared, placating children should have been the least worry of the Commander-in-Chief. Bush did *not* contact *any* of the military units charged with defending prominent targets -- and the fighters that had been scrambled would have been unable to shoot down any hijacked aircraft without a *specific Presidential order*.

Nor were *any* Presidential orders issued to ground all commercial aircraft slated to take off. This order came not from Bush or any member of his staff but from FAA Administrator Ben Sliney.

When Air Force One took off with the President and his entourage safely on board, it headed west to carry the President *away* from the apparent target areas. While the President and his staff, like Vice President Cheney were safely ensconced in concrete bunkers, the Mayor of New York and his staff were at the center of the attack area taking charge of the confused situation.

The excuse offered by the Bush staff for the bunkering of the President is that an unnamed intelligence agency had advised the President that "Arab terrorists" had the transponder codes for Air Force One, and to fly in the aircraft would be dangerous in the extreme. This story, like the rest of the self-serving myths put forth by loyalists that day, was completely false and later admitted as such.

There is, of course, no specific evidence that the President's trip to Sarasota, Florida was designed to remove him from the potential and strongly suspected dangers in Washington DC; nor do his subsequent inconsistent and shifting accounts of his actions prove that he and his immediate entourage were anticipating the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington. However, a great mass of circumstantial evidence would certainly point very clearly, and strongly, in that direction.

The Neocons

In the **January 6, 2004** edition of the *New York Times*, an opinion piece by David Brooks, an unabashed apologist for the Bush administration, appeared, making light of the so-called Neocon group that has been the determinant in setting American foreign policy:

The Era of Distortion

Do you ever get the sense the whole world is becoming unhinged from reality? I started feeling that way awhile ago, when I was still working for the *Weekly Standard* and all these articles began appearing about how Paul Wolfowitz, Richard Perle, Doug Feith, Bill Kristol and a bunch of "neoconservatives" at the magazine had taken over U.S. foreign policy.

Theories about the tightly knit neocon cabal came in waves. One day you read that neocons were pushing plans to finish off Iraq and move into Syria. Web sites appeared detailing neocon conspiracies; my favorite described a neocon outing organized by Dick Cheney to hunt for humans. The Asian press had the most lurid stories; the European press the most thorough. Every day, it seemed, *Le Monde* or some deep-thinking German paper would have an exposé on the neocon cabal, complete with charts connecting all the conspirators.

The full-mooners fixated on a think tank called the Project for the New American Century, which has a staff of five and issues memos on foreign policy. To hear these people describe it, PNAC is sort of a Yiddish Trilateral Commission, the nexus of the sprawling neocon tentacles.

We'd sit around the magazine guffawing at the ludicrous stories that kept sprouting, but belief in shadowy neocon influence has now hardened into common knowledge. Wesley Clark, among others, cannot go a week without bringing it up.

In truth, the people labeled neocons (con is short for 'conservative' and neo is short for 'Jewish') travel in widely different circles and don't actually have much contact with one another. The ones outside government have almost no contact with President Bush. There have been hundreds of references, for example, to Richard Perle's insidious power over administration policy, but I've been told by senior administration officials that he has had no significant meetings with Bush or Cheney since they assumed office. If he's shaping their decisions, he must be microwaving his ideas into their fillings.

It's true that both Bush and the people labeled neocons agree that Saddam Hussein represented a unique threat to world peace. But correlation does not mean causation. All evidence suggests that Bush formed his conclusions independently. Besides, if he wanted to follow the neocon line, Bush wouldn't know where to turn because while the neocons agree on Saddam, they disagree vituperatively on just about everything else. (If you ever read a sentence that starts with "Neocons believe," there is a 99.44 percent chance everything else in that sentence will be untrue.)

Still, there are apparently millions of people who cling to the notion that the world is controlled by well-organized and malevolent forces. And for a subset of these people, Jews are a handy explanation for everything.

There's something else going on, too. The proliferation of media outlets and the segmentation of society have meant that it's much easier for people to hive themselves off into like-minded cliques. Some people live in towns where nobody likes President Bush. Others listen to radio networks where nobody likes Bill Clinton.

In these communities, half-truths get circulated and exaggerated. Dark accusations are believed because it is delicious to believe them. Vince Foster was murdered. The Saudis warned the Bush administration before Sept. 11.

You get to choose your own reality. You get to believe what makes you feel good. You can ignore inconvenient facts so rigorously that your picture of the world is one big distortion.

And if you can give your foes a collective name — liberals, fundamentalists or neocons — you can rob them of their individual humanity. All inhibitions are removed. You can say anything about them. You get to feed off their villainy and luxuriate in your own contrasting virtue. You will find books, blowhards and candidates playing to your delusions, and you can emigrate to your own version of Planet Chomsky. You can live there unburdened by ambiguity.

Improvements in information technology have not made public debate more realistic. On the contrary, anti-Semitism is resurgent. Conspiracy theories are prevalent. Partisanship has left many people unhinged.

Welcome to election year, 2004.

Now let us proceed to an analysis of the *real* neocons and not the harmless, fictive ones conjured by Mr. Brooks for the purpose of deflecting criticism and public opinion. Very probably Mr. Brooks was unaware of various facts concerning the composition as well as the goals of the neocons when he penned his apologia. Many people write only to their own beliefs and perhaps Mr. Brooks is one of these.

The Neocons

Bush is not an original thinker or a man with a flexible personality. He is the son of a wealthy and politically powerful man who traded on this family relationship in his disastrous business dealings. He has always relied on more experienced people to advise and guide him and as President, he is entirely under the direction and control of persons who are either Pentecostal Christians or so-called neocons.

The neocons are a well-organized group of conservative intellectuals with powerful allies in the Bush Administration. This group has become a driving force pushing the United States to invade Iraq and it is also orchestrating growing U.S. criticism of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Iran.

These individuals first emerged in the 1960s when a group of thinkers, many of them Jewish and all passionately anti-Communist, became disillusioned with what they saw as a dangerous radical drift within the Democratic Party to which they then belonged.

Advocating a tough policy of building up the U.S. military and confronting the Soviet Union instead of merely using nuclear deterrence to maintain a balance of power, the

movement's founders gradually shifted to the Republican Party, becoming a dominant voice in the anti-Russian foreign policy of President Ronald Reagan.

Twenty years later, with allies like Vice President Dick Cheney, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and his deputy Paul Wolfowitz in the inner circle of President George W. Bush, this radical conservatism returned in a new guise.

This time, its proponents inside and outside the Administration urged an invasion of Iraq to topple President Saddam Hussein. This has been coupled with a policy of unquestioning support for the State of Israel and growing criticism of non-democratic governments in the Arab World, notably Saudi Arabia.

"By liberating Iraq and establishing a decent, tolerant government in Baghdad, the United States will achieve tremendous beneficial effects in the entire Middle East," said Ken Adelman, who was head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency under Reagan.

Among these benefits, proponents argue, would be an instant strengthening of reformist forces in Iran and a weakening of radical Islamic forces throughout the Middle East, including among the Palestinians.

"My old mentor Donald Rumsfeld taught me years ago that if a problem seems intractable, like the Israeli-Palestinian Problem does today, what you need to do is enlarge your terms of reference. By destroying Saddam Hussein, we would give peacemakers the opportunity to gain the upper hand over the suicide bombers among the Palestinians," said Adelman.

The arch-conservative case is pushed relentlessly by conservative magazines like *Commentary* and the *Weekly Standard*, edited by William Kristol, whose parents, Irving Kristol and Gertrude Himmelfarb, helped found the arch-conservative movement.

Conservative think-tanks such as the Hudson Institute, the American Enterprise Institute and the Project for the New American Century, add weight to the cause.

Gary Schmidt of the Project for the New American Century cast the debate over Iraq as between "old realists" who believed in working through diplomacy using the United Nations, and arch-conservatives who advocated a "Reagan Policy of military strength and moral clarity."

"I don't think there is any question that President Bush will come down on our side," he said. "I firmly believe he has made up his mind to use military force to remove Saddam Hussein."

An important voice in the movement is Richard Perle, yet another former Reagan Defense Department Hawk who served as Chairman of the Pentagon's Defense Policy Board, a formerly backwater committee of foreign policy old timers that Perle refashioned into an important advisory group.

The Board invited RAND Corporation analyst Laurent Murawiec to deliver a paper arguing that Saudi Arabia ought to be considered an adversary of the United States. The briefing was promptly leaked to the *Washington Post*.

Backers of an Iraqi invasion were delighted by a *Washington Post* opinion piece by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who throughout his long career was a staunch advocate of a "balance of power" foreign policy.

But in his densely argued article, Kissinger seemed to be ready to support military force against Iraq under certain conditions.

This is undoubtedly the reason why Bush appointed Kissinger to head a long-delayed commission to investigate the causes of the 9/11 attacks. The resultant outcry over the use of the badly tainted former Secretary of State caused Kissinger to quickly resign his assignment.

Analysts note that Bush's father, former President George Bush, always pursued a cautious, *realpolitik* policy when he was in the White House and halted the advance of U.S. troops into Iraq at the end of the Gulf War in 1991.

Opponents believe the arch-conservative doctrine is dangerously simplistic and that an invasion of Iraq, far from boosting democratic forces in the Middle East, will only fuel anti-American rage, embolden radicals, weaken U.S. Allies and lead to more terrorism.

"The neocons have a view of the world that divides it into absolute good versus absolute evil. Their attitude towards an Iraq invasion is, if you have the ability and the desire to do it, that's justification enough," said James Zogby, Chairman of the Arab American Institute.

Other critics see support for Israel as central to archconservative thinking.

"A small but well-placed group of neoconservative officials and commentators is primarily interested in eliminating what they regard as a threat to Israel," said Stephen Walt, a dean of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

These individuals strongly support a militant Israel; a number are Israeli citizens. In the months leading up to Bush's catastrophic attack on Iraq, the senior neocons consisted of:

1. **Richard Perle:** One of Bush's top foreign policy advisors, he was the chairman of the Pentagon's Defense Policy Board. Perle was expelled from Senator Henry Jackson's office in the 1970s after the National Security Agency (NSA) caught him passing highly classified (National Security) documents to the Israeli Embassy. He later worked for the Israeli weapons firm, Soltam. Perle came from one of the above mentioned pro-Israel think tanks, the AEI.

Note: On March 27, 2003, it was announced in the media that Perle had resigned as Chairman of the Defense Policy Board. His involvement in assisting the Global Crossing bankrupts and his purported \$700,000 fee for his work was apparently too much for even the corrupt Bush administration to swallow. A subsequent official report completely exonerated Perle of "any wrongdoing whatsoever" and claimed his actions were "completely within official regulations." In February of 2004, Perle reluctantly resigned his official duties so as "not to become an embarrassment to President Bush's reelection campaign."

2. **Paul Wolfowitz:** Deputy Defense Secretary, and member of Perle's Defense Policy Board, in the Pentagon. Wolfowitz is a close associate of Perle and has close ties to the Israeli military. Wolfowitz holds Israeli citizenship and his sister lives in Israel. Wolfowitz was connected with the think tank, JINSA. Wolfowitz is the number two leader within the administration behind the disastrous Iraqi war. He has been targeted by Iraqi resistance fighters on several occasions and they only narrowly missed blowing him up in his well-guarded headquarters in Baghdad. *Wolfowitz was subsequently appointed by President Bush to head the World Bank*

3. **Douglas Feith:** Under Secretary of Defense and Policy Advisor at the Pentagon. He is a close associate of Perle and served as his Special Counsel extremist, advocating anti-Arab policies. Feith runs a small law firm, Feith and Zell, which only has one International office, in Israel. The majority of their legal work represents Israeli interests. His firm's own website stated, prior to his appointment, that Feith "represents Israeli Armaments Manufacturers." Feith, like Perle and Wolfowitz, campaigned intensely for war against Iraq. He served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Negotiations Policy, 1984-1986 and was Special Counsel to Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Peale 1982-1984. In 2001, Feith returned to DoD as Donald Rumsfeld's Undersecretary for Policy, and it was in his office that "OSP", the Office of Special Plans, was created. The OSP was created to manufacture intelligence information to justify the invasion of Iraq. This intelligence flowed directly from Ariel Sharon's office to the Office of Special Plans in the Pentagon. The OSP also miss-planned the post-war reconstruction there, and continues to point an accusing finger at Iran and Syria, as per Zionist plans to control the Middle East and funnel Arab oil to Israeli refineries. Feith is a graduate of Harvard College and Georgetown University Law Center and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) Like Perle and the others, Feith is a pro-Israel extremist, who has advocated anti-

Arab policies in the past. He is closely associated with the extremist group, the Zionist Organization of America, which even attacks Jews that don't agree with its extremist views. Feith frequently speaks at ZOA conferences. Feith runs a small law firm, Feith and Zell, which only has one International office, in Israel. The majority of their legal work is representing Israeli interests. His firm's own website stated, prior to his appointment, that Feith "represents Israeli Armaments Manufacturer." Feith basically represents the Israeli War Machine. Feith, like Perle and Wolfowitz, campaigned hard for the Israeli proxy war against Iraq

4. **Edward Luttwak:** Member of the National Security Study Group of the Department of Defense at the Pentagon. Luttwak is an Israeli citizen and has taught in Israel. He frequently writes for Israeli and pro-Israeli newspapers and journals. Luttwak is an extremist whose main theme in many of his articles is the necessity of the U.S. waging war against Iraq.

5. **William Kristol:** Co-Founder of PNAC. Kristol publishes the Weekly Standard, a Rupert Murdoch-financed magazine that promotes the neocon credo, reportedly a must-read in Cheney's office. In 2002, Media Bypass reported, "In what has been called 'punditgate,' conservative journalists Bill Kristol and Erwin Stelzer of The Weekly Standard ... have been exposed for accepting Enron largesse. ... Kristol, chief of staff to former Vice President Dan Quayle, took \$100,000 without disclosing the payments at the time.

6. **Henry Kissinger:** One of many Pentagon Advisors, Kissinger sits on the Pentagon's Defense Policy Board under Perle. For detailed information about Kissinger evil past, read Seymour Hersch's book, *Price of Power: Kissinger in the Nixon White House*. Kissinger had a part in the Watergate crimes; Southeast Asian mass murders under the CIA's Operation Phoenix (Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos); overthrowing the legitimate government of Chile and installing Chilean mass murdering dictator Pinochet; Operation Condor's mass killings in South America; and more recently served as Serbia's ex-dictator Slobodan Milosevic's advisor. He has consistently advocated going to war against Iraq. Kissinger is the Ariel Sharon of the U.S. Typically, President Bush nominated Kissinger as chairman of the September 11 investigating commission. This was tantamount to selecting Enron's Ken Lay to investigate a fraud scandal. The ensuing public outcry about this nomination caused Kissinger to beat a hasty retreat and he promptly resigned.

7. **Dov Zakheim:** Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller, and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) for the Department of Defense. He is an ordained rabbi and holds Israeli citizenship. Zakheim attended the Jewish College in London and became an ordained Orthodox Jewish Rabbi in 1973. He was adjunct professor at New York's Jewish Yeshiva University.

8. **Kenneth Adelman:** One of many Pentagon Advisors, Adelman also sits on the Pentagon's Defense Policy Board under Perle, and is another supporter of war against Iraq. Adelman frequently is a guest on "Fox News" and often expresses extremist and often ridiculous anti-Arab and anti-Muslim views.

9. **I. Lewis 'Scooter' Libby:** Vice President Dick Cheney's Chief of Staff. As the chief pro-Israel Jewish advisor to Cheney, Libby was in a perfect position to influence Cheney's stand on invading Iraq. Libby is a longtime associate of Wolfowitz. Libby was also a

lawyer for convicted felon and Israeli spy Mark Rich, whom Clinton pardoned in his last days as president. On October 28, Libby was indicted for, among other charges, lying to Federal officers and obstruction of justice. As usual, Libby proclaimed his compelled innocence and stated that he would be "completely exonerated" in the future.

10. **Robert Satloff:** U.S. National Security Council Advisor, Satloff was the executive director of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

11. **Elliott Abrams:** National Security Council Advisor. Abrams previously worked at Washington-based "think tank" Ethics and Public Policy Center. During the Reagan Administration, he was the Assistant Secretary of State, handling, for the most part, Latin American affairs. He played an important role in the Iran-Contra Scandal, which involved illegally selling U.S. weapons to Iran to fight Iraq, and illegally funding the contra rebels fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's Sandinista government. He also actively deceived three congressional committees about his involvement and thereby faced felony charges based on his testimony. Abrams pled guilty in 1991 to two misdemeanors and was sentenced to a year's probation and 100 hours of community service. A year later, former President Bush (Senior) granted Abrams a full pardon. He previously worked at Washington-based "Think Tank" Ethics and Public Policy Center. Abrams is the son-in-law of Norman Podhoretz, editor emeritus of Commentary, whose magazine has for decades branded critics of Israel as anti-Semites. Abrams is a diehard PNACer, having "authored the chapter on the Middle East in the 2000 blueprint for U.S. foreign policy by the Project on the New American Century. Edited by PNAC founders William Kristol and Robert Kagan, Present Dangers: Crisis and Opportunity in American Foreign and Defense Policy is a chapter-by-chapter playbook on how to deal with America's current and future adversaries."

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12. **Marc Grossman:** Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. He was Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Human Resources at the Department of State. Grossman is one of many of the officials from the Clinton Administration that Bush has promoted to higher posts.

13. **Richard Haass:** Director of Policy Planning at the State Department and Ambassador at large. He is also Director of National Security Programs and Senior Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). Haass was one of the more hawkish pro-Israelis in the first Bush Administration and sat on the National Security Council, consistently advocating war against Iraq. Haass is also a member of the Defense Department's National Security Study Group, at the Pentagon. Director of Policy Planning at the State Department and Ambassador at large.

14. **Robert Zoellick:** U.S. Trade Representative, a cabinet-level position. He is also one of the more hawkish members of the George W. Bush Administration who advocated invading Iraq and occupying a portion of the country in order to set up a Vichy-style puppet government. Zoellick was recently (2005) promoted to Deputy Secretary of State Member of CFR and Project for the New American Century signatory. Formerly U.S. Trade Representative and Under Secretary of State in the Bush administration. It is no accident that Robert Zoellick was in line with the loudest chicken hawks in promoting the Iraq War, and at the same time acted to increase our unemployment lines in America. Robert Zoellick has been instrumental in fostering outsourcing of American jobs to the Third World.

15. **Ari Fleischer:** Official White House Press Spokesman for the Bush (Jr.) Administration. Fleischer is closely connected to the group called the Chabad Lubavitch Hasidics, who follow the Qabala and hold very extremist and insulting views of non-Jews. Fleischer was the co-president of Chabad's Capitol Jewish Forum. He received the Young Leadership Award from the American Friends of Lubavitch in October, 2001. *Fleischer subsequently resigned his White House post.*

16. **James Schlesinger:** One of many Pentagon advisors, Schlesinger also sits on the Pentagon's Defense Policy Board under Perle and is another supporter of the war against Iraq. Schlesinger is also a commissioner of the Defense Department's National Security Study Group, at the Pentagon.

17 **David Frum:** White House speechwriter behind the "Axis of Evil" label. Frum lumped together all the Administration's outright lies and accusations against Iraq for Bush to justify the war.

18. **Joshua Bolton:** White House Deputy Chief of Staff, Bolton was previously a banker, former legislative aide.

19. **John Bolton:** Under-Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security. Bolton is also a Senior Advisor to President Bush. Prior to this position, Bolton was Senior Vice President of the above-mentioned think tank, AEI. In October 2002, Bolton accused Syria of having a nuclear program so an attack Syria could be justified after a subjugation of Iraq. President Bush has appointed Bolton, an extremely opinionated and abrasive individual, to the post of U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. His appointment was the subject of strong controversy and as of this writing, Bolton has not been officially appointed. Yale graduate. A prime architect of Bush's Iraq policy, Bolton served Bush Sr. and Reagan in the state department, justice department and USAid and is now under-secretary for arms control and international security in Bush Jr's state department. His appointment was intended to counter the dovish Colin Powell. Bolton now leads Rumsfeld's charge to destabilize Powell's multilateralism. Bolton is part of the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs, the Project for the New American Century and is a vice-president at the American Enterprise Institute. He was also one of Bush's chad-counters during the Florida count. Bolton has long advocated Taiwan getting a UN seat -- he's been on the payroll of the Taiwanese government. The US unilateralist is a regular contributor to William Kristol's right-wing Weekly Standard and has vilified UN Secretary General Kofi Annan. Bolton was an opponent of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and a cheerleader for the Star Wars Defense System. He has hinted at targeting Cuba in the war on terror. His financial interests include oil and arms firms and JP Morgan Chase, like Shultz. It is said that Bolton believes in the inevitability of

Armageddon. Like Woolsey, Bolton is said to believe we are in the midst of world war four which he estimates could take 40 years to finish. Despite evidence to the contrary they believe Iraq was involved in September 11. With Rumsfeld, Wolfowitz, Khalilzad, Bennet, Woolsey, Perle and Kristol, Bolton co-signed a letter in 1998 urging President Bill Clinton to take military action in Iraq.

20. **David Wurmser:** Special Assistant to John Bolton (above), the under-secretary for arms control and international security. Wurmser also worked at the AEI with Perle and Bolton. His wife, Meyrav Wurmser, along with Colonel Yigal Carmon, formerly of Israeli military intelligence, co-founded the Middle East Media Research Institute (MEMRI), a Washington-based Israeli outfit which distributes articles translated from Arabic newspapers portraying Arabs in a bad light. He was a member of the Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies, which on July 7, 1996 which issued a paper by six "prominent opinion makers" laying out "a new vision for the U.S.-Israeli partnership" that urged an end to "land-for-peace" concessions. Among many suggestions was to "focus on removing Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq."

Wurmser, of American Enterprise Institute joined his former colleague, John Bolton, Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, to be a special assistant. While at AEI Wurmser wrote that any attack on the U.S. military overseas should be met by Washington with a response of massive killing of civilians in the offending nation. Bolton is known for arguing that Washington should disregard international law. He "promptly dismantled or obstructed nearly every multilateral treaty in sight," He was a member of the Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies, which on July 7, 1996 which issued a paper by six "prominent opinion makers" laying out "a new vision for the U.S.-Israeli partnership" that urged an end to "land-for-peace" concessions. Among many suggestions was to "focus on removing Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq."

21. **Eliot Cohen:** Member of the Pentagon's Defense Policy Board under Perle; another extremist pro-Israel advisor. Like Adelman, Cohen often expresses extremist and often ridiculous anti-Arab and anti-Muslim views. More recently, he wrote an opinion article in the *Wall Street Journal* openly admitting his racist hatred of Islam and claiming that Islam and not terrorism should be the enemy.

22. **Mel Sembler:** President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. A prominent Republican and Former National Finance Chairman of the Republican National Committee. The Export-Import Bank facilitates trade relationships between U.S. businesses and foreign countries, specifically those with financial problems.

23. **Michael Chertoff:** Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division, at the Justice Department. *Mr. Chertoff subsequently has been appointed to head the Department of Homeland Security.* Homeland Security Czar Holds dual Israeli citizenship.

24. **Steve Goldsmith:** Senior Advisor to the President, and Bush's Jewish Domestic Policy advisor. He also serves as liaison in the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (White House OFBCI) within the Executive Office of the President. Goldsmith was the former mayor of Indianapolis.

25. **Christopher Gersten:** Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Administration for Children and Families at HHS.
26. **Mark Weinberger:** Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy.
27. **Samuel Bodman:** Deputy Secretary of Commerce. He was the Chairman and CEO of Cabot Corporation in Boston, Massachusetts.
28. **Bonnie Cohen:** Under Secretary of State for Management.
29. **Ruth Davis:** Director of Foreign Service Institute, reporting to the Office of Under Secretary for Management. This Office is responsible for training all Department of State staff (including ambassadors).
30. **Lincoln Bloomfield:** Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs.
31. **Jay Lefkowitz:** General Counsel of the Office of Budget and Management.
32. **Ken Melman:** White House Political Director. Later head of the GO
33. **Brad Blakeman:** White House Director of Scheduling.
34. **Stephen David Bryen :** In 1979 Bryen was investigated for espionage. He had been overheard in the Madison Hotel Coffee Shop, offering classified documents to an official of the Israeli Embassy in the presence of the director of AIPAC, the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee. It was later determined that the Embassy official was Zvi Rafiah, the Mossad station chief in Washington. Bryen refused to be polygraphed by the FBI on the purpose and details of the meeting; whereas the person who'd witnessed it agreed to be polygraphed and passed the test. The investigation was squashed by Philip Heymann. Bryen was asked to resign from his Foreign Relations Committee post shortly before the investigation was concluded in late 1979. For the following year and a half, he served as Executive Director of the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA), and provided consulting services to AIPAC.
In April, 1981, the FBI received an application by the Defense Department for a Top Secret security clearance for Dr. Bryen. Richard Perle, who had just been nominated as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy, was proposing Bryen as his Deputy Assistant Secretary! Within six months, with Perle pushing hard, Bryen received both Top Secret-SCI (sensitive compartmented information) and Top Secret "NATO/COSMIC" clearances.
In 1988, while serving as the Director (and founder) of DTSA (Defense Technology Security Administration) in the DOD office, Bryen was involved attempting to export sensitive military technology to Israel. In late 1988, Bryen resigned from his DOD post, and for a period worked in the private sector with a variety of defense technology consulting firms.
35. **Michael Ledeen:** A fellow at the conservative American Enterprise Institute, Ledeen holds a Ph.D. in History and Philosophy from the University of Wisconsin. In 1983, on the recommendation of Richard Perle, Ledeen was hired at the Department of Defense as a consultant on terrorism. While being investigated as a security risk by his supervisor, Noel Koch, it was learned from the CIA station that Ledeen had been carried in Agency files as an agent of influence of a foreign government: Israel.

After having his access to classified materials blocked he ceased working there. He next appeared at the National Security Council as a consultant working with NSC head Robert McFarlane. Ledeen was involved in the transfer of arms to Iran during the Iran-Contra affair -- an adventure that he documented in the book "Perilous Statecraft: An Insider's Account of the Iran-Contra Affair." A prominent member of the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA) board of governors and the Center for Security Policy (CSP), he advocates "total war" inline with the "Grand Strategy for the Middle East" which advocates "Iraq as the tactical pivot, Saudi Arabia as the strategic pivot and Egypt as the prize." Ledeen is presently a serving member on the China Commission and, with the support of DOD Undersecretary for Policy Douglas Feith, he has since 2001 been employed as a consultant for the Office of Special Plans OSP). He is involved in the handling of classified materials and has high-level security clearances

36. **Michael Joyce:** The former president of the Bradley Foundation, one of the largest and most influential right-wing organizations in America. It set up the PNAC led by William Kristol. Kristol's Weekly Standard is viewed in Washington as the in-house paper for Team Bush. The Standard is bankrolled by Rupert Murdoch. Joyce once said that Bush's key people such as Cheney, Rumsfeld and Wolfowitz "were clearly influenced by Bradley Foundation thinking".

Also, one can add **Condoleezza Rice**, Security Advisor to the President, and many of her staff to this listing.

When this cabal, eager for the war against Iraq as a means of securing vital oil supplies, a base of operations against other oil-rich neighboring Arab states, and determined to rid Israel of Saddam Hussein who was seen by Tel Aviv as a dangerous military opponent, wished to prepare a politically and publicly acceptable cause for war, they instituted the following procedures.

Spokespersons for the President contacted the CIA, the DIA, the Department of State and various military intelligence units. These agencies were informed that the President's security people required any documents that could be located in various files that would support their contentions of an imminent danger of attack by Iraq or its possession of weapons of mass destruction.

One can find in the files of all intelligence agencies throughout the world tens of thousands of intelligence reports covering every conceivable subject of interest to the agencies. The reliability of these reports range from the authentic and valuable to the spurious and worthless. However, when a Presidential request is made for specific material, it is always supplied to the President's aides regardless of how ludicrous, false or self-serving it might prove to be.

It is not in the course of matters for agencies to deny the President his wishes; but when a report on a specific requested subject is sent up the line and it is deemed to be spurious, misleading or worthless, the issuing agency sends along a letter stating these views. This protects the agency in the event of the misinterpretation of the material or, even more important, to prevent future accusations of incompetence against the issuing agency on the part of the receiving party.

If it is the Presidential wish to be supplied with documents showing that Saddam Hussein was in possession of weapons of mass destruction, no agency head would take it upon themselves to either question or thwart the President. The careers of bureaucrats would come to an abrupt end if Presidential wishes were either ignored or denigrated.

In the case of the so-called Niger uranium matter, in the files of several agencies was a badly faked report originating with Israeli intelligence, indicating that Saddam Hussein did indeed seek to buy enriched uranium. This report, however, was easily disproved as crude

disinformation, and when it was delivered to White House personnel, an accompanying letter from the head of the CIA clearly indicated that the report was virtually worthless.

When the head of the CIA learned that in October of 2002, the President intended to incorporate this faked material in a speech he was intending to give in Cleveland, Ohio, the DCI immediately informed the President's staff that the Niger report was unreliable and should not be used.

The material was subsequently removed from the speech either by the President himself or by his support staff.

However, it is to be noted that in January of 2003, this faked material *was again included, without change or comment*, in the important State of the Union address by the President to Congress and the American public.

If this information had been thoroughly and authoritatively discounted by the head of the CIA as spurious, why was it later inserted, unaltered, into a far more important speech by the President?

Had this document been proven correct in the interim?

This is highly doubtful because if it had been authenticated, the President would have surely used this as a defense when he was questioned about it later.

Or, and much more likely, was it the only information the Presidential aides could find that supported the wishes of the President and his handlers to make a case for war?

George W. Bush obviously does not write his own speeches and is barely articulate without extensive briefings, notes and prompts from his staff. He did not write the State of the Union address and only read what had been presented to him.

If the President had been aware that the CIA repudiated the Niger claim and had personally removed it from his October speech, did he personally order it replaced three months later, or did his staff include it on their own initiative, solely to further their own agendas?

Israeli Espionage in the US and 911

In the history of Israeli espionage in and against the United States, the case of Jonathan Pollard was certainly the most heinous. Stanford graduate Pollard, a civilian U.S. naval intelligence analyst, provided Israeli intelligence with an estimated 800,000 pages of highly classified U.S. intelligence information. The Israelis in turn immediately passed this stolen information to the Soviets, thereby compromising American intelligence (CIA and military) agents in the field – a significant number of whom were captured and killed as a result.

Israel at first denied, and then, faced with overwhelming evidence, admitted after he was arrested in 1985, convicted and sentenced to life in prison, that they were well aware of Pollard's connections to the *Mossad* and an Israeli Air Force intelligence unit working out of the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

The case created severe strains in American-Israeli relations, and is a source of ongoing rage in many American Jews, who believe that since Pollard was spying for Israel, he had an obligation to do this and that his life sentence was unduly harsh.

Many Jewish groups in the United States, acting in concert with high level Israeli officials have constantly importuned American Presidents to pardon Pollard and permit him to emigrate to Israel where he has been promised a large sum of cash and a seat in the Israeli Knesset.

Any attempt to understand the official U.S. response to any accusations of Israeli espionage in the United States as well as to comprehend the media response must take into account both the smoke screen that states blow over incidents that could jeopardize their strategic alliances, and America's unique and complex relationship with Israel. The Jewish state is a close if problematic ally with whom the United States enjoys a "special relationship" unlike that maintained with any other nation in the world. But U.S. and Israeli interests do not always coincide, and spying has always been deemed to cross a line, to represent a fundamental violation of trust. According to intelligence sources, the United States might perhaps secretly tolerate some Israeli spying on U.S. soil if the government decided that it was in our interest, such as observation and infiltration of pro-Palestine Arab groups legally resident in the United States (although it could never be acknowledged), but certain types of spying will simply not be accepted by the United States, whether the spying is carried out by Israel or anyone else.

If England or France spied on the United States, and this was discovered, American officials would likely conceal it. In the case of Israel, there are far stronger reasons to hide any unseemly violations of the "special" relationship. The powerful pro-Israel political constituencies in Congress; pro-Israel lobbies; the Bush administration's strong support for Israel, and its strategic and political interest in maintaining close ties with the Jewish state as a partner in the "war against terror"; the devastating consequences for U.S.-Israeli relations if it was suspected that Israeli agents might have known about the Sept. 11 attack -- all these factors explain why the U.S. government might publicly downplay any public accusation of Israeli espionage against the United States and forcefully conceal any investigation that might be expected to produce results unacceptable to the Israel lobby and the American Jewish community that firmly supports it.

The pro-Israel lobby is an enormous and very powerful force in American politics; the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, or AIPAC, is the No. 1 foreign-policy lobby in Washington and the fourth most powerful lobby in Washington, according to Fortune Magazine. Other powerful and influential pro-Israel groups include the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA), the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), and the Committee for Accuracy in Middle East Reporting in America (CAMERA).

Michael Lind, a senior fellow of the New America Foundation and a former executive editor of the National Interest, calls the Israel lobby "an ethnic donor machine" that "distorts U.S. foreign policy" in the Middle East. Among foreign service officers, law enforcement and the military, there is an impression, says Lind, that you can't mess with Israel without suffering direct and indirect smears, such as being labeled an Arabist. Lind, who himself has been virulently attacked as an anti-Semite for his forthrightness on the subject, acknowledges that the Israel lobby is no different from any other -- just more effective. "This is what all lobbies do," Lind observes. "If you criticize the AARP, you hate old people and you want them to starve to death. The Israel lobby is just one part of the lobby problem."

After an explosion in the town of Rishon Letzion in May of 2002 killed two people and the bomber, House Majority Leader Tom DeLay, R-Texas, said, "The innocent Israelis murdered today underscore the need to stand with Israel as they eliminate the terrorist networks."

DeLay's strong response was one of many expressions of support coming from congressional members, who repeatedly remind voters of the strong U.S.-Israel alliance dating back to Israel's 1948 foundation.

But widespread congressional support is rooted in more than just a long-term relationship. It is traced to the power of the collective Jewish or pro-Israeli lobby, a well organized, well funded, extremely active, and extraordinarily connected group, according to political analysts.

"They are very savvy and sophisticated," said Richard Semiatin, a political science professor at American University. "They are extremely knowledgeable and some of the best lobbyists in the country when they get into congressional offices."

Indeed, the latest crisis in the Middle East, which has been punctuated by Palestinian uprisings that resulted in dozens of homicide bombings and the subsequent ongoing occupation of disputed Palestinian territory, has only energized this Washington lobby. The group has been hosting near-daily organizational conferences, press events, op-eds, advertising campaigns, and rallies -- all demanding that Arafat get control of his militant supporters and reform his corrupt Parliament.

"It's a little like the special forces teams who go in to fight in Afghanistan. They're on the ground, calling in bombers. The planes overhead are the pro-Israeli supporters across the country," who donate money to campaigns and send letters to Washington, said former Clinton political adviser Dick Morris. "It's a very effective model and basically unequaled in the Congress."

"The key to AIPAC's success is support for the only Western democracy in the Middle East," said Josh Block, spokesman for the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, which boasts over 65,000 Jewish and non-Jewish members. "The members support and believe that Israel is our ally on the frontline against terrorism in the Middle East. When you are lobbying on an issue that is so clearly the right thing to do, your effectiveness is high."

Granted, other groups, including the National Rifle Association, the Cuban American National Foundation and the American Trial Lawyers Association, all command large audiences and ready support in the aggressive environment of Washington.

But AIPAC, along with the American Jewish Committee, the American Defense League, the United Jewish Communities, the National Jewish Democratic Council, and the Republican Jewish Coalition, all of whom conduct their own grassroots campaigns, have surpassed the partisan and political bickering that often marks policy on guns, Cuba and tort law.

AIPAC also engaged in active espionage against the United States as withes this official DoJ press release:

***U.S. Department of Justice
United States Attorney
Eastern District of Virginia***

Paul J. McNulty
2100 Jamieson Avenue
United States Attorney
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
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NEWS RELEASE
August 4, 2005

Paul McNulty, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, announced that Lawrence Anthony Franklin, age 58, of Kearneysville, WV; Steven J. Rosen, age 63, of Silver Spring, MD; and Keith Weissman, age 53, of Bethesda, MD, were indicted today by a federal grand jury sitting in Alexandria with Conspiracy to Communicate National Defense Information to Persons Not Entitled to Receive It. The indictment alleges that beginning in April of 1999, Rosen, the Director of Foreign Policy Issues for the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) in Washington, D.C., and Weissman, the Senior Middle East Analyst in the Foreign Policy Issues Department at AIPAC, in an effort to influence persons within and outside the United States government, would use their contacts within the United States government, including Franklin, with whom they first met in February 2003, to gather sensitive United States government information, including classified information relating to the national defense, for subsequent unlawful communication, delivery and transmission to persons not entitled to receive it, including members of the media and foreign government officials.

Franklin was also charged with three counts of Communication of National Defense Information to Persons Not Entitled to Receive It. In one of those counts, Rosen was charged with aiding and abetting him in the unlawful disclosure.

Finally, Franklin was charged with conspiring with persons known and unknown to the grand jury to communicate classified information to an agent or representative of a foreign government. It is alleged that Franklin would use his position as a desk officer in the Office of the Secretary of Defense to gather information, classified as affecting the security of the United States, for subsequent unlawful communication to a foreign official.

Mr. McNulty stated: "When it comes to classified information, there is a clear line in the law. Today's charges are about crossing that line. Those entrusted with safeguarding our nation's secrets must remain faithful to that trust. Those not authorized to receive classified information must resist the temptation to acquire it, no matter what their motivation may be."

This case was investigated by the FBI, and is being prosecuted by Assistant United States Attorneys Kevin DiGregory and Neil Hammerstrom, and Thomas Reilly, Trial Attorney, the Counterespionage Section of the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice.

U.S. congressional leaders like DeLay, former House Majority Leader until his felony indictment, and Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D., delivered rousing speeches to AIPAC's annual conference, the most powerful lobbying force for the Jewish-American community. DeLay's speech was followed by instructions to blanket Capitol Hill with lobbying teams.

"These groups have taken advantage of the political system to organize themselves to petition the government and they have a reputation of success not only because of their influence but because our presidents have seen their cause in the public interest," said John Samples, a

political analyst with the Cato Institute. "It gives you the notion that there is a broad coalition of people who see it as part of the national interest to support Israel very strongly."

"They do have a tremendous amount of clout, but I think it starts with the fact that there is an enormous amount of support for their point of view in Washington," said political analyst Rich Galen, who edits Mullings.com. "They are feeding into a willing audience."

But not everyone is buying into the hype.

"It is truly disturbing to see American elected officials falling over themselves in an unseemly attempt to 'pledge allegiance' to a foreign government and its domestic lobby," complained the Council on American-Islamic Relations in a recent statement.

"There are Jewish people who are opposed to Israeli policies, but they don't get a hearing in the Congress. The pro-Israel lobby gets all the attention," said Faiz Rehmanen, communications director for the American Muslim Council in Washington.

"As an American, I see it as a problem. [Members of Congress] aren't addressing our interests, they are addressing the interests of a critical lobby," he added.

Indeed, the number of Jews in the United States Congress well surpasses the population as a whole. Seven percent of members are Jewish, while the Jewish-American population totals 2.2 percent, about 6 million people in a nation of 280 million.

But Jewish-Americans accounted for 4 percent of total voter turnout in the 2000 elections, totaled close to 3 percent of swing voters in several key states and their fund-raising ability is nearly unmatched, say experts.

"It's a big fund-raising community filled with people who are willing to give large sums of money to political parties and candidates," said Michael Barone, author of *The New Americans*.

"It's money, but it is also skill, it's the strength of their arguments."

In 2001, AIPAC spent \$1.1 million in lobbying efforts on Capitol Hill, which Block said is typical. None of that money went directly to political campaigns. Neither does AIPAC endorse candidates.

According to the Center for Responsive Politics, pro-Israeli donors, including PACs and individuals, gave \$28.6 million to Democrats and \$12.7 million to Republicans. About \$17.5 million came from PACs and \$24 million from individuals.

By comparison, Arab-American and Muslim PAC contributions totaled \$296,830 since 1990, with Democrats receiving \$206,908 of that money.

"The Jewish lobby is extremely influential in Washington," said Steven Weiss, a spokesman for the Center for Responsive Politics. "If you are a candidate and you get the pro-Israel label from AIPAC, the money will start coming in from contributors all over the country."

"When you have a core constituency that is so passionate about what they believe in, they are likely to open their pocketbooks," surmised Matt Brooks, executive director of the Republican Jewish Coalition.

Considering the volatility of the issue, it is not surprising that almost no one in officialdom wants to go on the record for a story like the art students. "In government circles," as Insight's Rodriguez put it, "anything that has to do with Israel is always a hot topic, a third rail -- deadly. No one wants to touch it." Intelligence officers say that to publicly air suspicions of Israeli wrongdoing was tantamount to "career suicide." And the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, in one of its bloodiest and most polarizing phases, has only exacerbated sensitivities.

Some of the same pressures that keep government officials from criticizing Israel may also explain why the media has failed to pursue the art student enigma. Media outlets that run stories even mildly critical of Israel often find themselves targeted by organized campaigns, including form-letter e-mails, the cancellation of subscriptions, and denunciations of the organization and its reporters and editors as anti-Semites.

U.S. investigators now believe that once again they have uncovered a "significant number" of Israelis and Israeli informants extensively engaged in domestic espionage against the U.S. Of even greater concern is the strong belief that many of these Israeli spies in the United States in all

probability had specific foreknowledge of the September 11 attack on American buildings and people in Washington and New York City.

Immediately following the Sept. 11 attacks, more than 60 Israelis were arrested or detained, either under the new Patriot Anti-Terrorism law, or for immigration violations. A handful of active Israeli military personnel were among those detained, according to investigators, who say some of the detainees also failed polygraph questions when asked about alleged surveillance activities directed against the United States.

There is some specific proof that the Israelis had penetrated Arab groups directly involved in the September 11 attacks, and American investigators now very strongly suspect that the Israelis gathered intelligence about the attacks in advance and not shared it with *"their best ally and friend, the United States government."*

It is absolutely certain that the *Mossad*, Israeli foreign intelligence, had penetrated a number of Arab terrorist organizations, both in Europe and the United States. A highly placed American investigator said there are "tie-ins" between Arab extremist groups and Israeli intelligence. This information is also known to intelligence agencies in both Germany and France. When the Federal spokesman was asked for details, he flatly refused to respond, stating; *"evidence linking these Israelis to 9/11 is highly classified. I cannot tell you about evidence that has been gathered. It is considered classified information."*

Given the logistics of the attack; the number of alleged participants involved, the at least twenty months of planning and the extensive networking of the terrorists in both Europe and North America, it is beyond belief that the highly proficient *Mossad* could not have uncovered significant information concerning the nature and time of the coordinated attack.

American officials have stated in documents that are highly classified and greatly restricted as to distribution, that it is strongly believed that the only benefactor of these devastating attacks on American property was the state of Israel.

Under the direction of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, the Israeli military forces, the IDF, were engaged in punitive actions against Arab civilians that horrified the rest of the world and brought against his government, strong and persistent criticism from all members of the European Union.

There was growing unhappiness in the United States as well and it now appears that the government of Israel believed that a brutal attack by persons identified with Arab extremist movements against American targets would so inflame American public opinion as to excuse further and even more brutal IDF actions against the Palestinians.

It has been the expressed view of Israeli extremists, led by Sharon, that a "Greater Israel" based on the ancient state of Judea must be instituted and that all non-Jews, to include Arabs and Christians, should either be permanently expelled from this territory or physically destroyed.

In the event, it transpired that the American government decided against supporting such acts of destruction. This reluctance on the part of an American Administration that was determinedly pro-Israel, was the recognition that the Arab world controlled the majority of the world's supply of oil. As the United States has to import about half of its oil requirements, any disruption of the oil flow from Arab countries was to be strongly avoided.

Between August 26 to September 11, 2001, a group of speculators, identified by the American Securities and Exchange Commission as Israeli citizens, sold "short" a list of 38 stocks that could reasonably be expected to fall in value as a result of the pending attacks. These speculators operated out of the Toronto, Canada and Frankfurt, Germany, stock exchanges and their profits were specifically stated to be "in the millions of dollars."

One group of Israeli agents, uncovered in North Carolina, is suspected of maintaining an apartment in California to spy on a group of Arabs whom the United States counterintelligence was also investigating for links to terrorism.

Numerous classified documents indicate that even prior to Sept. 11, as many as 140 other Israelis had been detained or arrested in a massive investigation into suspected, and in a significant number of cases, proven, espionage by Israelis in the United States.

Investigators from numerous government agencies are part of a clandestine but official effort to resolve the market manipulations. There has been a great deal of talk about insider trading of American stocks by certain Israeli groups both in Canada and Germany between August 26 and the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

Government investigators remain tight-lipped about a Department of Justice (DOJ) probe of possible profiteering by terrorists with advance knowledge of the attack.

On Sept. 6, 2001, the Thursday before the tragedy, 2,075 put options were made on United Airlines and on Sept. 10, the day before the attacks, 2,282 put options were recorded for American Airlines. Given the prices at the time, this could have yielded speculators between \$2 million and \$4 million in profit.

The matter still is under investigation and none of the government investigating bodies - including the FBI, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and DOJ - are speaking to reporters about insider trading. Even so, suspicion of insider trading to profit from the Sept. 11 attacks is not limited to U.S. regulators. Investigations were initiated in a number of places including Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Luxembourg, Hong Kong, Switzerland and Spain. As in the United States, all are treating these inquiries as if they were state secrets.

Lynne Howard, a spokeswoman for the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE), stated that information about who made the trades was available immediately. "We would have been aware of any unusual activity right away. It would have been triggered by any unusual volume. There is an automated system called 'blue sheeting,' or the CBOE Market Surveillance System, that everyone in the business knows about. It provides information on the trades - the name and even the Social Security number on an account - and these surveillance systems are set up specifically to look into insider trading. The system would look at the volume, and then a real person would take over and review it, going back in time and looking at other unusual activity."

Howard continued, "The system is so smart that even if there is a news event that triggers a market event it can go back in time, and even the parameters can be changed depending on what is being looked at. It's a very clever system and it is instantaneous. Even with the system, though, we have very experienced and savvy staff in our market-regulations area who are always looking for things that might be unusual. They're trained to put the pieces of the puzzle together. Even if it's offshore, it might take a little longer, but all offshore accounts have to go through U.S. member firms - members of the CBOE - and it is easily and quickly identifiable who made the trades. The member firm who made the trades has to have identifiable information about the client under the 'Know Your Customer' regulations (and we share all information with the Securities and Exchange Commission.)"

Given all of this, at a minimum the CBOE and government regulators who are conducting the secret investigations have known for some time who made the options puts on a total of 38 stocks that might reasonably be anticipated to have a sharp drop in value because of an attack similar to the 9/11 episode. The silence from the investigating camps could mean several things: Either terrorists are responsible for the puts on the listed stocks or others besides terrorists had foreknowledge of the attack and used this knowledge to reap a nice financial harvest from the tragedy.

Adam Hamilton of Zeal LLC, a North Dakota-based private consulting company that publishes research on markets worldwide, stated that "I heard that \$22 million in profits was made on these put options..."

Federal investigators are continuing to be so closed-mouthed about these stock trades, and it is clear that a much wider net has been cast, apparently looking for bigger international fish involved in dubious financial activity relating to the 9/11 attacks on the world stock markets.

Just a month after the attacks the SEC sent out a list of 38 stocks to various securities firms around the world looking for information. The list includes stocks of American, United, Continental, Northwest, Southwest and US Airways airlines, as well as Boeing, Lockheed

Martin, the American International Group, AIG, Cigna, CAN Financial, John Hancock, MetLife, General Motors, Raytheon, W.R. Grace, Lone Star

Technologies, American Express, the Bank of New York, Bank One, Citigroup, Lehman Brothers, Bank of America, Morgan Stanley and Bear Stearns

It has been clearly established that during the term of President George H.W. Bush, (once head of the CIA and very friendly towards Israel) the Israeli *Mossad*, or foreign intelligence agency, had gained permission to send approximately 50 of their agents to the United States in order to "*observe possible Arab terrorist groups*" that might be operating in the relative safety of that country. These *Mossad* agents worked through the various Israeli diplomatic establishments as well as the Israeli Trade Commission office in New York and such Jewish organizations as the Anti Defamation League.

These agents, who were known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, were supposed to merely observe possible Arab terrorist groups and were required to pass on any information they discovered on suspect Arab individuals and groups to the FBI. Highly confidential reports indicate that the *Mossad* agents did not do so and further, were strongly suspected of using their Presidential mandate to carry out very extensive espionage against the United States.

Top secret military hardware was a well-known target and *Mossad* agents had a very large stable of informants in various sensitive military and governmental agencies, the great bulk of whom were Jewish and who gladly supplied information to the *Mossad* as what they conceived was their "*sacred duty*" to the state of Israel.

The document concludes: "Israel possesses the resources and technical capability to achieve its collection objectives."

A spokesman for the Israeli embassy in Washington issued a routine denial saying that any suggestion that Israelis are spying in or on the U.S. is "*simply not true.*"

Following the September 11 attacks there were approximately 60 Israelis who had been detained in connection with the Sept. 11 terrorism investigation. U.S. investigators now strongly suspect that some of these Israelis had infiltrated and were spying on Arabs in this country, and probably turned up information on the planned terrorist attacks in September of 2001 that was not passed on to American authorities.

A very important issue concerns an Israeli-based private communications company, for whom a half-dozen of the 60 detained suspects worked. American investigators fear information generated by this firm may have fallen into the wrong hands and had the effect of impeding the Sept. 11 terror inquiry.

American terrorist investigators fear certain suspects in the Sept. 11 attacks may have managed to stay ahead of them, by knowing who and when investigators are calling on the telephone. This is accomplished by obtaining and analyzing data that is generated every time someone in the U.S. makes a telephone call.

Here is how the system works. Most directory assistance calls, and *virtually all* call records and billing inside the U.S. are done for the telephone companies by *Amdocs Ltd.*, an Israeli-based private telecommunications company.

Amdocs has contracts with the 25 biggest telephone companies in America, and even more worldwide. The White House and other secure government phone lines are protected, but it is virtually impossible for any American to make a call on any American phone without generating an *Amdocs* record of it.

In recent years, the FBI and other government agencies have investigated *Amdocs* more than once. The firm has repeatedly and adamantly denied any security breaches or wrongdoing. In 1999, the super secret National Security Agency, headquartered in Ft. George Meade in northern Maryland, issued what is called a Top Secret Sensitive Compartmentalized Information report, TS/SCI, warning that records of calls in the United States were getting into foreign hands – in Israel, in particular.

Investigators do not believe such calls are being listened to, but the data about who is calling whom and when is extremely valuable in itself. An internal *Amdocs* memo to senior company executives suggests just how *Amdocs* generated call records could be used. "*Widespread data mining techniques and algorithms...combining both the properties of the customer (e.g., credit rating)*"

and properties of the specific 'behavior....'" Specific behavior, such as who the targeted customers are calling.

The *Amdocs* memo says the system should be public ally advertised as "*helping to prevent telephone fraud.*" However, U.S. counterintelligence analysts say it could, and unquestionably was, also be used to spy via the records of the American telephone system. The N.S.A has held numerous classified conferences to warn the F.B.I. and C.I.A. how *Amdocs* records could be used.

At one classified NSA briefing, a diagram by the Argonne National Laboratory was used to show that if phone records are not completely secure, major security breaches are more than possible.

Another NSA briefing document said, "*It has become increasingly apparent that systems and networks are vulnerable...Such crimes always involve unauthorized persons, or persons who exceed their authorization...citing on exploitable vulnerabilities.*"

Those vulnerabilities are growing, because according to another briefing, the U.S. relies too much on foreign companies like *Amdocs* for high-tech equipment and software. "*Many factors have led to increased dependence on code developed overseas.... We buy rather than train or develop solutions.*"

U.S. intelligence does not *officially* believe the Israeli government is involved in a misuse of information, and *Amdocs* insists that its data is secure. What U.S. government officials are worried about, however, is the possibility that *Amdocs* data could get into the wrong hands, particularly organized crime. And that would not be the first time that such a thing has happened.

In a 1997 drug trafficking case in Los Angeles, telephone information, specifically of the type that *Amdocs* collects, was used to "*completely compromise the communications of the FBI, the Secret Service, the DEA and the LAPD.*"

There has been considerable but very quiet concern about the 60 Israelis who were detained in the anti-terror investigation, and the suspicion that some investigators have that they may have picked up information on the 9/11 attacks ahead of time and not passed it on.

There exists a classified Justice Department report stating that the *Mossad*, the Israeli intelligence agency, did indeed send representatives to the U.S. to warn, just before 9/11, that a major terrorist attack was imminent. How does that leave room for the lack of a warning?

What investigators have stated is that that warning from the *Mossad* was nonspecific and extremely vague and general, and they believe that it may have had something to do with the Israeli desire to protect what are called "sources and methods" in the intelligence community while at the same time attempting to convince American authorities that they were being cooperative and friendly. There is very substantive and documented evidence that those sources and methods were, and still are, taking place in the United States.

The question arose in the Select Intelligence Committee on Capitol Hill, chaired by former CIA agent and subsequently DCI, Porter Goss. Concern was expressed concerning this *Mossad* spying issue but nothing came of this and the matter was very quickly, and quietly, shelved

An official listing of known *Mossad* agents and a much larger one listing *Mossad* informants in the United States is perhaps the best indicator of the degree and extent that this official Israeli organ has penetrated American security, business and military organizations. Its publication would certainly create terrible havoc and would very adversely impact on American/Israeli diplomatic and military relations.

Reports indicate that such established agencies as the Anti Defamation League, several identified national newspapers and one major television network also harbor and assist a significant number of active *Mossad* agents engaged in espionage activities.

The concern about telephone security extends to another company, founded in Israel that provides the technology used by the U.S. government for electronic eavesdropping. The company is *Comverse Infosys*, a subsidiary of an Israeli-run private telecommunications firm, with offices throughout the U.S. It provides wiretapping equipment for law enforcement. Investigative

reports also indicate that these offices have been and are being used as bases for intelligence operations directed against the United States via the *Mossad* agents working in this country.

Here is the method that foreign wiretapping works in the U.S.

Every time a call is made in America, it passes through the nation's elaborate network of switchers and routers run by the phone companies. Custom computers and software, made by companies like *Comverse*, are tied into that network to intercept, record and store the wiretapped calls, and at the same time transmit them to investigators.

The manufacturers have continuing access to the computers so they can service them and keep them free of technical errors. This process was authorized by the 1994 *Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act*, or CALEA. Senior government officials have reluctantly acknowledged that while CALEA made officially authorized, and unauthorized, wiretapping much easier for Federal authorities, it has led to a system that is seriously vulnerable to compromise, and may have undermined the whole wiretapping system.

Attorney General John Ashcroft and FBI Director Robert Mueller were both warned on October 18, 2001 in a hand-delivered letter from 15 local, state and federal law enforcement officials, who complained that "*law enforcement's current electronic surveillance capabilities are less effective today than they were at the time CALEA was enacted.*"

Congress insists the equipment it permits to be installed is secure. But the complaint about this system is that the wiretap computer programs made by *Comverse* have, in effect, a back door through which wiretaps themselves can be intercepted by unauthorized parties.

In this case, the unauthorized parties is the Israeli *Mossad* and through them, the government and commercial interests of Israel itself.

Adding to the suspicions is the fact that in Israel, *Comverse* works closely with the Israeli government, and under special programs and gets reimbursed for up to 50 percent of its research and development costs by the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade. But investigators within the DEA, INS and FBI have all privately stated that to pursue or even suggest Israeli spying through *Comverse* is considered career suicide because of the enormous political and political power wielded by the Israeli lobby, the extremely pro-Israeli American television and print media and many Jewish financial organizations in the United States.

And sources say that while various F.B.I. inquiries into *Comverse* have been conducted over the years, they have been halted before the actual equipment has ever been thoroughly tested for leaks. A 1999 F.C.C. document indicates several government agencies expressed deep concerns that too many unauthorized non-law enforcement personnel can access the wiretap system. The FBI's own small office in Chantilly, Virginia that actually oversees the CALEA wiretapping program, is among the most agitated about the Israeli ongoing threat.

It is the FBI's office in Quantico, Virginia, that has jurisdiction over awarding contracts and buying intercept equipment. And for years, they have awarded the majority of the business to *Comverse*. A handful of former U.S. law enforcement officials involved in awarding *Comverse* lucrative U.S. government contracts over the years now work for the Israeli-based company.

Numerous sources say some of those individuals were asked to leave government service under what knowledgeable sources call "*troublesome circumstances*" that still remain under administrative review within the Justice Department.

And what troubles investigators the most, particularly in New York City, in the counter terrorism investigation of the World Trade Center attack, is that in a number of cases, suspects they had sought to wiretap and survey immediately changed their telecommunications processes. This began as soon as those supposedly secret wiretaps went into place

There are growing and very serious concerns in a very significant number of top-level American intelligence and counterintelligence. Many of these agencies have begun compiling evidence, and instigating a very highly classified investigation, into the very strong probability that the Israeli government is directly involved in this matter and has been from the outset.

Speaking confidentially, top U.S. intelligence agencies indicate that *"the last thing needed is another Pollard scandal."*

Following the 9/11 attacks, Federal officials have arrested or detained nearly 200 Israeli citizens suspected of belonging to an *"organized intelligence-gathering operation."* The Bush administration has deported most of those arrested after Sept. 11, although some are in custody under the new anti-terrorism law. Some of these detainees are being investigated for their possible penetration of known Arab terrorist groups located in the United States, Canada and Europe and through this, having gained specific knowledge of the time and location of the September 11 attacks.

It has been established that an Israeli firm generated billing data that could be used for intelligence purpose, and a recent Justice Department report describes concerns that the federal government's own wiretapping system may be vulnerable.

In Los Angeles, in 1997, a major local, state and federal drug investigation suddenly collapsed. The suspects: Israeli organized crime organizations, composed mostly of Russian Jews, with ongoing operations in New York, Miami, Las Vegas, Canada, Israel and Egypt.

The allegations: cocaine and ecstasy trafficking, and sophisticated white-collar credit card and computer fraud. . A DEA report under date of December 18 stated that there existed serious security breaches in DEA telecommunications by unauthorized "foreign nationals" -- and cites an Israeli-owned firm with which the DEA contracted for wiretap equipment .

The problem: according to classified law enforcement documents, is that the Israeli-based gangsters had the Federal and State law enforcement beepers, cell phones, even home phones under constant surveillance. Some identified Israeli gangsters who did get caught, readily admitted to having hundreds of confidential law enforcement telephone and beeper numbers and had been using them to avoid arrest.

An official LAPD intelligence report states:

"This compromised law enforcement communications between LAPD detectives and other assigned law enforcement officers working various aspects of the case. The Israeli-based criminal organization discovered communications between organized crime intelligence division detectives, the FBI and the Secret Service."

Shock spread from the DEA to the FBI in Washington, and then the CIA. An investigation of the problem, according to law enforcement documents, concluded, *"The (criminal) organization has apparent extensive access to database systems used to identify pertinent personal and biographical information."*

When investigators tried to find out where the information might have come from, they looked at *Amdocs*, a publicly traded firm based in Israel. *Amdocs* generates billing data for virtually every call in America, and they do credit checks. The company denies any leaks, but investigators still fear that the firm's data is getting into the wrong hands.

When investigators checked their own wiretapping system for leaks, they grew concerned about potential vulnerabilities in the computers that intercept, record and store the wiretapped calls. A main contractor is *Comverse Infosys*, which works closely with the Israeli government, and under a special grant program, is reimbursed for up to 50 percent of its research and development costs by Israel's Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Asked about another sprawling investigation and the detention of 60 Israeli since Sept. 11, the Bush administration treated the questions with frightened circumspection.

Ari Fleischer, former White House Press Secretary said:

I would just refer you to the Department of Justice with that. I'm not familiar with the report.

Colin Powell, former Secretary of State said:

I'm aware that some Israeli citizens have been detained. With respect to why they're being detained and the other aspects of your question – whether it's because they're in intelligence services, or what they were doing – I will defer to the Department of Justice and the FBI to answer that.

Beyond the 60 apprehended or detained, (and many deported), since Sept. 11, another group of 140 Israeli individuals were arrested and detained following the attacks in New York and Washington in what government documents describe as "*an organized intelligence gathering operation*," designed to "*penetrate government facilities*." Most of those individuals said they had served in the Israeli military forces, which is compulsory in Israel.

But the majority of them also had intelligence expertise, and either worked for *Amdocs* or other companies in Israel that specialize in wiretapping.

The Israeli embassy officially denied the charges of an Israeli espionage ring operating in and against the United States. "We are saying what we've been saying for months," spokesman Mark Reguev stated officially. "No American official or intelligence agency has complained to us about this. The story is nonsense. Israel does not spy on the United States." These denials are viewed by official Washington as being in the same category as the alleged "discovery" of Palestinian documents highly detrimental to their cause.

The general attitude of American officials is that Israel is not truthful and is highly manipulative but may not under any circumstances be challenged because of the immense political power developed in Washington by the pro-Israel lobby, a lobby that is heavily subsidized by pro-Israel businesses and individuals in the United States.

When this matter surfaced there was genuine pandemonium at the FBI, the DEA and the INS. All of these problems have been well known to Federal investigators and what they say is presently happening is that supervisors and management are now going back and reviewing much of the information previously obtained, because there is tremendous pressure from the top levels of all of those agencies to find out exactly what is going on.

Further, Israeli officials have expressed considerable concern about disclosure of their activities in the United States, fearing that a full disclosure of this would "*greatly enhance a strong, anti-Semitic attitude now prevalent in a large percentage of the American population as a direct result of strong Israeli countermeasures in Arab Palestinian areas*."

At the DEA and the FBI a variety of administration reviews are currently under way, in addition to the investigation of the Israeli espionage. These agencies wish to discover how it is that any knowledge of this extensive Israeli espionage was allowed to come to public notice. At the same time, these agencies at the same time practice extraordinary caution because of the explosive nature, and political ramifications of the story itself.

In spite of this official caution, nevertheless a significant number of very important documents concerning Israeli espionage against the United States have been, and are being, circulated in closed circles of highly concerned American officials, legislators and civic leaders.

A definitive study prepared by the CIA for the National Security Council contains a number of very informative sections, several of which will be quoted here.

"...Israeli intelligence organs have proven to be less than cooperative with their U.S. counterparts in the matter of their agents' surveillance of Arab groups resident in the United States. An agreement whereby the Israeli Mossad was to keep...these agencies informed of their findings had proven to be observed more in the breach than the performance." "Extraordinary difficulties in keeping these (Israeli) agents under control means that their penetration of many levels of security-related areas has mostly gone completely unchecked." "...the Pollard case is an excellent case in point. Great pressure for his release has been made by the Israeli government, who appear to be completely unrepentant about Pollard's extensive espionage. The matter of a pardon for Pollard has been repeatedly and vigorously brought forward by Israeli diplomats as well as the very powerful and all-pervasive Israel lobby groups." "...and the stated determination of the Sharon regime to drive the Arab population out of Palestine renders effective American bargaining power to an absolute minimum."

It is certainly true that various agencies knew for some time that suspected terrorists were operating in the United States.

As early as 1995, it was known within police and military circles and reported in VFW and American Legion publications that some 5,000 former Iraqi prisoners of war had been allowed in this country by the Clinton Administration beginning in 1993.

Most had worked with the CIA at one time or another and were allowed in this country to avoid death at the hands of a vengeful Saddam Hussein. Many of these men had been with the Iraqi Republican Guard, which blew up the Kuwaiti oil fields at the end of the Gulf War, so they obviously were trained in explosives. They were "resettled" in various US cities and where they formed cells.

These cities included New York City, Boston, Washington, D. C., Miami, New Orleans, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Kansas City and more. These men participated in fundraising activities for the HAMAS and Hezbollah terrorist chains. They have been connected to Osama bin Laden through a Cebu City connection in the Philippines.

These same trained soldiers reportedly created a number of clandestine laboratories to produce biological warfare germs, including anthrax, bubonic plague, various hemorrhagic fevers and other deadly combinations.

The American DEA has been investigating the activities of an Israeli organized crime syndicate that controls the multibillion-dollar trade in "ecstasy," an amphetamine derivative that is sold in pill form. The US is a major market and in 2000 the Customs Service seized some 7 million ecstasy tablets.

In May 2001, the Israeli mastermind of this operation, Oded Tuito, was arrested by Spanish police in Castelldefels outside Barcelona. His capture triggered a plethora of extradition requests from around the world, including the United States, and on Aug. 15, 2001, a federal grand jury in Los Angeles indicted him and 11 alleged associates for running an international drug trafficking ring that smuggled an estimated 100,000 pills a month into that city.

He has been indicted on similar charges in New York and Pittsburgh. Two other Israelis, identified as Michel Elkaïm and Simon Itach, believed to be Tuito's top lieutenants, were also arrested in Barcelona later.

In November, police in Britain, Germany, Israel, Australia and the Netherlands arrested 17 people, including two other Israelis held in Amsterdam, who were believed to be key figures in the ring. In other swoops around the same time, 1.6 million ecstasy pills weighing 400 kilograms were seized in Lubeck, Germany, hidden in a shipment of dried flowers bound for Australia, where another Israeli was arrested. Another 40 kilograms were intercepted in London and 4 kilograms in the Dutch city of Haarlem.

But these successes barely dented a criminal enterprise, largely controlled by Israeli syndicates, involving what Interpol says is now the world's most popular illegal drug. Officials estimate that more than 500 million ecstasy pills are consumed every year.

One DEA official called Tuito "the most notorious ecstasy trafficker known to law enforcement authorities in Europe, Israel and the US." He cornered the market a couple of years ago by buying up the entire output of pills manufactured in clandestine laboratories in the Netherlands, the main producer. The dozens of Dutch labs are believed to supply 80 percent of the world market. According to DEA officials, Tuito bought the pills at 50 cents apiece and sold them at \$28.

The flamboyant Tuito allegedly stamped his pills with the Star of David and a Tweety Bird logo, apparently because it amused him that it sounded so much like his own name.

US authorities believe Tuito has been seeking to form alliances with US crime families, but in an equally sinister development the United Nations Narcotics Control Board reported in

February that Colombian drug cartels were now shipping cocaine to Europe to exchange it for ecstasy which was smuggled into the US through Latin America.

Israel has a long history of involvement with the Colombian and other cartels in Latin America. Former Israeli Army and intelligence officers supplied the drug barons with weapons and trained their private armies, including special assassination squads, throughout the 1980s.

One of the more notorious of these Israelis, a lieutenant colonel in the army reserve named Yair Klein, was convicted by an Israeli court in 1991 for illegally exporting arms to the Colombian cartels. He was fined \$40,000. In 1998, Klein, a balding ex-paratrooper, was indicted in Bogotá on charges of training Colombian paramilitaries in terrorist tactics in the 1987-89. He was allegedly one of four Israelis hired by Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, one of the Medellin cartel's most violent bosses, who was later assassinated.

Klein turned up in war-torn Sierra Leone running guns to rebels. He was arrested there in January 1999 and freed 16 months later. His current whereabouts are unknown, but Israeli arms dealers are still working with Colombian paramilitaries.

On May 7, Nicaraguan and Panamanian authorities launched an investigation into how 3,000 AK-47 assault rifles and 5 million rounds of ammunition shipped from Nicaragua by two Israeli-owned arms companies to Colombia on Nov. 10, 2001, and wound up in the hands of the United Defense Forces of Colombia, a group the US government has branded as terrorist.

There's another bizarre twist to this tale. According to US law enforcement officials, Tuito, who used such diverse couriers as New York strippers and Spanish grandmothers to smuggle pills to the US, also employed a group of young ultra-Orthodox Hassidic Jews from New York on the premise that their obvious religious aura would get them through customs inspections without trouble.

In the 1980s, with Israelis deeply involved in Latin America's political turmoil, US and British investigations found that New York's Hassidic community was being used to launder as much as \$200 million a year in drug cartel profits. One such operation was linked to David Marcus Katz, who controlled much of Israel's arms dealings in Central America from his base in Mexico City throughout the 1970s and 1980s.

A 1992 report by Yediot Ahronot, based in part on FBI documentation, said Israeli intelligence organizations were directing a US-based money laundering network, including those run by Hassidic Jews, and using some of the profits to finance clandestine operations.

Part 3

The Dishonored Dead

There is excellent reason to believe that the Department of Defense has deliberately not reported a significant number of the dead in Iraq. The actual death toll is in excess of 10,000. (See the official records at the end of this piece.) Given the officially acknowledged number of over 15,000 seriously wounded (and a published total of 25,000 wounded overall), this elevated death toll is far more realistic than the current 2,000+ now being officially published.

In addition to the evident falsification of the death rolls, at least 5,500 American military personnel have deserted, most in Ireland but more have escaped to Canada and other European countries, none of whom are inclined to cooperate with vengeful American authorities. This means that of the 158,000 U.S. military shipped to Iraq, 26,000 deserted, were killed or seriously wounded. The DoD lists currently being very quietly circulated indicate over 10,000 dead, over 25,000 seriously wounded and a large number of suicides, forced hospitalization for ongoing drug usage and sales, murder of Iraqi civilians and fellow soldiers, rapes, courts martial and so on –

The government gets away with these huge lies because they claim, falsely, that only soldiers actually killed on the ground in Iraq are reported. The dying and critically wounded are listed as en route to military hospitals outside of the country and not reported on the daily postings. Anyone who dies just as the transport takes off from the Baghdad airport is not listed and neither are those who die in the US military hospitals. Their families are certainly notified that their son, husband, brother or lover was dead and the bodies, or what is left of them (refrigeration is very bad in Iraq what with constant power outages) are shipped home, to Dover AFB. This, we note, was the overall policy until very recently. Since it became well known that many had died at Landstuhl, in Germany, the DoD began to list a very few soldiers who had died at other non-theater locations. These numbers are only for show and are pathetically small in relationship to the actual figures (which we are now publishing.)

President Bush personally ordered that no pictures be taken of the coffined and flag-draped dead under any circumstances. He claims that this is to comfort the bereaved relatives but is designed to keep the huge number of arriving bodies secret. Any civilian, or military personnel, taking pictures will be jailed at once and prosecuted. Bush has never attended any kind of a memorial service for his dead soldiers and never will. He is terrified some parent might curse him in front of the press or, worse, attack him. As Bush is a coward and in denial, this is not a surprise.

Official Department of Defense Iraq & Afghanistan Actual U.S. Military Casualty Lists

Official DoD Casualty list of March, 2003

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The Department of Defense announced today the identities of four U.S. Marines killed in a CH-46E helicopter crash on March 20 in Kuwait. Killed were: **Maj. Jay Thomas Aubin**, 36, of Waterville, Maine, **Capt. Ryan Anthony Beaupre**, 30, of Bloomington, Ill., **Cpl. Brian Matthew Kennedy**, 25, of Houston, Texas, **Staff Sgt. Kendall Damon Watersbey**, 29, of Baltimore, Md. Aubin was assigned to the Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron - 1, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Ariz. Beaupre, Kennedy and Watersbey were assigned to the Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron - 268, 3d Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton, Cal.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of an American officer killed by a grenade when he was sleeping in a tent at Camp Pennsylvania, Kuwait, on March 22. Killed was Army **Capt. Christopher Scott Seifert**, 27. No home-of-record is available. Seifert was assigned to the 1-101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Ky.

24

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of a Marine killed in a vehicle accident in Iraq. Killed was **Sgt. Nicolas M. Hodson**, 22, of Smithville, Mo. Hodson was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of a Marine killed by an accidental discharge of a .50 cal machine gun in Iraq. Killed was **Lance Cpl. Eric J. Orlowski**, 26, of Buffalo, N.Y. Orlowski was assigned to the 2nd Tank Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of Army Reserve **Spc. Brandon S. Tobler**, 19. His hometown is not available. Tobler died in a non-hostile vehicle accident Saturday in Iraq. Tobler was assigned to the 671st Engineer Brigade, Portland, Ore.

The Department of Defense announced today the identities of six Air Force people killed in an HH-60 Pave Hawk accident in Afghanistan Sunday. Killed were: **1st Lt. Tamara Archuleta**, 23, of Los Lunas, N.M. **Staff Sgt. Jason Hicks**, 25, of Jefferson, S.C. **Master Sgt. Michael Maltz**, 42, of St. Petersburg, Fla. **Senior Airman Jason Plite**, 21, of Lansing, Mich. **Lt. Col. John Stein**, 39, of Bardolph, Ill. **Staff Sgt. John Teal**, 29, of Dallas, Texas. Archuleta, Hicks, Stein, and Teal were assigned to the 41st Rescue Squadron, Moody AFB, Ga. Maltz and Plite were assigned to the 38th Rescue Squadron, Moody AFB, Ga.

25

The Department of Defense announced today the identities of seven Marines killed in action March 23 in the vicinity of An Nasiriyah, Iraq. Killed were: **Sgt. Michael E. Bitz**, 31, Ventura, Calif. He was assigned to the 2nd Assault Amphibious Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C. **Lance Cpl. David K. Fribley**, 26, Lee, Fla. He was assigned to the 1st

Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C. **Cpl. Jose A. Garibay**, 21, Orange, Calif. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C. **Cpl. Jorge A. Gonzalez**, 20, Los Angeles, Calif. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C. **Staff Sgt. Phillip A. Jordan**, 42, Brazoria, Texas. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C. **2nd Lt. Frederick E. Pokorney Jr.**, 31, Nye, Nev. He was assigned to the Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 10th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C. **Lance Cpl. Thomas J. Slocum**, age unknown, Adams, Colo. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the identities of two Marines killed in action March 23 in the vicinity of An Nasiriyah, Iraq. Killed were: **Lance Cpl. Brian Rory Buesing**, 20, Cedar Key, Fla. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C. **Cpl. Randal Kent Rosacker**, 21, San Diego, Calif. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of an Army Soldier who was killed in action March 24 in Iraq. Army **Spc. Gregory P. Sanders**, 19, of Indiana, was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 69th Armor, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of Air National Guard **Maj. Gregory Stone**, 40, of Boise, Idaho, who died on March 25th from wounds received by a grenade in a tent at Camp Pennsylvania, Kuwait, on March 22nd. Stone was assigned to the 124th Air Support Operations Squadron, Idaho Air National Guard, Boise, Idaho.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of a Sailor killed in action March 25 in Iraq. **Hospital Corpsman Third Class (Fleet Marine Force) Michael Vann Johnson, Jr.**, 25, of Little Rock, Ark., was assigned to Naval Medical Center San Diego, First Marine Division Detachment, San Diego.

The Department of Defense (DoD) announced today the identities of eight Marines whose status has been listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN). They were engaged in operations on March 23 in the vicinity of the outskirts of An Nasiriyah in Iraq. They are: **Pfc. Tamarion D. Burkett**, 21, of Erie, N.Y. **Lance Cpl. Thomas A. Blair**, 24, of Wagoner, Okla. **Cpl. Kemaphoom A. Chanawongse**, 22, of Waterford, Conn. **Lance Cpl. Donald J. Cline, Jr.**, 21, of Washoe, Nev. **Pvt. Jonathan L. Gifford**, 20, of Macon, Ill. **Pvt. Nolen R. Hutchings**, 19, of Boiling Springs, S.C. **Lance Cpl. Patrick R. Nixon**, 21, Davidson County, Tenn. **Lance Cpl. Michael J. Williams**, 31, Yuma, Ariz. Lance Cpl. Blair is assigned to the 2nd Low Altitude Air Defense Battalion, Marine Air Control Group-28, 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing, Cherry Point, N.C. All other Marines listed above are assigned to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C. A search and rescue effort is ongoing.

The Department of Defense announced today it has changed the status of Marine **Cpl. Evan T. James** from DUSTWUN to killed in action. Cpl. James was declared DUSTWUN in the vicinity of the Saddam Canal on March 24. His remains were recovered on March 25

The Department of Defense announced today that Marine **Major Kevin G. Nave**, 36, of Union Lake, Mich., was killed March 26 in a non-hostile vehicle accident in Iraq. Major Nave was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Calif. The accident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the identification of the following Marines who have been killed in action on March 27. They are: **Gunnery Sgt. Joseph Menusa**, 33, of San Jose, Calif. He was assigned to the 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Jesus A. Suarez Del Solar**, 20, of Escondido, Calif. He was assigned to the 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today it has changed the status of the following Marine casualties from missing in action to killed in action. They are: **Lance Cpl. Thomas A. Blair**, 24, of Wagoner, Okla. He was assigned to the 2nd Low Altitude Air Defense Battalion, Marine Air Control Group-28, 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing, Cherry Point, N.C. His unit was engaged in operations on March 24 on the outskirts of An Nasiriyah in Iraq. His remains were recovered on March 28. **Lance Cpl. Michael J. Williams**, 31, of Yuma, Ariz. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C. His unit was engaged in operations on March 23 on the outskirts of An Nasiriyah in Iraq. His remains were recovered on March 28.

The Department of Defense also announced today the identities of four Marines whose status has been listed as missing in action. They are: **Staff Sgt. Donald C. May, Jr.**, 31, of Richmond, Va. **Lance Cpl. Patrick T. O'Day**, 20, of Sonoma, Calif. **Pfc. Francisco A. Martinez Flores**, 21, of Los Angeles, Calif. These three Marines are assigned to the 1st Tank Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif. They were last seen while conducting convoy operations in the vicinity of the Euphrates River on March 25. A search and rescue effort is continuing. **Sgt. Fernando Padilla-Ramirez**, 26, of Yuma, Ariz. He was assigned to Marine Wing Support Squadron-371, Marine Wing Support Group-37, Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz. He was last seen conducting convoy operations in the vicinity of Al Nasiriyah on 28 March. A search and rescue effort is continuing.

The Department of Defense also announced today that **Lance Cpl. William W. White**, 24, of Brooklyn, N.Y., was killed in a non-hostile vehicle accident on March 29 in Iraq. He was assigned to the 3rd Amphibious Assault Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Calif. The accident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the identification of the following four Soldiers who were involved in a March 29th car-bomb incident and were killed in action. They are: **Pfc. Michael Russell Creighton Weldon**, 20, of Palm Bay, Fla. He was assigned to the 2-7th Infantry, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga. **Cpl. Michael Edward Curtin**, 23, of Howell, N.J. He was assigned to the 2-7th Infantry, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga. **Pfc. Diego Fernando Rincon**, 19, of Conyers, Ga. He was assigned to the 2-7th Infantry, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga. **Sgt. Eugene Williams**, 24, of Highland, N.Y. He was assigned to the 2-7th Infantry, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of an Army Soldier killed when a Bradley Fighting Vehicle rolled off a cliff in a non-hostile accident Friday in Iraq. **Sgt. Roderic A. Solomon**, 32, from Fayetteville, N.C., was assigned to the 2-7th Infantry, 3rd Infantry Division, out of Fort Stewart, Ga. The accident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of a Soldier who died after being wounded in an ambush on Saturday in Geresk, Afghanistan, as part of Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. Orlando Morales**, 33, was assigned to A Company, 2nd Battalion, 7th Special

Forces Group, out of Ft. Bragg, N.C., when his mounted reconnaissance unit took hostile fire. Morales was from Manati, Puerto Rico.

31

The Department of Defense announced today the identification of the following Marines who have been killed in action during Operation Iraqi Freedom. They are: **Staff Sgt. James W. Cawley**, 41, of Roy, Utah, was killed on March 29 during a firefight with enemy forces. He was assigned to F Company, 2nd Battalion, 23rd Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, in Salt Lake City, Utah. **Sgt. Michael V. Lalush**, 23, of Troutville, Va., was killed on March 30 in a UH-1N Huey helicopter crash in Southern Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron (HMLA)-169, Marine Air Craft Group-39, Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense also announced today it has changed the status of the following Marine casualties from missing in action to killed in action. They are: **Staff Sgt. Donald C. May, Jr.**, 31, of Richmond, Va. **Lance Cpl. Patrick T. O'Day**, 20, of Sonoma, Calif. **Pfc. Francisco A. Martinez Flores**, 21, of Los Angeles, Calif. These Marines were assigned to the 1st Tank Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif. They were killed while their unit was conducting convoy operations in the vicinity of the Euphrates River on March 25. Their remains were recovered on March 25

Official DoD Casualty list of April, 2003

1

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of an Army Soldier listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN) after his convoy was ambushed March 23 in Iraq. **Sgt. George Edward Buggs**, 31, is assigned to the 3rd Forward Support Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga. Buggs is from Barnwell, S.C. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the identification of the following Marines who have been killed in action during Operation Iraqi Freedom. They are: **Capt. Aaron J. Contreras**, 31, of Sherwood, Ore., was killed on March 30 in a UH-1N Huey helicopter crash in Southern Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron (HMLA)-169, Marine Aircraft Group-39, Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Cpl. Robert M. Rodriguez**, 21, of Queens, N.Y., was killed in action on March 27 when the tank he was riding in fell into the Euphrates River during combat operations northwest of An Nasiriyah. His remains were recovered on March 30. He was assigned to the 1st Tank Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense also announced today it has changed the status of **Lance Cpl. Patrick R. Nixon**, 21, of Nashville, Tenn., from Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown to killed in action. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C. His unit was engaged in operations on March 23 on the outskirts of An Nasiriyah in Iraq. His remains were recovered on March 30.

2

The Department of Defense announced today the identification of the following two Soldiers who were killed in action during Operation Iraqi Freedom. They are: **Sgt. Jacob L. Butler**, 24, was assigned to Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 41st Infantry Regiment, Fort Riley, Kan. He was killed in action on April 1, 2003, in Assamawah, Iraq, when a rocket-propelled grenade hit his vehicle. Butler was from Wellsville, Kan. **Spc. Brandon J. Rowe**, 20, was assigned to C Company, 1st Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. He was killed in action on March 31, 2003, in Ayyub, Iraq, by enemy artillery. Rowe was from Roscoe, Ill.

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of a Soldier who died on March 31, 2003, in Rota, Spain. **Spc. William A. Jeffries**, 39, was assigned to D Company, 1st Battalion, 152nd Infantry Regiment, Illinois Army National Guard. Jeffries' unit is currently in Kuwait supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. He was evacuated from Kuwait and died as a result of a sudden illness. Jeffries was from Evansville, Ill.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Lance Cpl. Joseph B. Maglione**, 22, of Lansdale, Pa., was killed yesterday by a non-combat weapon discharge at Camp Coyote, Kuwait. Maglione was assigned to Bridge Company B, 6th Engineer Support Battalion, 4th Force Service Support Group, based in Folsom, Pa. His death is under investigation.

3

The Department of Defense announced today that Marine **Sgt. Brian D. McGinnis**, 23, of St. George, Del., was killed on March 30 in a UH-1N Huey helicopter crash in Southern Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron (HMLA)-169, Marine Aircraft Group-39, Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the identification of the following Marine casualties during Operation Iraqi Freedom. They are: **Lance Cpl. Brian E. Anderson**, 26, of Durham, N.C., was killed April 2 in a non-hostile accident west of An Nasiriyah, Iraq. Anderson was manning a .50 caliber rifle on top of a 7-ton truck when the vehicle passed under and apparently snagged low hanging power lines. He was assigned to the 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C. The incident is under investigation. **Pfc. Christian D. Gurtner**, 19, of Ohio City, Ohio, was killed April 2 by a non-combat weapons discharge in Southern Iraq. He was assigned to the 3rd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif. The incident is under investigation.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the identification of the following three Soldiers who were killed in action on April 3, 2003, in Iraq. They are: **Spc. Donald S. Oaks Jr.**, 20, was assigned to C Battery, 3rd Battalion, 13th Field Artillery Regiment (Multiple Launch Rocket System), Fort Sill, Okla. Oaks was from Erie, Pa. **Sgt. 1st Class Randall S. Rehn**, 36, was assigned to C Battery, 3rd Battalion, 13th Field Artillery Regiment (Multiple Launch Rocket System), Fort Sill, Okla. Rehn was from Longmont, Colo. **Sgt. Todd J. Robbins**, 33, was assigned to C Battery, 3rd Battalion, 13th Field Artillery Regiment (Multiple Launch Rocket System), Fort Sill, Okla. Robbins was from Pentwater, Mich. An investigation is ongoing.

The Department of Defense also announced today the identity of a Soldier who died on April 2, 2003, after being shot in Northern Iraq as part of Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Master Sgt. George A. Fernandez**, 36, was assigned to Headquarters, U.S. Army Special Operations Command, Fort Bragg, N.C. Fernandez was from El Paso, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the identification of the following three Soldiers who died as a result of severe injuries on April 3, 2003, in Iraq. They are: **Staff Sgt. Nino D. Livaudais**, 23, was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga. Livaudais was from Utah. **Spc. Ryan P. Long**, 21, was assigned to A Company, 3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga. Long was from Seaford, Del. **Capt. Russell B. Rippetoe**, 27, was assigned to A Company, 3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga. Rippetoe was from Colorado.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the identification of the following Marine casualties during Operation Iraqi Freedom. They are: **Capt. Benjamin W. Sammis**, 29, of Rehobeth, Mass., was killed in action on April 4 when his AH-1W Super Cobra helicopter crashed during combat operations near Ali Aziziyah, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Light

Attack Helicopter Squadron (HMLA) - 267, Marine Aircraft Group 39, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Pfc. Chad E. Bales**, 20, of Coahoma, Texas, was killed on April 3 in a non-hostile vehicle accident during convoy operations east of Ash Shahin, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Transportation Support Battalion, 1st Force Service Support Group, Camp Pendleton, Calif. The accident is under investigation. **Cpl. Mark A. Evnin**, 21, of Burlington, Vt., was killed in action on April 3 during a firefight in Central Iraq. He was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

6

The Department of Defense announced today that **Cpl. Erik H. Silva**, 22, of Chula Vista, Calif., was killed in action in Iraq Thursday. Silva was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division, based at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

7

The Department of Defense announced today the names of six Soldiers killed when their UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter crashed in central Iraq on Wednesday. The Soldiers are: **Capt. James F. Adamowski**, 29, of Springfield, Va. **Spc. Mathew G. Boule**, 22, of Dracut, Mass. **Chief Warrant Officer Erik A. Halvorsen**, 40, of Bennington, Vt. **Chief Warrant Officer Scott Jamar**, 32, of Granbury, Texas. **Sgt. Michael F. Pedersen**, 26, of Flint, Mich. **Chief Warrant Officer Eric A. Smith**, 41, of Calif. All were assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Aviation Regiment, Hunter Army Airfield, Ga. The incident remains under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Capt. Tristan N. Aitken**, 31, of State College, Pa., was killed in action Friday in Iraq. Aitken was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 41st Field Artillery, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the name of a Soldier who died Thursday when his vehicle ran off the road into a canal in Iraq. **Staff Sgt. Wilbert Davis**, 40, of Alaska, was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 69th Armor, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the name of a Soldier killed Thursday as he investigated the wreckage of an Iraqi T-72 tank destroyed by his unit in central Iraq. **Capt. Edward J. Korn**, 31, of Savannah, Ga., was assigned to the 64th Armor, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga. The incident remains under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the identification of the following three Soldiers who were killed when their vehicle fell into a ravine on April 4, 2003, in Iraq. They are: **Pfc. Wilfred D. Bellard**, 20, 41st Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Stewart, Ga., of Lake Charles, La. **Spc. Daniel Francis J. Cunningham**, 33, 41st Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Stewart, Ga., of Lewiston, Maine. **Pvt. Devon D. Jones**, 19, 41st Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Stewart, Ga., of San Diego, Calif. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense also announced today that **Sgt. 1st Class Paul R. Smith**, 33, of Tampa, Fla., was killed in action on April 4, 2003, in Iraq. Smith was assigned to the 11th Engineer Battalion, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Capt. Travis A. Ford**, 30, of Ogallala, Neb., was killed in action on April 4 when his AH-1W Super Cobra helicopter crashed during combat operations near Ali Aziziyah, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron (HMLA) - 267, Marine Aircraft Group 39, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense identified today three Marines killed in action April 4 during Operation Iraqi Freedom. They are: **Cpl. Bernard G. Gooden**, 22, of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., who was killed during a firefight in Central Iraq. He was assigned to the 2nd Tank Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, based at Camp Lejeune, N.C. **1st Lt. Brian M. McPhillips**, 25, of Pembroke, Mass., who was killed during a firefight in Central Iraq. He was assigned to the 2nd Tank Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, based at Camp Lejeune, N.C. **Sgt. Duane R. Rios**, 25, of Hammond, Ind., who

was killed during a firefight in Central Iraq. He was assigned to the 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division, based at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

8

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Larry K. Brown**, 22, of Jackson, Miss., was killed in action on April 5, 2003, in Iraq. Brown was assigned to C Company, 1st Battalion, 41st Infantry Regiment, Fort Riley, Kan.

The Department of Defense identified today three Soldiers who were killed in action while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They are: **Staff Sgt. Lincoln D. Hollinsaid**, 27, B Company, 11th Engineer Battalion, Fort Stewart, Ga., of Malden, Ill., was killed by enemy fire on April 7, 2003, in Iraq. **Pfc. Gregory P. Huxley, Jr.**, 19, B Company, 3rd Battalion, 17th Engineer Battalion, Fort Benning, Ga., of Forestport, N.Y., was killed by enemy fire on April 6, 2003, in Iraq. **Staff Sgt. Stevon A. Booker**, 34, A Company, 1st Battalion, 64th Armor Regiment, Fort Stewart, Ga., of Apollo, Pa., was killed by enemy fire during a raid into Baghdad on April 5, 2003, in Iraq.

The Department of Defense identified today three Marines killed in action during Operation Iraqi Freedom. They are: **Lance Cpl. Andrew Julian Aviles**, 18, of Palm Beach, Fla., who was killed on April 7 in Central Iraq when an enemy artillery round struck the Amphibious Assault Vehicle in which he was riding. He was a member of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve assigned to the 4th Assault Amphibian Battalion, 4th Marine Division, Tampa, Fla. **Cpl. Jesus Martin Antonio Medellin**, 21, of Fort Worth, Texas, who was killed on April 7 in Central Iraq when an enemy artillery round struck the Amphibious Assault Vehicle in which he was riding. He was assigned to the 3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **1st Sgt. Edward Smith**, 38, of Chicago, Ill., who died April 5 in Doha, Qatar as a result of wounds received in action. He was wounded while engaged with enemy forces in Central Iraq on April 4. He was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, based at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense identified today two Soldiers killed in action April 7 during Operation Iraqi Freedom. They are: **2nd Lt. Jeffrey J. Kaylor**, 24, of Clifton, Va., who was killed in Iraq. Kaylor was assigned to C Battery, 39th Field Artillery Battalion, Fort Stewart, Ga. **Pfc. Anthony S. Miller**, 19, of San Antonio, Texas, who was killed by enemy indirect fire in Iraq. Miller was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Infantry Division, 2nd Brigade, Fort Stewart, Ga.

9

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Brendon C. Reiss**, 23, of Natrona, Wyo., has been listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN). He is assigned to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade. He was last seen when his unit was engaged in combat operations on March 23 in the vicinity of An Nasiriyah, Iraq. A search of the area is continuing. This announcement was delayed until the Marine Corps completed all next-of-kin notifications.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. Juan Guadalupe Garza Jr.**, 20, of Temperance, Mich., was killed in action on April 8 in central Iraq. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense identified today the two Soldiers who died of wounds received from an enemy rocket attack south of Baghdad on April 7, 2003. They are: **Spc. George A. Mitchell**, 35, of Rawlings, Md., Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Infantry Division, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, Fort Stewart, Ga. Mitchell died on April 7. **Cpl. Henry L. Brown**, 22, of Natchez, Miss., Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 64th Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Stewart, Ga. Brown died on April 8.

The Department of Defense also announced today that **Pvt. Kelley S. Prewitt**, 24, of Alabama, was killed in action by enemy fire on April 6, 2003, in Iraq. Prewitt was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 69th Armor Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Robert A. Stever**, 36, of Pendleton, Ore., was killed in action by enemy fire on April 8 in Iraq. Stever was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Ft. Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense also announced today that **Pfc. Jason M. Meyer**, 23, of Swartz Creek, Mich., was killed in action on April 8 in Iraq. Meyer was assigned to B Company, 11th Engineer Battalion, Fort Stewart, Ga. The incident remains under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Scott D. Sather**, 29, of Clio, Mich., was killed in action Tuesday in Iraq. Sather was assigned to the 24th Special Tactics Squadron, Pope Air Force Base, N.C.

11

The Department of Defense announced today it has changed the status of Marine **Sgt. Fernando Padilla-Ramirez** from Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN) to killed in action. Sgt. Padilla-Ramirez, 26, of San Luis, Ariz., was assigned to Marine Wing Support Squadron-371, Marine Wing Support Group-37, Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz. He was last seen conducting convoy operations in the vicinity of Al Nasiriyah on 28 March. His remains were identified on April 10.

12

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Terry W. Hemingway**, 39, of Willingboro, N.J., was killed in action on April 10 in Iraq. Hemingway's Bradley Fighting Vehicle was traveling down a street when a car exploded next to it. Hemingway was assigned to C Company, 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry Regiment, Ft. Benning, Ga.

The Department of Defense also announced today that **Sgt. 1st Class John W. Marshall**, 50, of Los Angeles, was killed in action on April 8 in Iraq. Marshall was struck by an enemy rocket propelled grenade during an enemy ambush in Baghdad. Marshall was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Ft. Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today it has changed the status of Marine **Sgt. Brendon C. Reiss** from Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN) to killed in action. Reiss, 23, of Casper, Wyo., was assigned to 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, based in Camp Lejeune, N.C. His unit was engaged in operations on the outskirts of An Nasiriyah on 23 March. His remains were identified on April 11.

13

The Department of Defense announced today that **Lt. Nathan D. White**, 30, of Mesa, Ariz., was killed in action April 2 in Iraq. White was assigned to Strike Fighter Squadron One Nine Five (VFA 195), based in Atsugi, Japan, and currently deployed with Carrier Air Wing Five (CVW 5) aboard USS Kitty Hawk (CV 63). White was the pilot of an F/A-18C Hornet lost over Iraq on April 2. The incident remains under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the identities of three Marines killed in action during Operation Iraqi Freedom. They are: **Gunnery Sgt. Jeffrey E. Bohr, Jr.**, 39, of Ossian, Iowa, who was killed on April 10 in northern Baghdad while engaging enemy forces. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Cpl. Jesus A. Gonzalez**, 22, of Indio, Calif., who was killed on April 12 while manning a checkpoint in Baghdad. He was assigned to 1st Tank Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Twentynine Palms, Calif. **Staff Sgt. Riayan A. Tejeda**, 26, of New York, N.Y., who was killed on April 11 during combat

operations against enemy forces in northeast Baghdad. He was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today it has changed the status of three Marines from Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN) to killed in action. They are: **Pfc.**

Tamario D. Burkett, 21, of Buffalo, N.Y. **Lance Cpl. Donald J. Cline, Jr.**, 21, of Sparks, Nev. **Pvt. Nolen R. Hutchings**, 19, of Boiling Springs, S.C. They were assigned to 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, based in Camp Lejeune, NC. They were engaged in operations on the outskirts of An Nasiriyah on 23 March.

14

The Department of Defense announced today that Marine **Pvt. Jonathan L. Gifford**, 30, of Macon, Ill., was killed in action during operations on the outskirts of An Nasiriyah, Iraq, on March 23. He had previously been listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN). Gifford was assigned to 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, based in Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Gil Mercado**, 25, of Paterson, N.J., was killed yesterday by a non-combat weapon discharge in Iraq. Mercado was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 187th Infantry Regiment, based at Fort Campbell, Ky. His death is under investigation.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the identities of two Soldiers who were killed in Iraq April 14 when a grenade exploded inside their HMMWV. Killed were **Spc. Thomas A. Foley III**, 23, of Dresden, Tenn. and **Pfc. John E. Brown**, 21, of Troy, Ala. Both Soldiers were from the 2nd Battalion, 44th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, Fort Campbell, Ky.

The Department of Defense also announced today that **Pfc. Joseph P. Mayek**, 20, of Rock Springs, Wyo., was killed on April 14 in Iraq. Mayek died after being struck by an AP round that was discharged from an M2 Bradley vehicle. Mayek was assigned to C Company, 2nd Battalion, 6th Infantry Regiment, Smith Barracks, Germany. These incidents are under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that Marine **Lance Cpl. David Edward Owens Jr.**, 20, of Winchester, Va., died of wounds received in action on April 12 in central Iraq. Owens was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense also announced today that **Cpl. Armando Ariel Gonzalez**, 25, of Hialeah, Fla., was killed April 14 in a non-hostile accident when a commercial refueler collapsed at Logistics Supply Area Viper in southern Iraq. Gonzalez was assigned to Marine Wing Support Squadron (MWSS)-273, Marine Wing Support Group (MWSG)-27, 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, S.C.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Richard A. Goward**, 32, of Midland, Mich., was killed April 14 in Iraq. Goward was killed when his truck entered a dust cloud and rear-ended the truck in front of him. Goward was assigned to 1460th Transportation Company, Midland, Mich.

16

The Department of Defense announced today that Marine **Cpl. Kemaphoom A. Chanawongse**, 22, of Waterford, Conn. was killed in action during operations on the outskirts of An Nasiriyah on March 23. He had previously been listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN). Chanawongse was assigned to 2nd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

17

The Department of Defense announced today that **Cpl. Jason David Mileo**, 20 of Centreville, Md., was shot and killed April 14 after being mistaken for an enemy Soldier. Emergency personnel were immediately dispatched to the scene, but Mileo died on site in the vicinity of Baghdad. He was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Twentynine Palms, Calif. The incident is under investigation.

18

The Department of Defense announced today that **Capt. Eric B. Das**, 30, of Amarillo, Texas, was killed in action April 7 while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Das was assigned to the 333rd Fighter Squadron, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, N.C. Das was the pilot of an F-15E that went down April 7 during a combat mission in Iraq. The incident remains under investigation. The other F-15 crewmember's whereabouts is still unknown and search efforts continue.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Cpl. John T. Rivero**, 23, of Tampa, Fla., was killed April 17 in Kuwait. Rivero died from injuries sustained when his HMMWV turned over. Rivero was assigned to C Company, 2nd Battalion, 124th Infantry Division, Eustis, Fla.

23

The Department of Defense announced today that **Maj. William R. Watkins III**, 37, of Danville, Va., was killed in action April 7 while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Watkins was assigned to the 333rd Fighter Squadron, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, N.C. Watkins was the weapons system officer of an F-15E that went down April 7 during a combat mission in Iraq. The incident remains under investigation. The pilot of the F-15E, **Capt. Eric B. Das**, was also killed when the aircraft went down.

24

The Department of Defense identified today three Marines killed in a non-hostile accident during Operation Iraqi Freedom. They were killed when a rocket-propelled grenade launcher they were firing for familiarization malfunctioned. The incident occurred April 22 on a firing range near the city of Al Kut, Iraq. Killed were: **Chief Warrant Officer Andrew Todd Arnold**, 30, of Spring, Texas. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 10th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C. **Chief Warrant Officer Robert William Channell Jr.**, 36, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 10th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C. **Lance Cpl. Alan Dinh Lam**, 19, of Snow Camp, N.C. He was assigned to the 8th Communication Battalion, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Camp Lejeune, N.C. The incident is currently under investigation.

25

The Department of Defense announced today it has changed the status of Army **Sgt. Troy David Jenkins**, 25, of Ridgecrest, Calif., from Wounded in Action to Died of Wounds received in action during Operation Iraqi Freedom. On April 19, 2003, Sgt. Jenkins was on a dismounted patrol with other Soldiers when he was injured as result of an explosion. Sgt. Jenkins died from his injuries at the Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, Germany, on Thursday, April 24, 2003. Jenkins was assigned to B Company, 3rd Battalion, 187th Infantry Regiment, Fort Campbell, Ky.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Roy Russell Buckley**, 24, of Portage, Ind., was killed on April 22, 2003, in Iraq. Buckley was aboard a M818 truck traveling in a convoy when he exited the passenger compartment, climbed into the trailer and did not return. Buckley was discovered lying on the side of the road with serious injuries. Medical aid was

summoned and he was pronounced dead. The incident is under investigation. Buckley was assigned to the 685th Transportation Company, based in Hobart, Ind.

26

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pvt. Jerod R. Dennis**, 19, of Oklahoma was killed on April 25 in the vicinity of Ne Shkin, Afghanistan. Dennis died of wounds sustained during a firefight with enemy forces. Dennis was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, based at Fort Bragg, N.C.

28

The Department of Defense announced today that the following Soldiers were killed in Iraq on April 25, 2003: **Spc. Narson B. Sullivan**, 21, 411th Military Police Company, Fort Hood, Texas, of North Brunswick, N.J., was killed by a non-combat weapon discharge. The incident is under investigation. **1st Lt. Osbaldo Orozco**, 26, C Company, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas, of Delano, Calif. Orozco died when his vehicle rolled over while traveling through rough terrain. His unit was the quick reaction force and was responding to enemy fire.

The Department of Defense also announced today that the remains of **Spc. Edward J. Anguiano**, 24, of Brownsville, Texas, were recovered on April 24. On March 23, 2003, Spc. Anguiano was in a six-vehicle convoy on Highway 7 in Iraq when enemy forces ambushed them. Anguiano was assigned to 3rd Combat Support Battalion, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Airman 1st Class Raymond Losano**, 24, of Del Rio, Texas, died of wounds received April 25 while supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. Losano was a tactical air command and control specialist assigned to the 14th Air Support Operation Squadron, Pope Air Force Base, N.C.

29

The Department of Defense announced today that **1st Sgt. Joe J. Garza**, 43, of Robstown, Texas, was killed on April 28, 2003, in Baghdad, Iraq. Garza was riding in a HMMWV that swerved to avoid a civilian vehicle. Garza fell out and was struck by a civilian vehicle. Garza was assigned to 1st Battalion, 30th Infantry Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga.

**Department of Defense Iraq & Afghanistan U.S. Military Casualty List Showing
Actual number of casualties but not currently available to the public**

Supplemental Report

**OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *
AS OF: April 30, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT**

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	377	310	67	379	625
Post Combat Ops –	0	0	0	0	0
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	16	16	0		
Totals	393	326	67	379	625

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *
AS OF: April 30, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT**

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	40	22	18	67	225
Other Locations ****	16	9	7	23	37
Worldwide Total	56	31	25	90	262

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list of May, 2003

2

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. Jesse A. Givens**, 34, of Springfield, Mo., was killed on May 1, 2003, in Al Habbaniyah, Iraq. Givens was parked in an M-1 main battle tank alongside the bank of the Euphrates River. The riverbank gave way resulting in the tank falling into the river. Givens was assigned to 2nd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. The incident is under investigation.

5

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Sean C. Reynolds**, 25, of East Lansing, Mich., was killed on May 3, 2003, in Iraq. Reynolds was climbing a ladder when he fell causing his M4 rifle to accidentally discharge. Reynolds was assigned to the 74th Long-Range Surveillance Detachment 173rd Airborne Brigade, in Camp Ederle, Italy. The incident is under investigation.

11

The Department of Defense announced today that the following Soldiers were killed in a non-hostile incident on May 9, 2003, near Samarra, Iraq. The Soldiers were onboard an UH-60 air medical helicopter which crashed in the Tigris River; all were assigned to the 571st Air Medical Company, Fort Carson, Colo. Killed were: **Chief Warrant Officer Brian K. Van Dusen**, 39, of Columbus, Ohio. **Chief Warrant Officer Hans N. Gukeisen**, 31, of Lead, S.D. **Cpl. Richard P. Carl**, 26, of King Hill, Idaho. The incident is under investigation.

12

The Department of Defense announced today that Lance **Cpl. Cedric E. Bruns**, 22, of Vancouver, Wash., was killed May 9 in a non-hostile vehicle accident in Kuwait. Bruns was driving a pick-up truck that was struck on the driver side by a logistics vehicle system. He was a reservist assigned to the 6th Engineer Support Battalion, 4th Force Service Support Group, Eugene, Ore.

The Department of Defense also announced today that **Lance Cpl. Matthew R. Smith**, 20, of Anderson, Ind., was killed May 10 in a non-hostile vehicle accident in Kuwait. Smith was driving a HMMWV as part of a convoy to Camp Coyote in Kuwait when his vehicle struck a parked trailer. He was a reservist assigned to Detachment 1, Communications Company, Headquarters and Service Battalion, 4th Force Service Support Group, Peru, Ind. Both incidents are under investigation.

14

The Department of Defense announced today that **Lance Cpl. Nicholas Brian Kleiboeker**, 19, of Irvington, Ill., was killed May 13 near Al Hillah, Iraq, when the munitions bunker he was working in caught fire and exploded. He was assigned to the 2nd Combat Engineer Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, based at Camp Lejeune, N.C. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Patrick Lee Griffin Jr.**, 31, of Elgin, S.C., was killed in action May 13, 2003, near Diwaniyah, Iraq. Griffin was killed when his convoy was ambushed enroute to Baghdad. Griffin was a data systems technician assigned to the 728th Air Control Squadron, Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.

The Department of Defense announced today that two First Marine Expeditionary Force Marines were killed May 12 in Iraq when unexploded ordnance they were handling detonated. Killed were: **Lance Cpl. Jakub Henryk Kowalik**, 21, of Schaumburg, Ill. He was assigned to the 1st Maintenance Battalion, 1st Force Service Support Group, based at Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Pfc. Jose Franci Gonzalez Rodriguez**, 19, of Norwalk, Calif. He was assigned to the 1st Supply Battalion, 1st Force Service Support Group, based at Camp Pendleton, Calif. The incident is under investigation.

14

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19

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. 1st Class John E. Taylor**, 31, of Wichita Falls, Texas, died 17 May, in Kabul, Afghanistan. Taylor suffered a heart attack after completing physical training. Taylor was assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Master Sgt. William L. Payne**, 46, of Michigan, was killed May 16, in Haswah, Iraq. Payne was examining unexploded ordnance when the ordnance exploded causing his death. Payne was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 70th Armor Regiment, Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense also announced today that **Spc. Rasheed Sahib**, 22, of Brooklyn, N.Y., was killed on May 18, in Balad, Iraq. Sahib and another Soldier were cleaning their weapons when the other Soldier's weapon discharged striking Sahib in the chest. Sahib was assigned to 20th Field Artillery Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

20

The Department of Defense announced today that **Lt. Col. Dominic R. Baragona**, 42, of Ohio, was killed on May 19, in Iraq. A tractor-trailer jackknifed on the road and collided with Baragona's HMMWV causing his death. Baragona was assigned to 19th Maintenance Battalion, Fort Sill, Okla. The incident is under investigation.

21

The Department of Defense announced today that **Cpl. Douglas Jose Marencoreyes**, 28, of Chino, Calif., was killed May 18 in Iraq, when the large transport truck he was riding in rolled over approximately 30 km southeast of Al Samawah. Marencoreyes was a reservist assigned to the Light Armored Vehicle - Air Defense Battery, 4th Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 4th Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Calif. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense also announced that **Sgt. Kirk Allen Straseskie**, 23, of Beaver Dam, Wis., drowned May 19 in a canal near Al Hillah, Iraq, when he attempted to rescue the crew members of a Marine CH-46 helicopter that went down in the canal. Straseskie was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

22

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Nathaniel A. Caldwell**, 27, of Omaha, Neb., was killed May 21, in Baghdad, Iraq. Caldwell was responding to a civilian call when his vehicle rolled over. Caldwell was assigned to the 404th Air Support Battalion, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense today identified the four Marines killed on May 19 in the CH-46 Sea-Knight helicopter that went down shortly after take-off in the Shatt Al Hillah Canal, in Iraq. The helicopter was conducting a resupply mission in support of civil military operations. They are: **Capt. Andrew David LaMont**, 31, of Eureka, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Jason William Moore**, 21, of San Marcos, Calif. **1st Lt. Timothy Louis Ryan**, 30, of Aurora, Ill. **Staff Sgt. Aaron Dean White**, 27, of Shawnee, Okla. The crew was assigned to Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron - 364, Marine Aircraft Group 39, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Camp Pendleton, Calif. The cause of the mishap is under investigation.

26

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pvt. David Evans, Jr.**, 18, of Buffalo, N.Y., was killed May 25, in Ad Diwaniyah, Iraq. Evans was killed in an explosion at a facility which contained Iraqi ammunition. Evans and another Soldier were performing security at the site when their steel shelter collapsed during the initial explosion. The rest of the squad returned after the first explosion and extracted the other Soldier, but Pvt. Evans remains could not be located until several hours later. Evans was assigned to the 977th Military Police Company, Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

27

The Department of Defense announced today that **Maj. Mathew E. Schram**, 36, of Wisconsin, was killed May 26, in Hadithah, Iraq. Schram was killed while traveling in a military convoy on a resupply mission when they encountered enemy fire. Schram was assigned to the HHT Support Squadron 3rd ACR, Fort Carson, Colo.

28

The Department of Defense announced today the identification of four Soldiers who were killed in Iraq while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They are: **Pfc. Jeremiah D. Smith**, 25, of Odessa, Mo., was killed on May 26 in Baghdad, Iraq. Smith was escorting heavy equipment transporters when his vehicle hit unexploded ordnance. Smith was assigned to 1st Battalion, 34th Armor Regiment, Fort Riley, Kan. **Sgt. Thomas F. Broomhead**, 34, of Cannon City, Colo., was killed on May 27, in Al Fallujah, Iraq. Broomhead was on guard at a checkpoint when a vehicle pulled up and assailants fired on him. Broomhead was assigned to 2nd Squadron, 3rd Armor Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. **Staff Sgt. Brett J. Petriken**, 30, of Mich., and **Pvt. Kenneth A. Nalley**, 19, of Hamburg, Iowa, were killed on May 26, in As Samawah, Iraq. The Soldiers were escorting a convoy in a HMMWV when a heavy equipment transporter crossed the median and struck their vehicle. Both Soldiers were assigned to the 501st Military Police Company, Wiesbaden, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

29

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Michael B. Quinn**, 37, of Tampa, Fla., was killed May 27, in Al-Fallujah, Iraq. Quinn was on guard duty at a checkpoint when a vehicle pulled up and assailants fired on him. Quinn was assigned to the 2nd Squadron, 3rd Armor Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Jose A. Perez III**, 22, of San Diego, Texas, was killed on May 28, in Taji, Iraq. Perez was in a convoy that was ambushed. Perez was assigned to 6th Battalion, 27th Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Sill, Okla.

Official DoD Casualty list of June, 2003

2

The Department of Defense announced today that three Soldiers were killed on May 30, in Mosul, Iraq, while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They are: **Spc. Zachariah W. Long**, 20, of Milton, Pa., **Spc. Michael T. Gleason**, 25, of Warren, Pa., and **Spc. Kyle A. Griffin**, 20, of Emerson, N.J. The three Soldiers were traveling in a three-vehicle convoy during a storm from Mosul to Tikrit (2 HUMMMVs, 1 light medium tactical vehicle). A civilian vehicle dodged a pothole causing the HUMMMVs to swerve. There was not enough stopping distance between the vehicles causing the LMTV to swerve off the road and turn over, causing the death of three Soldiers. The Soldiers were assigned to the 519th Military Intelligence Battalion, Fort Bragg, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Kenneth R. Bradley**, 39, of Utica, Miss., died on May 28, in Baqubah, Iraq. Bradley's death was non-combat related. Bradley was assigned to 588th Engineer Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas.

3

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Jonathan W. Lambert**, 28, of Newsite, Miss., died June 1 at Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, Germany, as a result of injuries he suffered when his HMMWV rolled over on May 26 in Iraq. Lambert was assigned to the Headquarters Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

4

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Keman L. Mitchell**, 24, of Hilliard, Fla., was killed on May 26, 2003, in Kirkuk, Iraq. Mitchell jumped into seven-foot deep body of water. When he failed to resurface, members of his squad retrieved him. Medical personnel went to the scene and started cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Mitchell was evacuated to a forward surgical team and was pronounced dead on arrival. Mitchell was assigned to Company C, 4th Engineer Battalion, Fort Carson, Colo. The Army withheld releasing the Soldier's name until today at the request of the family.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Atanacio Haromarin**, 27, of Baldwin Park, Calif., was killed on June 3, south of Balad, Iraq. Haromarin was manning a checkpoint when his unit came under enemy fire from rocket propelled grenades and small arms. Haromarin was assigned to Battery C, 3rd Battalion, 16th Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas.

6

The Department of Defense announced today that **Petty Officer Third Class Doyle W. Bollinger, Jr.**, 21, of Poteau, Okla., was killed today in Iraq when a piece of unexploded ordnance accidentally detonated in the area he was working. Bollinger was assigned to Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 133, Gulfport, Miss. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. Branden F. Oberleitner**, 20, of Worthington, Ohio, was killed on June 5 in Al Fallujah, Iraq. Oberleitner was returning from a dismounted patrol when the element was fired upon by a rifle propelled grenade. Oberleitner was assigned to Company B, 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment, Fort Campbell, Ky.

9

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pvt. Jesse M. Halling**, 19, of Indianapolis, Ind., was killed on June 7, 2003, in Tikrit, Iraq. Halling was at a military police station when his section received rocket propelled grenade and small arms fire. The Soldier received a fatal gunshot wound. Halling was assigned to 401st Military Police Company, Fort Hood, Texas.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the identities of two Soldiers who were killed while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Michael E. Dooley**, 23, of Pulaski, Va., was killed on June 8 in Al Asad, Iraq. Dooley was manning a traffic control point when a vehicle came up to the checkpoint and two individuals got out requesting a medic for their sick friend. Immediately following the request for help, they opened fire on Dooley which resulted in his death. Dooley was assigned to 1st Squadron, 3rd Armor Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. **Sgt. Travis L. Burkhardt**, 26, of Edina, Mo., was killed on June 6 in Baghdad, Iraq. Burkhardt was part of an escort mission when the vehicle he was in hit a curb along the road and rolled over. Burkhardt was assigned to 170th Military Police Company, Fort Lewis, Wash. The incident is under investigation.

11

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. Gavin L. Neighbor**, 20, of Somerset, Ohio, was killed on June 10, in Baghdad, Iraq. Neighbor was off work from guard duty resting in a bus when a rocket propelled grenade round was fired from a nearby house. Neighbor died as a result of his wounds. Neighbor was assigned to Company C, 3rd Battalion, 325th Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C.

16

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. Ryan R. Cox**, 19, of Derby, Kan., died June 15 as a result of wounds received from a non-combat weapon discharge near An Najaf, Iraq. Cox was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif. The accident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Andrew R. Pokorny**, 30, of Naperville, Ill., was killed on June 13, in Al Asad, Iraq. On the way back from patrol, Pokorny's M113 armored personnel carrier, threw a track causing the vehicle to roll over. Pokorny was assigned to 3rd Air Defense Artillery, 3rd Armor Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense also announced today that **Spc. John K. Klinesmith Jr.**, 25, of Stockbridge, Ga., was killed June 12, in Al Fallujah, Iraq. Klinesmith was last seen wading in the lake on the palace compound in Al Fallujah on June 12. A search was launched and Klinesmith's body was discovered at the lake. Klinesmith was assigned to Company C, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y. The incident is under investigation.

17

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pvt. Shawn D. Pahnke**, 25, of Shelbyville, Ind., was killed on June 16, in Baghdad, Iraq. Pahnke was on patrol when he received a fatal gunshot wound. Pahnke was assigned to Company C, 1st Battalion, 37th Armored Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Friedberg, Germany.

18

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Joseph D. Suell**, 24, of Lufkin, Texas, was killed on June 16, in Todjie, Iraq. Suell died from a non-combat related cause. Suell was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters and Service Battery, 5th Battalion, 3rd Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Sill, Okla. The incident is under investigation.

19

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. William T. Latham**, 29, of Kingman, Ariz., died of wounds on June 18, at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, in Washington, D.C. Latham was participating in a raid at a suspected arms market in Ar Ramadi,

Iraq, on May 19 when he was hit with shrapnel. Latham was evacuated back to the United States where he died of his wounds. Latham was assigned to Troop E, 2nd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom: **Sgt. Michael L. Tosto**, 24, of Apex, N.C., died on June 17, at Camp Wolf, Kuwait. Tosto died from a non-combat related cause. Tosto was assigned to Company A, 1st Battalion, 35th Armored Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Smith Barracks, Germany. **Pvt. Robert L. Frantz**, 19, of San Antonio, Texas, was killed on June 17, in Baghdad, Iraq. Frantz was on guard duty when a local resident threw a grenade over the wall. Frantz died of his injuries. Frantz was assigned to Company B, 1st Battalion, 36th Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Ray Barracks, Germany. **Pfc. Michael R. Deuel**, 21, of Nemo, S.D., was killed on June 18, in Baghdad, Iraq. Deuel received fatal gun shot wounds while on guard duty at a propane distribution center. Deuel was assigned to Company B, 2nd Battalion, 325th Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C.

20

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Paul T. Nakamura**, 21, of Santa Fe Springs, Calif. died on June 19 in Al Iskandariyah, Iraq. Nakamura was part of an ambulance crew transporting an injured Soldier when the vehicle was hit by an RPG. Nakamura was assigned to 437th Medical Company, based in Colorado Springs, Colo.

23

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Orenthial J. Smith**, 21, of Allendale, S.C., was killed on June 22, in Baghdad, Iraq. Smith was in a convoy that was ambushed by small arms fire. Smith was assigned to Company A, 123rd Main Support Battalion, Dexheim, Germany.

26

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Cedric L. Lennon**, 32, of West Blocton, Ala., died on June 24, in Baghdad, Iraq. Lennon died from a non-combat related cause. Lennon was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Polk, La. The incident is under investigation.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the identities of two Soldiers whose status has been listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown. The Soldiers failed to respond to a radio check on June 25, South of Balad, Iraq. A search party was sent to the location of their last radio transmission. The Soldiers are: **Sgt. 1st Class Gladimir Philippe**, 37, of Linden, N.J. and **Pfc. Kevin C. Ott**, 27, of Columbus, Ohio. Both Soldiers are assigned to Battery B, 3rd Battalion, 18th Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Sill, Okla. The search is still ongoing.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Andrew F. Chris**, 25, of Calif., was killed on June 25 in Iraq. Chris was fatally wounded in combat operations in hostile enemy territory. Chris was assigned to Company B, 3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Richard P. Orengo**, 32, of Puerto Rico, was killed on June 26 in An Najif, Iraq. Orengo was shot and died of injuries he received. Orengo was assigned to the 755th Military Police Company, Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Interior Communications Electrician First Class Petty Officer Thomas E. Retzer**, 30, of San Diego, Calif., died of wounds received in action June 25 in Afghanistan.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Corey A. Hubbell**, 20, of Urbana, Ill., died on June 26 in Camden Yards, Kuwait. Hubbell died from a non-combat related cause.

Hubbell was assigned to Company B, 46th Engineer Battalion, Fort Rucker, Ala. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Lance Cpl. Gregory E. MacDonald**, 29, of Washington, D.C., was killed on June 25 in Iraq. MacDonald was killed when the light armored vehicle he was traveling in rolled over. MacDonald was assigned to Bravo Company, 4th Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, Frederick, Md.

30

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Kelvin E. Feliciano Gutierrez**, 21, of Anasco, Puerto Rico, was killed on June 28 in Orgun-E, Afghanistan. Gutierrez was a .50 caliber gunner on a vehicle that was returning from patrol when it veered off the road and turned over. Gutierrez suffered fatal injuries while trapped under the vehicle. Gutierrez was assigned to Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, Fort Bragg, N.C. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the identities of two Soldiers who were killed while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Tomas Sotelo Jr.**, 20, of Houston, Texas, was killed on June 27 in Baghdad, Iraq. Sotelo was traveling in a convoy when a rocket propelled grenade struck his vehicle. Sotelo was assigned to Headquarters Troop, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Polk, La. **Sgt. Timothy M. Conneway**, 22, of Enterprise, Ala., was injured on June 26 in Baghdad, Iraq and he later died of wounds on June 28. Conneway was traveling in a government vehicle when an explosive device detonated and struck the vehicle. Conneway was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga. Both incidents are under investigation.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *

AS OF: May 31-June 30, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	377	310	67	379	625
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	215	173	42	67	129
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	18	11	7		
Totals	610	494	116	446	754

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***

AS OF: June 30, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	26	17	9	18	41
Other Locations ****	21	6	15	6	23
Worldwide Total	47	23	24	24	64

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Score: Official number of deaths in Iraq - May-June 2003: 59
In Afghanistan: 2

Actual number of deaths in Iraq - May-June 2003: 233
In Afghanistan: 26

Official DoD Casualty list of July, 2003

3

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. Corey L. Small**, 20, of East Berlin, Pa. died on July 3 in Iraq. Small died from a non-combat related cause. Small was assigned to the 502nd Military Intelligence Company, 2 ACR, Fort Polk, La. The incident is under investigation.

4

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. Edward J. Herrgott**, 20, of Shakopee, Minn., died on July 3 in Baghdad, Iraq. Herrgott died from a gunshot wound while on patrol. Herrgott was assigned to the 1-36th Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Wiesbaden, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Chad L. Keith**, 21, Batesville, Ind., was killed on July 7 in Baghdad, Iraq. Keith was on mounted patrol when his vehicle drove past an object that exploded on the side of the road. Keith was assigned to the 2-325th Infantry, Company D, Fort Bragg, N.C. **Sgt. David B. Parson**, 30, Kannapolis, N.C., was killed on July 6 in Baghdad, Iraq. Parson was conducting a raid on a house when he was shot and killed. Parson was assigned to the 1-37th Armored Battalion, 1st Armored Division, Friedburg, Germany. **Spc. Jeffrey M. Wershow**, 22, Gainesville, Fla., was killed on July 6 in Baghdad, Iraq. Wershow was conducting military operations when he was shot and killed. Wershow was assigned to the 2-124th Infantry, 1st Armored Division, Orlando, Fla.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the identities of three Soldiers who died of non-combat related causes while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Barry Sanford, Sr.**, 46, of Aurora, Colo., died on July 7 in Balad, Iraq. Sanford was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 101st Support Group, Fort Campbell, Ky. **Sgt. 1st Class Craig A. Boling**, 38, of Elkhart, Ind., died on July 8 in Camp Wolf, Kuwait. Boling was assigned to Company C, 1-152nd Infantry, Tell City, Ind. **Pvt. Robert L. McKinley**, 23, of Kokomo, Ind., died on July 8 in Homburg, Germany. McKinley was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1-101st Air Assault, Fort Campbell, Ky.

10

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Christopher P. Geiger**, 38, of Allentown, Pa., died on July 9 in Bagram, Afghanistan. Geiger died of a non-combat related cause while supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. Geiger was assigned to the 213th Area Support Group, Allentown, Pa.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Dan H. Gabrielson**, 39, Spooner, Wis., died on July 9 in Ba Qubah, Iraq. Gabrielson was assigned to the 652nd Engineer Company, Ellsworth, Wis. He was traveling in a convoy that came under attack. He was killed by hostile fire. **Sgt. Melissa Valles**, 26, Eagle Pass, Texas, died on July 9 in Balad, Iraq. Valles was assigned to B Company, 64th Forward Support Battalion, Fort Carson, Col. She died as a result of non-combat injuries. The incident is under investigation.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Roger D. Rowe**, 54, Bon Aqua, Tenn., was killed on July 9 in Iraq. Rowe died as a result of an enemy sniper attack. Rowe was assigned to the 1174th Troop Command, in Columbia, Tenn.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Lance Cpl. Jason Andrew Tetrault**, 20, Moreno Valley, Calif., was killed in Kuwait on July 9 in a vehicle accident. Tetrault was assigned to 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of four Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpt. Paul J. Cassidy**, 36, of Laingsburg, Mich., died July 13 in Camp Babylon, Iraq. Cassidy died as a result of non-combat injuries. This incident is under investigation. Cassidy was assigned to the 432nd Civil Affairs Battalion in Wis. **Sgt. Michael T. Crockett**, 27, of Soperton, Ga., was killed on July 14 in Baghdad, Iraq. Crockett was on patrol when he came under RPG attack. Crockett was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, Fort Stewart, Ga. **Spc. Joshua M. Neusche**, 20, of Montreal, Mo., died July 12 in Homburg Hospital, Germany. Neusche died from a non-combat cause. Neusche was assigned to the 203rd Engineer Battalion, in Joplin, Mo. **Spc. Christian C. Schulz**, 20, of Colleyville, Texas, died July 11 in Baqubah, Iraq. Schulz died as a result of non-combat injuries. This incident is under investigation. Schulz was assigned to the 3rd Troop, 67th Armor Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas.

16

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Jaror C. Puello-Coronado**, 36, Pocono Summit, Pa., died on July 13 at Camp Edson, Iraq. Puello-Coronado was manning a traffic point when the operator of a dump truck lost control of the vehicle. Puello-Coronado was struck by the truck and died of his injuries. Puello-Coronado was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 310th Military Police Battalion, in Uniondale, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Lance Cpl. Cory Ryan Geurin**, 18, of Santee, Calif., was killed in Babylon, Iraq, on July 15. He was standing post on a palace roof in Babylon when he fell approximately 60 feet. Geurin was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

18

The Department of Defense announced today that **Petty Officer 3rd Class David J. Moreno**, 26, Gering, Neb., was killed July 17 in Al Hamishiyah, Iraq, from a non-hostile gunshot wound. Moreno was assigned to the Naval Medical Center San Diego, Fourth Marine Division Detachment. The incident is under investigation.

19

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Joel L. Bertoldie**, 20, Independence, Mo. died on July 18 at Fallujah, Iraq. Bertoldie was thrown from the military vehicle he was driving when an explosive device was detonated underneath. Bertoldie was assigned to Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 4-64 Armor Battalion, Fort Stewart, Ga.

20

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraq Freedom. **Sgt. Mason Douglas Whetstone**, 30, a Utah native, died on July 17 in Baghdad, Iraq. Whetstone died as a result of non-combat injuries. The incident is under investigation. Whetstone was assigned to the 3d Battalion, 58th Aviation (Forward), Hanau, Germany. **Second Lt. Jonathan D. Rozier**, 25, of Katy, Texas died on July 19 at Baghdad, Iraq.

Lieutenant Rozier's unit was fired upon by rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire while providing security at a municipal building. Rozier was assigned to B Company, 2-70th Armor Battalion, Fort Riley, KS (1st Armored Division).

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Jason D. Jordan**, 24 of Elba, Ala. died on July 20 in Tallifar, Iraq. Sgt. Jordan was patrolling a village when the vehicle was ambushed by RPGs (rocket propelled grenades). Jordan was assigned to Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1-187 Infantry Battalion, Fort Campbell, Ky.

21

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Justin W. Garvey**, 23, Townsend, Mass., was killed on July 20 in Tallifar, Iraq. Garvey was patrolling in his vehicle when it was ambushed and struck by rocket propelled grenades. Garvey was assigned to Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1-187 Infantry Battalion, Fort Campbell, Ky.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Christopher R. Willoughby**, 29, Phenix City, Ala., died on July 20 in Baghdad, Iraq. Willoughby was riding in a vehicle that rolled over. Willoughby was assigned to Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 221st Military Intelligence Battalion, Fort Gillen, Ga. **Cpl. Mark A. Bibby**, 25, Watha, N.C., died on July 21 in Baghdad, Iraq. Bibby was in a convoy to a water treatment facility when an improvised explosive device exploded. Bibby was assigned to Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment, 422 Civil Affairs Battalion, Greensboro, N.C.

23

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Jon P. Fettig**, 30, Dickinson, N.D., was killed on July 22 on the outside of Ar Ramadi, Iraq. Fettig was killed when the Heavy Expanded-Mobility Tactical Truck he was in was hit by a rocket propelled grenade. Fettig was assigned to the 957th Engineer Company (V Corps), Bismarck, N.D.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Brett T. Christian**, 27, North Royalton, Ohio, was killed on July 23 in Mosul, Iraq. Christian was in a convoy that came under attack by rocket propelled grenades. Christian was assigned to Company C, 2nd Battalion, 502 Infantry, 101st Airborne Div., Fort Campbell, Ky.

25

The Department of Defense announced today that on July 23 east of Baghdad, Iraq, **Capt. Joshua T. Byers**, 29, of Nevada was killed in action when his convoy hit an explosive device. Byers was assigned to Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, in Fort Carson, Co. On July 24, three Soldiers were killed north of Al Hawd, Iraq, when their military convoy came under enemy fire. Killed were: **Cpl. Evan Asa Ashcraft**, 24, West Hills, Calif. Ashcraft was assigned to the Company A, 1st Battalion, 327th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division, in Fort Campbell, Ky. **Pfc. Raheen Tyson Heighter**, 22, Bay Shore, N.Y. Heighter was assigned to the 2/320th Field Artillery, Fort Campbell, Ky. **Staff Sgt. Hector R. Perez**, 40, of Corpus Christi, Texas. Perez was assigned to Company A, 1st Battalion, 327th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division, in Fort Campbell, Ky.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Juan M. Serrano**, 31, Manati, Puerto Rico, died on July 24 in Baghdad, Iraq. Serrano was changing a tire on an M998 vehicle when it fell on him inflicting a fatal head injury. Serrano was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 37th Armor, 1st Armored Division, Friedberg, Germany.

28

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Ramon Reyes Torres**, 29, Caguas, Puerto Rico, was killed on July 16 in Baghdad, Iraq. Reyes Torres was killed as he sought cover from a passing truck that contained a command detonated device. Reyes Torres was assigned to the 432nd Transportation Company, Ceiba, Puerto Rico.

The Department of Defense announced today the identities of three Soldiers killed on July 26, in Baghdad, Iraq, while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The deceased are: **Sgt. Daniel K. Methvin**, 22, Belton, Texas **Spc. Jonathan P. Barnes**, 21, Anderson, Mo. **Pfc. Wilfredo Perez Jr.**, 24, Norwalk, Conn. The Soldiers were killed as a result of a grenade being thrown from a window of an Iraqi civilian hospital that they were guarding. The Soldiers were assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 67th Armor Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the identities of two Soldiers who were killed while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom: **Pfc. Jonathan M. Cheatham**, 19, of Camden, Ark., was killed on July 26 in Baghdad, Iraq. Cheatham was in a convoy that came under rocket propelled grenade attack. Cheatham was assigned to the 489th Engineer Battalion, U.S. Army Reserve, North Little Rock, Ark. **Sgt. Heath A. McMillin**, 29, of Canandaigua, N.Y., was killed on July 27 South of Baghdad, Iraq. McMillin was on patrol when he came under attack from rocket propelled grenade and small arms fire. McMillin was assigned to the 105th Military Police Company, Army National Guard, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. William J. Maher III**, 35, Yardley, Pa., was killed on July 28 in Baghdad, Iraq. Maher was in a convoy when he was injured by an improvised explosive device. Maher died of his injuries. Maher was assigned to the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 36th Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, based at Ray Barracks, Germany.

30

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Nathaniel Hart Jr.**, 29, of Valdosta, Ga., died on July 28 in Tillil, Iraq. Hart died of injuries he received when his vehicle went off the road and rolled over.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *

AS OF: July 31, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	377	310	67	379	625
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	510	210	85	290	704
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	892	525	152	669	1329

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***

AS OF: July 31, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	44	29	15		
Other Locations ****	14	8	6		
Worldwide Total	58	37	21	24	64

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty List of August, 2003

1

The Department of Defense announced today that **1st Lt. Leif E. Nott**, 24, of Cheyenne, Wyo., was killed on July 30 in Belaruz, Iraq, while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Nott died of wounds received from hostile fire. Nott was assigned to A Troop, 1st Battalion, 10th Cavalry, Fort Hood, Texas.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the identities of three Soldiers who were killed while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom: **Pvt. Michael J. Deutsch**, 21, of Dubuque, Iowa was killed on July 31 in Baghdad, Iraq. Deutsch was in a vehicle that was struck by an explosive device. Deutsch was assigned to 1st Squadron, 1st Armored Cavalry Regiment, Armstrong Barracks, Germany. **Spc. James I. Lambert III**, 22, of Raleigh, N.C. was killed on July 31 in Baghdad, Iraq. Lambert was struck by a stray bullet fired during what was believed to be a celebratory event by local nationals. Lambert was assigned to the 407th Combat Support Battalion, Fort Bragg, N.C. The incident is under investigation. **Spc. Justin W. Hebert**, 20, of Arlington, Wash., was killed on August 1 in Kirkuk, Iraq. Hebert was on patrol when his vehicle was struck by a rocket propelled grenade. Hebert was assigned to the 319th Field Artillery, 173rd Airborne Brigade, Camp Ederle, Italy.

7

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. David L. Loyd**, 44, of Jackson, Tenn., died on Aug. 5 in Kuwait. Loyd was on a mission when he experienced severe chest pains. The Soldier was sent to the Kuwait hospital where he was pronounced dead. Loyd was assigned to the 1175th Transportation Company, Army National Guard, Brownsville, Tenn.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Farao K. Letufuga**, 20, of Pago Pago, American Samoa, died on Aug. 5 in Mosul, Iraq. Letufuga fatally fell from the top of a building while he was performing guard duty. Letufuga was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 327th Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. **Spc. Zeferino E. Colunga**, 20, of Bellville, Texas, died on Aug. 6 at Homburg University Hospital in Germany. Colunga was initially evacuated to the 28th Combat Support Hospital in Iraq on Aug. 4. He was then evacuated to Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center and later to Homburg hospital for further evaluation. He remained at Homburg until his death. His death was unrelated to the recent cases of pneumonia in Southwest Asia. Colunga was assigned to 4th Squadron, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Polk, La.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Brian R. Hellerman**, 35, of Freeport, Minn., was killed on Aug. 6 in Baghdad, Iraq. An Iraqi vehicle opened fire on Hellerman's unit. He died of injuries received during the ambush. Hellerman was assigned to C Company, 2nd Battalion, 325th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Kyle C. Gilbert**, 20, of Brattleboro, Vt., was killed on Aug. 6 in Baghdad, Iraq. An Iraqi vehicle opened fire on Gilbert's unit. Gilbert died of injuries received during the ambush. Gilbert was assigned to C Company, 2nd Battalion, 325th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. **Sgt. Leonard D. Simmons**, 33, of New Bern, N.C., died on Aug. 6 in Mosul, Iraq. Simmons died of a non-combat related cause. Simmons was assigned to C Company, 3rd Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of four Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Floyd G. Knighten, Jr.**, 55, of Olla, La., died on Aug. 9 in Iraq. Knighten died as a result of a non-combat related cause while in a convoy from Camp Bilad heading to Camp Pennsylvania. Knighten was assigned to the 1087th Transportation Support Company, Army National Guard, Fort Polk, La. **Spc. Levi B. Kinchen**, 21, of Tickfaw, La., died on Aug. 9 in Baghdad, Iraq. A fellow Soldier tried to wake Kinchen and noticed he was not breathing. Kinchen was assigned to 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Polk, La. **Pvt. Matthew D. Bush**, 20, of East Alton, Ill., died on Aug. 8 in Camp Caldwell, Iraq. A fellow Soldier tried to wake Bush and noticed he was not breathing. Bush was assigned to F Troop, 1st Squadron, 10th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas. **Pfc. Duane E. Longstreth**, 19, of Tacoma, Wash., died on Aug. 7 in Baghdad, Iraq. Longstreth died as a result of non-combat related injuries. Longstreth was assigned to Company B, 307th Engineer Battalion, Fort Bragg, N.C. These incidents are under investigation.

12

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. David S. Perry**, 36, of Bakersfield, Calif., was killed on Aug. 10 in Baqubah, Iraq. Perry was inspecting a suspicious package when it exploded and fatally injured him. Perry was assigned to 649th Military Police Company, U.S. Army National Guard, Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. Brandon Ramsey**, 21, of Calumet City, Ill, died on Aug. 8 in Tallil, Iraq. Ramsey was part of a convoy escort mission when the vehicle he was in rolled over during a chase of a suspicious vehicle and fatally injured him. Ramsey was assigned to the 933rd Military Police Company, U.S. Army National Guard, Chicago, Ill.

13

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Richard S. Eaton Jr.**, 37, of Guilford, Conn., died on August 12 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq. A fellow Soldier tried to wake Eaton and noticed he was not breathing. Eaton was assigned to the 323rd Military Intelligence Battalion, U.S. Army Reserves, based at Fort Meade, Md. Incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. Daniel R. Parker**, 18, of Lake Elsinore, Calif., died on Aug. 12 in Mosul, Iraq. Parker was thrown from his vehicle when the driver swerved to avoid an oncoming vehicle in another lane. Parker was fatally injured. Parker was assigned to B Battery, 2nd Battalion, 44th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky.

14

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. Timmy R. Brown, Jr.**, 21, of Conway, Pa., was killed on Aug. 12 in Taji, Iraq. Brown was in a convoy when he was injured by an explosive device. Brown died of his injuries. Brown was assigned to D Company, 519th Military Intelligence Battalion, Fort Bragg, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Taft V. Williams**, 29, of New Orleans, La., was killed on August 12 near Ar Ramadi, Iraq. Williams was in a convoy when his vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Williams died of his injuries. Williams was assigned to the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo.

15

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Steven W. White**, 29, of Lawton, Okla., was killed on August 13 in Tikrit, Iraq. White died of injuries sustained when his M113

armored personnel carrier hit an antitank mine. White was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 4th Battalion, 42nd Field Artillery Regiment, based at Fort Hood, Texas.

18

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. David M. Kirchhoff**, 31, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died on Aug. 14 in Landstuhl, Germany. Pfc. Kirchhoff suffered a non-hostile injury on Aug. 8 and died on Aug. 14. Kirchhoff was assigned to the 2133rd Transportation Company, U.S. Army National Guard, Centerville, Iowa. The incident is under investigation.

19

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Eric R. Hull**, 23, of Uniontown, Pa., was killed on Aug. 18 in Baghdad, Iraq. Hull was in a military vehicle returning from the airport when his vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Hull died of his injuries. Hull was assigned to the 307th Military Police Company, U.S. Army Reserves, New Kensington, Pa.

21

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Kenneth W. Harris, Jr.**, 23, of Charlotte, Tenn., was killed on Aug. 20 in Scania, Iraq. Harris was fatally injured in a two-vehicle accident while driving south on the main supply route. Another Soldier was also injured in the incident. Harris was assigned to the 212th Transportation Company, U.S. Army Reserve, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Petty Officer 1st Class David M. Tapper**, 32, of Camden County, N.J., died of wounds received in action Aug. 20 in Afghanistan.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Bobby C. Franklin**, 38, of Mineral Bluff, Ga., was killed on Aug. 20 in Baghdad, Iraq. Franklin died of injuries sustained by an improvised explosive device. Franklin was assigned to the 210th Military Police Company, U.S. Army National Guard, Murphy N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Lt. Kyran A. Jones-Huffman**, 31, of Aptos, Calif., was killed Aug. 21 in Al Hillah, Iraq, by an unidentified gunman. Jones-Huffman was on temporary duty with the I Marine Expeditionary Force.

25

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Killed were: **Pfc. Michael S. Adams**, 20, of Spartanburg, S.C., died on Aug. 21 in Baghdad, Iraq. Adams was participating in a small arms fire exercise on the range when a bullet ricocheted and ignited a fire in the building. He died as a result of injuries sustained during the fire. Adams was assigned to 1st Battalion, 35th Armor Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Baumholder, Germany. **Spc. Stephen M. Scott**, 21, of Lawton, Okla., died on Aug. 23 in Baghdad, Iraq. Scott died as a result of non-combat injuries. Scott was assigned to the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. **Pfc. Vorn J. Mack**, 19, of Orangeburg, S.C., died on Aug. 23 near the Hadithah Dam, west of Ar Ramadi, Iraq. Mack jumped into the Euphrates River to take a swim and did not resurface. A search party found Mack's body downstream on Aug. 24. Mack was assigned to the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. These incidents are under investigation.

26

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Ronald D. Allen Jr.**, 22, of Mitchell, Ind., died on Aug. 5 near Balad, Iraq. Allen was conducting convoy operations when he was involved in a vehicular accident. Allen died of his injuries. Allen was assigned to the 502nd Personnel Service Battalion, 43rd Area Support Group, Fort Carson, Colo. The incident is under investigation.

27

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Darryl T. Dent**, 21, of Washington, D.C., was killed on August 26 in Southeast Arimadi, Iraq. Dent was in a convoy when an improvised explosive device struck his vehicle. Dent died of his injuries. Dent was assigned to the 547th Transportation Company, U.S. Army National Guard, based in Washington, D.C. This incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Rafael L. Navea**, 34, of Pittsburgh, PA, was killed on Aug. 27 in Al Fallujah, Iraq. Navea was in a vehicle when an improvised explosive device struck his vehicle. Navea died of his injuries. Navea was assigned to C Battery, 2nd Battalion, 5th Field Artillery Regiment, based at Fort Sill, Okla. **Pfc. Pablo Manzano**, 19, B Company, 54th Engineer Battalion, V Corps, Bamberg, Germany, of Heber, Calif., died on Aug. 25 in Logistical Support Area Dogwood, Iraq. Manzano died as a result of a non-combat weapons discharge. These incidents are under investigation.

28

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Gregory A. Belanger**, 24, of Narragansett, R.I., was killed on August 27 in Al Hallia, Iraq. Belanger was in a vehicle when an improvised explosive device struck his vehicle. Belanger died of his injuries. Belanger was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Service Company, 325th Military Intelligence Battalion, U.S. Army Reserves, based at Ayer, Mass. This incident is under investigation.

29

The Department of Defense announced today that **Lt. Col. Anthony L. Sherman**, 43, of Pottstown, Pa., died on August 27 in Camp Arifjan, Kuwait. Sherman died as a result of non-combat related injury (medical). Sherman was assigned to the 304th Civil Affairs Brigade, U.S. Army Reserves, based in Philadelphia, Pa.

30

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Mark A. Lawton**, 41, of Hayden, Colo., was killed on Aug. 29, 2003, north of As Suaydat, Iraq. Lawton was in a convoy that was hit by a rocket-propelled grenade. Lawton was assigned to the 244th Engineer Battalion, U.S. Army Reserve, Grand Junction, Colo. The incident is under investigation.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS * AS OF: August 31, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	679	532	147	417	1377
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	823	646	177	533	1803

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *** AS OF: August 31, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	40	22	18	67	225
Other Locations ****	16	9	7	23	37
Worldwide Total	56	31	25	90	262

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list of September, 2003

2

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Joseph Camara**, 40, of New Bedford, Mass., was killed Sept. 1 on Main Supply Route Tampa, south of Baghdad, Iraq. Camara was one of two Soldiers who were killed when their vehicle was struck by an improvised explosive device. Camara died of his injuries. Camara was assigned to the 115th Military Police Company, U.S. Army National Guard, Cranston, R.I.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. 1st Class Mitchell A. Lane**, 34, of Lompoc, Calif., died on Aug. 29 in Afghanistan. Lane fell approximately 25 feet when he was conducting a fast rope infiltration into a known enemy cave complex. Lane died of his injuries. Lane was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 3rd Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, N.C.

3

The Department of Defense announced today the identities of two Soldiers who were killed on Aug. 31, in Shkin, Afghanistan, while supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. Killed were: **Spc. Chad C. Fuller**, 24, of Potsdam, N.Y. **Pfc. Adam L. Thomas**, 21, of Palos Hills, Ill. Both Soldiers were killed while on patrol when their squad was attacked. They died of injuries sustained during the attack. The Soldiers were assigned to the 1st Battalion, 87th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Sean K. Cataudella**, 28, of Tucson, Ariz., died on Aug. 30 in Ba'qubah, Iraq. Cataudella was driving a military vehicle when he hit an embankment and rolled into a canal. Cataudella was assigned to the 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. **Sgt. Charles T. Caldwell**, 38, of North Providence, R.I., was killed on Sept. 1 on Main Supply Route Tampa, south of Baghdad, Iraq. Caldwell was one of two Soldiers killed in a vehicle that was struck by an improvised explosive device. Caldwell died of his injuries. Caldwell was assigned to the 115th Military Police Company, U.S. Army National Guard, Cranston, R.I. **Pfc. Christopher A. Sisson**, 20, of Oak Park, Ill., died on Sept. 2 in Baghdad, Iraq. Sisson was in a UH-60 helicopter participating in an air assault mission. The helicopter flipped and crashed on take off. He died of injuries sustained in the incident. Sisson was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 325th Parachute Infantry Regiment, Fort Bragg, N.C. These incidents are under investigation.

4

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Cameron B. Sarno**, 43, of Waipahu, Hawaii, died on Sept. 1 in Kuwait City, Kuwait. Sarno was hit by a truck while changing his vehicle's tire. Sarno died as a result of his injuries. Sarno was assigned to the 257th Transportation Company, U.S. Army Reserve, Las Vegas, Nev.

10

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Jarrett B. Thompson**, 27, of Dover, Del., died on Sept. 7 at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. Thompson was in a convoy on Aug. 30 when a civilian vehicle passed the convoy and cut in front of the lead military vehicle and an approaching Iraqi truck. The driver of the civilian vehicle hit Thompson's truck. Thompson was medically evacuated to WRAMC where he later died of his injuries. Thompson was assigned to the 946th Transportation Company, U.S. Army Reserve, Lewes, Del.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Joseph E. Robsky, Jr.**, 31, of Elizaville, N.Y., was killed on Sept. 10 in Baghdad, Iraq. Robsky was on call to neutralize an improvised explosive

device (IED) after the initial attempt failed. Soldier returned to the site to render it safe, and the IED detonated. Robsky was assigned to the 759th Ordnance Company, Fort Irwin, Calif. **Spc. Ryan G. Carlock**, 25, of Macomb, Ill., was killed on Sept. 9 northwest of Baghdad, Iraq. Carlock died of injuries sustained when his fuel truck was attacked by the enemy. Carlock was assigned to the 416th Transportation Company, 260th Quartermaster Battalion (Petroleum Support), Hunter Army Airfield, Ga.

12

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Henry Ybarra III**, 32, of Austin, Texas, died on Sept. 11 in Balad, Iraq. Ybarra was changing the tire on a Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck when the tire exploded. Ybarra died of his injuries. Ybarra was assigned to D Troop, 6th Squadron, 6th Cavalry, Illesheim, Germany.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Master Sgt. Kevin N. Morehead**, 33, of Little Rock, Ark., and **Sgt. 1st Class William M. Bennett**, 35, of Seymour, Tenn., were killed on Sept. 12, in Ar Ramadi, Iraq. Both Soldiers died of wounds they received when their unit executed a raid on enemy forces. The Soldiers were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 5th Special Forces Group, Fort Campbell, Ky. **Sgt. Trevor A. Blumberg**, 22, of Canton, Mich., was killed on Sept. 14 in Baghdad, Iraq. Blumberg was on patrol when two improvised explosive devices struck his vehicle. Blumberg was assigned to 1st Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. These incidents are under investigation.

16

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Kevin C. Kimmerly**, 31, of North Creek, N.Y., was killed on Sept. 15, in Baghdad, Iraq. While on patrol, Kimmerly's vehicle was hit by a rocket propelled grenade. Kimmerly died of his injuries. Kimmerly was assigned to B Battery, 4th Battalion, 27th Field Artillery Regiment, based in Baumholder, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

17

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Alyssa R. Peterson**, 27, of Flagstaff, Ariz., died on Sept. 15 in Telafar, Iraq. Peterson died from a non-combat weapons discharge. Peterson was assigned to C Company, 311th Military Intelligence Battalion, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Craig S. Ivory**, 26, of Port Matilda, Pa., died on Aug. 17 in Homberg University Hospital, Germany. Ivory was medically evacuated from Kuwait on Aug. 12. Ivory died of a non-combat related cause on Aug. 17. Ivory was assigned to the 501st Forward Support Company, 173rd Airborne Brigade, Southern European Task Force, Vicenza, Italy. The incident is under investigation.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of four Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Three Soldiers were killed in an ambush by small arms fire and rocket propelled grenade, on Sept. 18 in Tikrit, Iraq. Killed were: **Sgt. Anthony O. Thompson**, 26, of Orangeburg, S.C. **Spc. Richard Arriaga**, 20, of Ganado, Texas. **Spc. James C. Wright**, 27, of Morgan, Texas. The Soldiers were assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 4th Battalion, 42nd Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas. **Staff Sgt. Frederick L. Miller, Jr.**, 27, of Hagerstown, Ind., was killed on Sept. 20 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq. Miller was conducting a security patrol when an improvised explosive device hit his vehicle. Miller died of

his injuries. Miller was assigned to Troop K, 3rd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. These incidents are under investigation.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of four Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Brian R. Faunce**, 28, of Philadelphia, Pa., died on Sept. 18 in Al Asad, Iraq. Faunce was moving in a Bradley fighting vehicle when his vehicle crossed under some low laying power lines. The Soldier reached up and grabbed the lines and was fatally injured. Faunce was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, Fort Carson, Colo. Two Soldiers were killed in a mortar attack on Sept. 20 in Abu Gareeb, Iraq. Killed were: **Spc. Lunsford B. Brown II**, 27, of Creedmore, N.C. Brown was assigned to A Company, 302nd Military Intelligence Battalion, Patton Barracks, Germany. **Sgt. David T. Friedrich**, 26, of Hammond, N.Y. Friedrich was assigned to B Company, 325th Military Intelligence Battalion, U.S. Army Reserve, Waterbury, Conn. **Spc. Paul J. Sturino**, 21, of Rice Lake, Wis., died on Sept. 22 in Quest, Iraq. Sturino died from a non-combat weapons discharge. Sturino was assigned to B Battery, 2nd Battalion, 320th Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Campbell, Ky. These incidents are under investigation.

25

The Department of Defense announced today the death of **Spc. Michael Andrade**, 28, of Bristol, Rhode Island. Andrade died on Sept. 24 in Balad, Iraq. Andrade was a passenger in a HMMWV when a 5-ton truck struck the side of his vehicle. He died of injuries sustained in the accident. Andrade was assigned to the 115th Military Police Company, U.S. Army National Guard, Cranston, Rhode Island. The incident is under investigation.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of **Sgt. 1st Class Robert E. Rooney**, 43, of Nashua, N.H. Rooney died on Sep. 25 at Shuabai Port, in Kuwait, when he was struck by a forklift and died of his injuries. Rooney was assigned to the 379th Engineer Company, U.S. Army National Guard, based in Bourne, Mass. This incident is under investigation.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Kyle G. Thomas**, 23, of Topeka, Kan., was killed on Sept. 25, 2003, in Tikrit, Iraq. Thomas was on patrol when an improvised explosive device exploded. He died of injuries sustained in the explosion. Thomas was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 173rd Airborne Brigade, based in Fort Ederle, Italy. This incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Spc. Lisa M. Andrews**, 24, of Lenexa, Kan., died on Sept. 26, 2003, near Overland Park, Kan. Andrews was on leave from her unit when she was struck and killed by a civilian vehicle as she was walking across U.S. Highway 69. Andrews was assigned to the 129th Transportation Company, U.S. Army Reserve, based in New Century, Kan. This incident is under investigation.

28

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Robert L. Lucero**, 34, of Casper, Wyo., was killed on Sept. 25, 2003, in Tikrit, Iraq. Lucero died and another Soldier was injured when they were struck by an improvised explosive device. Lucero was assigned to the 4th Infantry Division Rear Area Operation Center, U.S. Army National Guard, Casper, Wyo. This incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Christopher E. Cutchall**, 30, of McConnellsburg, Pa., was killed on Sept. 29 west of Baghdad, Iraq. Cutchall was traveling in a convoy when an improvised explosive device detonated as his vehicle passed by. He died of injuries sustained in the incident. Cutchall was assigned to Delta Troop, 4th Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. Evan W. O'Neill**, 19, of Haverhill, Mass., was killed on Sept. 29 in Shkin, Afghanistan. O'Neill was on patrol when he was engaged by enemy forces. He died of injuries sustained during the attack. O'Neill was assigned to 1st Battalion, 87th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y. The incident is under investigation.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *

AS OF: September 30, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	976	617	359	682	2884
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	1120	731	389	798	3310

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***

AS OF: September 30, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	86	39	47	88	269
Other Locations ****	30	12	18	40	60
Worldwide Total	116	51	65	128	329

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list of October, 2003

1

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Darrin K. Potter**, 24, of Louisville, Ky., was killed on Sept. 29 near Abu Ghraib Prison, Iraq. Potter was a member of a military police team searching the prison area. During the search, his vehicle left the road and went into a canal. SGT Potter died in the vehicle. Two other Soldiers escaped. Potter was assigned to the 223rd Military Police Company, U.S. Army National Guard, Louisville, Ky. The incident is under investigation. *[For following two deaths see correction note on 2 October 2003.]*

The Department of Defense announced today that the deaths of **Sgt. Andrew Joseph Baddick**, 26, and **Pfc. Kristian E. Parker**, 23. Baddick drowned Sept. 29 as he tried to rescue another Soldier whose vehicle had entered a canal near Abu Ghraib Prison, Iraq. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, Fort Bragg, N.C. The incident is under investigation. Parker died on Sept. 29 of non-combat related injuries at Camp AS Sayliyah, Qatar. She was assigned to the 205th Engineer Battalion, U.S. Army National Guard, Slidell, La. The incident is under investigation.

2

Note: This is a corrected copy of News release 723-03 dated Oct. 1, 2003. The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Andrew Joseph Baddick**, 26, of Jim Thorpe, Pa., drowned Sept. 29 as he tried to rescue another Soldier whose vehicle had entered a canal near Abu Ghraib Prison, Iraq. Baddick was assigned to 1st Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. **Pfc. Kristian E. Parker**, 23, of Slidell, La., died on Sept. 29 at Camp AS Sayliyah, Qatar. Parker died from non-combat related injuries. Parker was assigned to the 205th Engineer Battalion, Army National Guard, Slidell, La. These incidents are under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Command Sgt. Maj. James D. Blankenbecler**, 40, of Alexandria, Va., was killed on Oct. 1 in Samarra, Iraq. Blankenbecler was in a convoy that was hit by an improvised explosive device and rocket propelled grenades. Blankenbecler died of his injuries. Blankenbecler was assigned to 1st Battalion, 44th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas. **Spc. Dustin K. McGaugh**, 20, of Derby, Kan., died on Sept. 30 in Balad, Iraq. McGaugh died from a non-hostile gunshot wound. McGaugh was assigned to the Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 17th Field Artillery Brigade, Fort Sill, Okla. These incidents are under investigation.

3

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Analaura Esparza Gutierrez**, 21, of Houston, Texas, was killed on Oct. 1 in Tikrit, Iraq. Esparza Gutierrez was in a convoy that was hit by an improvised explosive device and rocket propelled grenades. Esparza Gutierrez died of her injuries. Esparza Gutierrez was assigned to A Company, 4th Forward Support Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas. **Spc. Simeon Hunte**, 23, of Essex, N.J., was killed on Oct. 1 in Al Khadra, Iraq. Hunte was on patrol when an Iraqi citizen approached and shot him. Hunte was assigned to 1st Battalion, 13th Armored Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kan. These incidents are under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Seaman Joshua McIntosh**, 22, of Kingman, Ariz., died 26 June in Karbala, Iraq, from a non-hostile gunshot wound. McIntosh was assigned to the Third Battalion, Seventh Marine Regiment, 29 Palms, Calif. The incident is under investigation.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. James H. Pirtle**, 27, of La Mesa, N.M., was killed on Oct. 4 in Assadah, Iraq. Pirtle was in a Bradley Fighting Vehicle when an RPG struck his vehicle. Pirtle died of his injuries. Pirtle was assigned to C Company, 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas. **Pfc. Charles M. Sims**, 18, of Miami, Fla., drowned on Oct. 3 in Baghdad, Iraq. Sims was assigned to the 549th Military Police Company, Fort Stewart, Ga. These incidents are under investigation.

7

The Department of Defense announced today the death of **Lt. Col. Paul W. Kimbrough**, 44, of Washington, D.C. who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. Kimbrough died on Oct. 3 in Incirlik, Turkey, of a non-combat related cause. Kimbrough was medically evacuated from Baghram, Afghanistan, to Turkey. He was taken to the 39th Medical Squadron where he remained hospitalized until his death. Kimbrough was assigned to the 416th Engineer Command, Team 28, U.S. Army Reserve, Fort Benning, Ga.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of **Spc. Spencer T. Karol**, 20, of Woodruff, Ariz., who was killed on Oct. 6 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Karol was on a mission to observe enemy activity when a command detonated device exploded. His vehicle was overturned from the force of the explosion and he was fatally injured. Karol was assigned to the 165th Military Intelligence, V Corps, Darmstadt, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of **2nd Lt. Richard Torres**, 25, of Clarksville, Tenn., who was killed on Oct. 6 in Baghdad, Iraq, while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. While on combat patrol, Torres' convoy was hit by an improvised explosive device. Torres died of his injuries. Torres was assigned to 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y. The incident is under investigation.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the death of **Spc. Joseph C. Norquist**, 26, of San Antonio, Texas, who was killed on Oct. 9 in Baqubah, Iraq, while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Norquist was in a convoy that came under attack from rocket propelled grenades and small arms fire. Norquist was fatally injured in the incident. Norquist was assigned to the 588th Engineer Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Kerry D. Scott**, 21, of Mount Vernon, Wash., was killed on Oct. 6 in Iskandariyah, Iraq. While on a combat patrol, Scott's convoy was hit by an improvised explosive device. Scott was one of two Soldiers killed in the blast. Scott was assigned to 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y. **Staff Sgt. Christopher W. Swisher**, 26, of Lincoln, Neb., and **Pvt. Sean A. Silva**, 23, of Roseville, Calif., were killed in an ambush on Oct. 9 in Baghdad, Iraq. The Soldiers were on patrol when their unit was ambushed by individuals using small arms fire and rocket propelled grenades. Both Soldiers were assigned to 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Polk, La. These incidents are under investigation.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Stephen E. Wyatt**, 19, of Kilgore, Texas, was killed on Oct. 13 in Balad, Iraq. Wyatt was in a convoy that was hit by an improvised explosive device and small arms fire. He died as a result of his injuries. Wyatt was assigned to C Battery, 1st Battalion,

17th Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Sill, Okla. **Spc. Donald L. Wheeler**, 22, of Concord, Mich., was killed on Oct. 13 in Tikrit, Iraq. Wheeler was searching for a possible improvised explosive device when his unit came under attack from a rocket propelled grenade. He died as a result of his injuries. Wheeler was assigned to A Company, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. These incidents are under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Douglas J. Weismantle**, 28, of Pittsburgh, Pa., died on Oct. 13 in Baghdad, Iraq. Weismantle was driving a high mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV) when an Iraqi dump truck swerved and rolled over on top of his vehicle. Weismantle died as a result of his injuries. Weismantle was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne, Fort Bragg, N.C. The incident is under investigation.

16

The Department of Defense announced today the death of **Spc. James E. Powell**, 26, of Radcliff, Ky., who was killed on October 12 in Baji, Iraq. Powell was killed when his M2/A2 Bradley Fighting Vehicle struck an enemy anti-tank mine. He died as a result of his injuries. Powell was assigned to B Company, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, based in Fort Hood, Texas.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom on Oct. 16 in Karbala, Iraq. The Soldiers were attempting to negotiate with armed men who were congregating on a road near a mosque after curfew. The Iraqis opened fire killing three Soldiers and wounding seven others.. Killed were: **Lt. Col. Kim S. Orlando**, 43, of Tennessee. **Staff Sgt. Joseph P. Bellavia**, 28, of Wakefield, Mass. **Cpl. Sean R. Grilley**, 24, of San Bernardino, Calif. The Soldiers were assigned to the 716th Military Police Battalion, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), based in Fort Campbell, Ky. Orlando was the commanding officer of the 716th Military Police Battalion. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. Michael L. Williams**, 46, of Buffalo, N.Y., was killed on October 17, 2003, along MSR Jackson, near Baghdad, Iraq. Williams was killed in action when his vehicle ran over an improvised explosive device. He died as a result of his injuries. Williams was assigned to the 105th Military Police Company, Army National Guard, based in New York. The incident is under investigation.

20

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Both Soldiers were killed in action on Oct. 18 in Taza, Iraq, when enemy forces ambushed their patrol using rocket propelled grenades and small arms fire. Killed were: **1st Lt. David R. Bernstein**, 24, of Phoenixville, Pa. **Pfc. John D. Hart**, 20, of Bedford, Mass. The Soldiers were assigned to 1st Battalion (Airborne), 508th Infantry Battalion, 173rd Infantry Brigade, Camp Ederle, Italy. The incident is under investigation.

21

The Department of Defense announced today that **Tech. Sgt. Bruce E. Brown**, 32, of Coatopa, Ala., was killed in a motor vehicle accident on Sept. 4 near Al Udeid, Qatar. Brown was a fuels supervisor assigned to the 78th Logistics Readiness Squadron, Robins Air Force Base, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Staff Sgt. Paul J. Johnson**, 29, of Calumet, Mich., was killed on Oct. 20 in Al Fallujah, Iraq. Johnson was on a mounted patrol when the vehicle he was riding in hit an improvised explosive device and later came under small arms fire by enemy forces. Johnson was assigned to 1st Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. The incident is under investigation.

22

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. Paul J. Bueche**, 19, of Daphne, Ala., died on Oct. 21 in Balad, Iraq. Bueche was changing a tire on a UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter when the tire exploded. Bueche was assigned to the 131st Aviation Regiment, Army National Guard, Birmingham, Ala. The incident is under investigation.

23

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pvt. Jason M. Ward**, 25, of Tulsa, Okla., died on Oct. 22 in Baghdad, Iraq. Ward died of non-combat related injuries. Ward was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 70th Armored Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Spc. John P. Johnson**, 24, of Houston, Texas, died on Oct. 22 in Baghdad, Iraq. Johnson died of non-combat related injuries. Johnson was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 6th Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Baumholder, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

24

The Department of Defense announced today that **Capt. John R. Teal**, 31, of Mechanicsville, Va., was killed on Oct. 23 in Baqubah, Iraq. Teal was in a convoy when an improvised explosive device exploded. He died of injuries sustained in the explosion. Teal was assigned to 2nd Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today that **Sgt. Michael S. Hancock**, 29, of Yreka, Calif., was killed on Oct. 24 in Mosul, Iraq. Hancock was on guard duty when he was shot. He died of his injuries. Hancock was assigned to 1st Battalion, 320th Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Campbell, Ky. The incident is under investigation.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom on Oct. 24 in Samaria, Iraq. Both Soldiers died of wounds received from an enemy mortar attack. Killed were: **Spc. Artimus D. Brassfield**, 22, of Flint, Mich. Brassfield was assigned to B Company, 1st Battalion, 66th Armored Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, based in Ft. Hood, Texas. **Spc. Jose L. Mora**, 26, of Bell Gardens, Calif. Mora was assigned to C Company, 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, based in Ft. Carson, Colo. The incident is under investigation.

27

The Department of Defense announced today that **Pfc. Steven Acosta**, 19, of Calexico, Calif., died on Oct. 26 in Baqubah, Iraq. Acosta died from a non-hostile gunshot wound. Acosta was assigned to C Company, 3rd Battalion, 67th Armored Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lt. Col. Charles H. Buehring**, 40, of Fayetteville, N.C., was killed on Oct. 26 in Baghdad, Iraq. Buehring was fatally injured during a rocket-propelled grenade attack on the Al-Rasheed Hotel. Buehring was assigned to Army Central Command Headquarters (Forward), Fort McPherson, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Joseph R. Guerrero**, 20, of Dunn, N.C., was killed on Oct. 26 in Baghdad, Iraq. Guerrero was on patrol when his vehicle was hit with an improvised explosive device. Guerrero was assigned to C Company, 2nd Battalion, 325th Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. **Pvt. Jonathan I. Falaniko**, 20, of Pago Pago, American Samoa, was killed in action on Oct. 27 in Baghdad, Iraq. Falaniko was near the Al Khadra Police

Station in downtown Baghdad when a vehicle containing an improvised explosive device detonated. Falaniko was assigned to A Company, 70th Engineer Battalion, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kan. These incidents are under investigation.

28

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Jamie L. Huggins**, 26, of Hume, Mo., was killed in action on Oct. 26 in Baghdad, Iraq. Huggins was on patrol when his vehicle was hit with an improvised explosive device. Huggins was assigned to C Company, 2nd Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. **Sgt. Aubrey D. Bell**, 33, of Tuskegee, Ala., was killed in action on Oct. 27 in Baghdad, Iraq. Bell was at the Al Bayra Police Station when his unit came under small arms fire and an improvised explosive device detonated at his location. Bell was assigned to the 214th Military Police Company, Alabama National Guard. These incidents are under investigation.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Rachel K. Bosveld**, 19, of Waupun, Wis., was killed Oct. 26 in Abu Ghraib, Iraq. Bosveld was fatally injured during a mortar attack on the Abu Ghraib Police Station. Bosveld was assigned to the 527th Military Police Company, V Corps, Giesen, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Michael Paul Barrera**, 26, of Von Ormy, Texas, was killed on Oct. 28 in Baqubah, Iraq. Barrera was fatally injured when his tank was hit with an improvised explosive device. Barrera was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 67th Armor Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spec. Isaac Campoy**, 21, of Douglas, Ariz., was killed on Oct. 28 in Baqubah, Iraq. Campoy was fatally injured when his tank was hit with an improvised explosive device. Campoy was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 67th Armor Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

30

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Algernon Adams**, 36, of Aiken, S.C., died on Oct. 28, of non-combat related injuries at Forward Operating Base St. Mere, Iraq. Adams was assigned to the 122nd Engineer Battalion, Army National Guard, Edgefield, S.C. The incident is under investigation.

31

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Paul A. Sweeney**, 32, of Lakeville, Pa., died Oct. 30 of wounds sustained during an ambush near Musa, Qalax, Afghanistan. Sweeney was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 3rd Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, N.C. The incident is under investigation.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *

AS OF: October 31, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	1407	898	509	992	4175
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	1551	1012	539	1108	4601

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***

AS OF: October 31, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	136	66	70	105	295
Other Locations ****	35	17	18	51	67
Worldwide Total	171	83	92	156	362

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list November, 2003

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Paul A. Velazquez**, 29, of Calif., was killed on November 2, 2003, in Al Fallujah, Iraq. Velazquez was onboard a CH-47 Chinook helicopter when it made a crash landing. Velazquez was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Field Artillery Regiment, III Corps Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla. The cause of the crash is unknown at this time and an investigation is underway.

3

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Joshua C. Hurley**, 24, of Virginia, was killed on Nov. 1 in Mosul, Iraq. Hurley was riding in a high mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicle when he was hit with an improvised explosive device. Hurley was assigned to the 326th Engineer Battalion, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. Hurley died as a result of his injuries. **2nd Lt. Benjamin J. Colgan**, 30, of Kent, Wash., was killed on Nov. 1 in Baghdad, Iraq. Colgan was responding to a rocket propelled grenade attack when he was struck with an improvised explosive device. Colgan was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Giessen, Germany. Colgan died as a result of his injuries. These incidents are under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of eight Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were on board a CH-47 Chinook Helicopter when it went down on Nov. 2 in Al Fallujah, Iraq. Killed were: **Sgt. Ernest G. Bucklew**, 33, of Enon Valley, Pa. Bucklew was assigned to Support Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. **Pfc. Anthony D. Dagostino**, 20, of Waterbury, Conn. Dagostino was assigned to the 16th Signal Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas. **Pfc. Karina S. Lau**, (female) 20, of Livingston, Calif. Lau was assigned to the 16th Signal Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas. **Sgt. Keelan L. Moss**, 23, of Houston, Texas. Moss was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Sill, Okla. **Sgt. Ross A. Pennanen**, 36, of Oklahoma. Pennanen was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Sill, Okla. **1st Lt. Brian D. Slavenas**, 30, of Genoa, Ill. Slavenas was assigned to F Company, 106th Aviation Battalion, Army National Guard, Peoria, Ill. **Spc. Frances M. Vega** (female), 20, of Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico. Vega was assigned to the 151st Adjutant General Postal Detachment 3, Fort Hood, Texas. **Staff Sgt. Joe N. Wilson**, 30, of Mississippi. Wilson was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Sill, Okla. The cause of the incident is unknown and an investigation is underway.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Specialist Darius T. Jennings**, 22 of Cordova, S.C., was killed on Nov. 2. Jennings was on board a CH-47 Chinook helicopter when it went down in Al Fallujah, Iraq. Jennings was assigned to 2nd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, based in Fort Carson, Colo. The cause of the crash is unknown at this time and an investigation is underway.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of five Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were on board a CH-47 Chinook Helicopter when it went down on Nov. 2 in Al Fallujah, Iraq. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Daniel A. Bader**, 28, of Colorado Springs, Colo. Bader was assigned to Air Defense Artillery Battery, 1st Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, based in Fort Carson, Colo. **Spc. Steven D. Conover**, 21, of Wilmington, Ohio. Conover was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Field Artillery Regiment, based in Fort Sill, Okla. **Spc. Brian H. Penisten**, 28, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Penisten was assigned to Air Defense Artillery Battery, 1st Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, based in Fort Carson, Colo. **Sgt. Joel Perez**, 25, of Rio Grande, Puerto Rico. Perez was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th

Field Artillery Regiment, based in Fort Sill, Okla. **Chief Warrant Officer Bruce A. Smith**, 41, of West Liberty, Iowa. Smith was assigned to Detachment 1, Company F, 106th Aviation Battalion, Army National Guard, based in Davenport, Iowa. The cause of the incident is unknown and an investigation is underway.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **2nd Lt. Todd J. Bryant**, 23, of Riverside, Calif., was killed on Oct. 31 in Al Fallujah, Iraq. Bryant was on patrol when an improvised explosive device exploded. Bryant died of his injuries. Bryant was assigned to 1st Battalion, 34th Armor Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Francisco Martinez**, 28, of Humacao, Puerto Rico, was killed on Nov. 4 in Baghdad, Iraq. Martinez was in a convoy when an improvised explosive device exploded. Martinez died of his injuries. Martinez was assigned to B Detachment, 82nd Soldier Support Battalion (Airborne), Fort Bragg, N.C. The incident is under investigation.

6

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Jose A. Rivera**, 34, of Bayamon, Puerto Rico, was killed on Nov. 5 in Mumukhyah, Iraq. Rivera was part of a patrol when his unit came under rocket propelled grenade and small arms fire. Rivera died of his injuries. He was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, based in Fort Bragg, N.C. **Spc. Robert T. Benson**, 20, of Spokane, Wash., died on Nov. 4, in Baghdad, Iraq. Benson died from a non-hostile gunshot wound. Benson was assigned to Company A, 1st Battalion, 35th Armored Regiment, 1st Armored Division, based in Smith Barracks, Germany. These incidents are under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. James R. Wolf**, 21, of Scottsbluff, Neb., was killed on Nov. 6 in Mosul, Iraq. Wolf was in a convoy when an improvised explosive device was detonated. Wolf died of his injuries. He was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 52nd Engineer Battalion, based in Fort Carson, Colo. **Sgt. Paul F. Fisher**, 39, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died on Nov. 6 at the Homburg University Klinikum, Homberg, Germany. Fisher was very seriously injured on Nov. 2 in Al Fallujah, Iraq, when the CH-47 Chinook helicopter in which he was riding went down. As a result of the incident, there were 16 Soldiers killed in action and 26 wounded. Fisher was assigned to Detachment 1, Company F, 106th Aviation Battalion, Army National Guard, based in Davenport, Iowa. These incidents are under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. James A. Chance III**, 25, of Kokomo, Miss., was killed on Nov. 6, 2003, in Husaybah, Iraq. Chance died of injuries sustained when his vehicle struck a landmine. Chance was assigned to C Company, 890th Engineer Battalion, Army National Guard, based in Columbia, Miss. The incident is under investigation.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of five Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Mark D. Vasquez**, 35, of Port Huron, Mich., was killed on Nov. 8, 2003, in Fallujah, Iraq. Vasquez was in a Bradley Fighting Vehicle that was struck by an improvised explosive device. The Soldier died of his injuries. Vasquez was assigned to 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, based in Fort Riley, Kan. A UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter was shot down Nov. 7, 2003, in Tikrit, Iraq. The Black Hawk was shot down by unknown enemy ordnance. Killed were: **Chief Warrant Officer (CW5) Sharon T.**

Swartworth [female], 43, of Virginia. Swartworth was the regimental warrant officer for the Judge Advocate General Office, based at Headquarters Department of the Army, Pentagon. **Chief Warrant Officer (CW3) Kyran E. Kennedy**, 43, of Boston, Mass. **Staff Sgt. Paul M. Neff II**, 30, of Fort Mill, S.C. **Sgt. Scott C. Rose**, 30, of Fayetteville, N.C. Kennedy, Neff and Rose were assigned to 5th Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), based in Fort Campbell, Ky. There were six Soldiers killed in action aboard the Black Hawk helicopter. Two Soldiers' names are still pending next-of-kin notification. These incidents are under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Morgan D. Kennon**, 23, of Memphis, Tenn., was killed on Nov. 7, 2003, in Mosul, Iraq. Kennon was guarding a bank in downtown Mosul when his position came under rocket-propelled grenade attack. Kennon was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 327th Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), based in Fort Campbell, Ky. This incident is under investigation.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Kurt R. Frosheiser**, 22, of Des Moines, Iowa, was killed on Nov. 8 in Baghdad, Iraq. Frosheiser was the driver of a vehicle on mounted patrol when his vehicle struck an improvised explosive device. Frosheiser was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 6th Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Baumholder, Germany. A UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter went down on Nov. 7 in Tikrit, Iraq. There were six Soldiers killed in action on board the helicopter. The names of four Soldiers killed in the incident were previously announced on Nov. 9. Also killed were: **Capt. Benedict J. Smith**, 29, of Monroe City, Mo. Smith was assigned to 101st Aviation Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. **Command Sergeant Major Cornell W. Gilmore I**, 45, of Baltimore, Md. Gilmore was assigned to the Judge Advocate General Office, Headquarters Department of the Army, Pentagon. These incidents are under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Gary L. Collins**, 32, of Hardin, Texas, was killed on Nov. 8, in Fallujah, Iraq. Collins was riding in a Bradley Fighting Vehicle when it hit an improvised explosive device. The Soldier died of his injuries. Collins was assigned to 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, based in Fort Riley, Kan. **Sgt. Nicholas A. Tomko**, 24, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was killed on Nov. 9 in Baghdad, Iraq. Tomko was the door gunner in a convoy vehicle when his team came under small arms attack. The Soldier died of his injuries. Tomko was assigned to the 307th Military Police Company, U.S. Army Reserve, New Kensington, Pa. These incidents are under investigation.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Rayshawn S. Johnson**, 20, of Brooklyn, N.Y., was killed on Nov. 3, 2003, in Tikrit, Iraq. Johnson was on patrol when his vehicle hit a landmine. The Soldier died as a result of his injuries. Johnson was assigned to the 299th Engineer Battalion, 4th Infantry Division (Mech), based in Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Robert A. Wise**, 21, of Tallahassee, Fla., was killed on Nov. 12 in Baghdad, Iraq. Wise was on a mounted patrol when an improvised explosive device exploded. Wise was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry Regiment, 53rd Infantry Brigade, Florida National Guard, Tallahassee, Fla. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Nathan J. Bailey**, 46, of Nashville, Tenn., died on Nov. 12 in Camp Arifjan, Afghanistan. Bailey died from a non-hostile gunshot wound. Bailey was

assigned to the 1175th Transportation Company, Army National Guard, Tullahoma, Tenn. The incident is under investigation.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Joseph Minucci II**, 23, of Richeyville, Pa, was killed on Nov. 13 in Samara, Iraq. Minucci was riding on a bus when an improvised explosive device exploded. Minucci died of his injuries. Minucci was assigned to C Company, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 503rd Infantry Regiment, 173rd Airborne Brigade, Camp Ederle, Italy. **Spc. Marlon P. Jackson**, 25, of Jersey City, N.J., was killed on Nov. 11 in Tampa, Iraq. Jackson died of injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device exploded on the road. Jackson was assigned to A Company, 94th Engineer Battalion (Combat) (Heavy), 130th Engineer Brigade, Vilseck, Germany. These incidents are under investigation.

16

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Irving Medina**, 22, of Middletown, N.Y., was killed on Nov. 14 in Baghdad, Iraq. Medina was traveling in a convoy when it struck an improvised explosive device. Medina was assigned to 4th Battalion, 1st Field Artillery Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of five Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were killed on Nov. 15 when two 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters crashed in Mosul, Iraq. Killed were: **Sgt. Michael D. Acklin II**, 25, of Louisville, Ky. Acklin was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 320th Field Artillery, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. **Spc. Ryan T. Baker**, 24, of Brown Mills, N.J. Baker was assigned to the 4th Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. **Spc. William D. Dusenbery**, 30, of Fairview Heights, Ill. Dusenbery was assigned to the 4th Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. **Sgt. Warren S. Hansen**, 36, of Clintonville, Wis. Hansen was assigned to the 9th Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. **Spc. Eugene A. Uhl III**, 21, of Amherst, Wis. Uhl was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 320th Field Artillery, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. There are twelve additional fatalities from this incident pending next of kin notification. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. Jay A. Blessing**, 23, of Tacoma, Wash., was killed on Nov. 14 in Asadabad, Afghanistan. Blessing died of injuries sustained from an improvised explosive device. Blessing was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Lewis, Wash. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Jacob S. Fletcher**, 28, of Bay Shore, N.Y., was killed on Nov. 13 in Samara, Iraq. Fletcher was riding on a bus when an improvised explosive device exploded. Fletcher died of his injuries. Fletcher was assigned to Company C, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 503rd Infantry Regiment, 173rd Airborne Brigade, Camp Ederle, Italy. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of four Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were killed on Nov. 15 when two 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters crashed in Mosul, Iraq. Killed were: **Pfc. Sheldon R. Hawk Eagle**, 21, of Grand Forks, N.D. Hawk Eagle was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 320th Field Artillery, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. **Chief Warrant Officer Erik C. Kesterson**, 29, of Independence, Ore. Kesterson was assigned to the 9th Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky.

Spc. John R. Sullivan, 26, of Countryside, Ill. Sullivan was assigned to the 626th Forward Support Battalion, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. **2nd Lt. Jeremy L. Wolfe**, 27, of Wis. Wolfe was assigned to the 4th Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. There are eight additional fatalities from this incident pending next of kin notification. The incident is under investigation.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Timothy L. Hayslett**, 26, of Newville, Pa., was killed on Nov. 15 in Baghdad, Iraq. Hayslett was conducting a patrol when struck by an improvised explosive device. He died of his injuries. Hayslett was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 37th Armored Regiment, 1st Armored Division, based in Friedberg, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were killed on Nov. 15 when two 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters went down in Mosul, Iraq. **Sgt. 1st Class Kelly Bolor**, 37, of Whittier, Calif., was assigned to the 137th Quartermaster Company, U.S. Army Reserve, based in South El Monte, Calif. **Sgt. John W. Russell**, 26, of Portland, Texas, was assigned to the 4th Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), based in Fort Campbell, Ky. **Chief Warrant Officer (CW2) Scott A. Saboe**, 33, of Willow Lake, S.D., was assigned to the 4th Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), based in Fort Campbell, Ky. There are five additional fatalities from this incident pending next of kin notification.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. James A. Shull**, 32, of California, was killed on Nov. 17 in Baghdad, Iraq. Shull died from a non-hostile gunshot wound. Shull was assigned to Headquarters Battery, 4th Battalion, 1st Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were killed on Nov. 15 when two 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters crashed in Mosul, Iraq. Killed were: **Pfc. Damian L. Heidelberg**, 21, of Batesville, Miss. Heidelberg was assigned to 1st Battalion, 187th Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. **Spc. Jeremiah J. Digiovanni**, 21, of Tylertown, Miss. Digiovanni was assigned to 4th Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. There are three additional fatalities from this incident pending next of kin notification.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Chief Warrant Officer Alexander S. Coulter**, 35, of Tenn, was killed on Nov. 17 in Baqubah, Iraq. Coulter was in a convoy traveling to Tikrit when his vehicle ran over an improvised explosive device. The Soldier died of his injuries. Coulter was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 124th Signal Battalion, 4th Infantry Division (Mech), Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

19

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Genaro Acosta**, 26, of Fair Oaks, Calif., was killed on Nov. 11 in Taji, Iraq. Acosta was on patrol when his Bradley vehicle hit and detonated two improvised explosive devices. Acosta died of his injuries. Acosta was assigned to 1st Battalion, 44th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, 4th Infantry Division (Mech), Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were killed on Nov. 15 when two 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters crashed in Mosul, Iraq. **Pfc. Richard W. Hafer**, 21, of Cross Lanes, W.Va. Hafer was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 320th Field Artillery, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. **Capt. Pierre E. Piche**, 29, of Starksboro, Vt. Piche was assigned to the 626th Forward Support Battalion, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. **Pfc. Joey D. Whitener**, 19, of Nebo, N.C. Whitener was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 320th Field Artillery, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Nathan S. Dalley**, 27, of Kaysville, Utah, died from a non-hostile gunshot wound on Nov. 17 in Baghdad, Iraq. Dalley was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Armored Division, Baumholder, Germany. **Staff Sgt. Dale A. Panchot**, 26, of Northome, Minn., was killed on Nov. 17, south of Balad, Iraq. Panchot was on patrol when he was fatally injured by enemy fire. Panchot was assigned to B Company, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division (Mech), Fort Carson, Colo. These incidents are under investigation.

24

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of six Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Two Soldiers were killed when hostile forces attacked the vehicle they were in on Nov. 23 in Mosul, Iraq. Killed were: **Command Sgt. Maj. Jerry L. Wilson**, 45, of Thomson, Ga. **Spc. Rel A. Ravago IV**, 21, of Glendale, Calif. Wilson and Ravago were assigned to 1st Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), based in Fort Campbell, Ky. **Staff Sgt. Eddie E. Menyweather**, 35, of Los Angeles, Calif., was killed on Nov. 23 in Baqubah, Iraq. Menyweather died of his injuries after an improvised explosive device hit his vehicle. Menyweather was assigned to Company C, 588th Engineer Battalion, 4th Infantry Division (Mech), based in Fort Hood, Texas. **Pfc. Damian S. Bushart**, 22, of Waterford, Mich., was killed on Nov. 22 in Baghdad, Iraq. Bushart died of injuries sustained when a tank collided with his vehicle. Bushart was assigned to A Troop, 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, based in Armstrong Barracks, Germany. **Cpl. Gary B. Coleman**, 24, of Pikeville, Ky., was killed on Nov. 21 in Balad, Iraq. Coleman was on patrol when the vehicle he was driving flipped over into a canal trapping him inside the vehicle. Coleman was assigned to B Company, 1st Battalion, 68th Armored Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 4th Infantry Division (Mech), based in Fort Carson, Colo. **Capt. George A. Wood**, 33, of New York, N.Y., was killed on Nov. 20 in Baqubah, Iraq. Wood was on patrol when his tank rolled over an improvised explosive device. Wood was assigned to B Company, 1st Battalion, 67th Armor Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 4th Infantry Division (Mech), based in Fort Hood, Texas. These incidents are under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Joseph L. Lister**, 22, of Pleasanton, Kan., was killed on Nov. 20 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq. Lister was in a convoy when his vehicle was hit by an improvised explosive device. Lister was assigned to 1st Battalion, 34th Armored Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, based in Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

25

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Robert D. Roberts**, 21, of Winter Park, Fla., was killed on Nov. 22 in Baghdad, Iraq. Roberts died of injuries sustained when a tank collided with his vehicle. Roberts was assigned to A Troop, 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, based in Armstrong Barracks, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Darrell L. Smith**, 28, of Otwell, Ind., died on Nov. 23 in Baghdad, Iraq. Smith drowned when his vehicle overturned and fell into a river. Smith was assigned to D Company, 1st Battalion, 152nd Infantry Regiment, Army National Guard, based in Washington, Ind. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **CW2 Christopher G. Nason**, 39, of California, was killed on Nov. 23 between Mosul and Dihok, Iraq. Nason died of injuries sustained in a vehicular accident. Nason was assigned to A Company, 306th Military Intelligence Battalion, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. The incident is under investigation.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of four Airmen killed in an MH-53M helicopter accident in Afghanistan on Nov. 23. The Airmen were supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Maj. Steven Plumhoff**, 33, of Neshanic Station, N.J. Plumhoff was assigned to the 58th Operations Squadron, Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M. **Staff Sgt. Thomas A. Walkup Jr.**, 25, of Millville, N.J. Walkup was assigned to the 20th Special Operations Squadron, Hurlburt Field, Fla. **Tech. Sgt. Howard A. Walters**, 33, of Port Huron, Mich. Walters was assigned to the 20th Special Operations Squadron, Hurlburt Field, Fla. **Tech. Sgt. William J. Kerwood**, 37, of Houston, Mo. Kerwood was assigned to the 20th Special Operations Squadron, Hurlburt Field, Fla. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. Major Phillip R. Albert**, 41, of Terryville, Conn. was killed in a helicopter crash on Nov. 23 in Afghanistan. Albert was onboard an MH-53 helicopter conducting combat operations when it crashed. Albert was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 87th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, based in Fort Drum, N.Y. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. David J. Goldberg**, 20, of Layton, Utah, died on Nov. 26 in Qayyarah, Iraq. Goldberg died of a non-combat related injury. Goldberg was assigned to C Company, 52nd Engineer Combat Battalion (Heavy), U.S. Army Reserve, 43rd Area Support Group, based in Fort Carson, Colo. The incident is under investigation.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Ariel Rico**, 25, of El Paso, Texas, was killed on Nov. 28 in Mosul, Iraq. Rico died of injuries sustained during an enemy mortar attack. Rico was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 320th Field Artillery Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), based in Fort Campbell, Ky. The incident is under investigation.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *

AS OF: November 30, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	1659	1115	544	1159	4480
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	1803	1229	574	1275	4906

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***

AS OF: November, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	167	93	74	116	338
Other Locations ****	35	17	18	51	67
Worldwide Total	202	110	92	167	405

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list December, 2003

1

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Aaron J. Sissel**, 22, of Tipton, Iowa, was killed on Nov. 29 in Haditha, Iraq. Sissel was traveling in a convoy when his vehicle was hit by enemy fire. The Soldier died as a result of his injuries. Sissel was assigned to the 2133rd Transportation Company, Army National Guard, based in Centerville, Iowa. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Stephen A. Bertolino**, 40, of Orange, Calif., was killed on Nov. 29 in Haditha, Iraq. Bertolino was traveling in a convoy when his vehicle was hit by enemy fire. He died as a result of his injuries. Bertolino was assigned to Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Troop, Regimental Support Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, based in Fort Carson, Colo. The incident is under investigation.

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Uday Singh**, 21, of Lake Forest, Ill., was killed on Dec. 1 in Habbaniyah, Iraq. Singh died of injuries sustained when enemy forces attacked his patrol. Singh was assigned to C Company, 1st Battalion, 34th Armored Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, based in Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

3

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Raphael S. Davis**, 24, of Tutwiler, Miss., was killed Dec. 2 in Tampa, Iraq. Davis died of injuries suffered when his vehicle was hit by an improvised explosive device. Davis was assigned to B Company, 223rd Engineer Battalion, Army National Guard, based in Calhoun City, Miss. The incident is under investigation.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Ryan C. Young**, 21, of Corona, Calif., died on Dec. 2 at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., of wounds he received Nov. 8 in Fallujah, Iraq. Young died of injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device hit his vehicle. Young was assigned to A Company, 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, based in Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Chief Warrant Officer Clarence E. Boone**, 50, of Fort Worth, Texas, died on Dec. 2 in Kuwait City, Kuwait. Boone died as a result of a non-combat related injury. Boone was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Infantry Division, based in Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Arron R. Clark**, 20, of Chico, Calif., was killed on Dec. 5 in Baghdad, Iraq. Clark was on a convoy mission when an improvised explosive device detonated. He died as a result of his injuries. Clark was assigned to the 440th Signal Battalion, 22nd Signal Brigade, V Corps, based in Darmstadt, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Ray J. Hutchinson**, 20, of League City, Texas, was killed Dec. 7 in

Mosul, Iraq. Hutchinson was returning from a patrol when an improvised explosive device hit his vehicle. He died as a result of his injuries. Hutchinson was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Jason G. Wright**, 19, of Luzerne, Mich., was killed Dec. 8 in Mosul, Iraq. Wright was on security duty when his vehicle came under fire from a passing vehicle. Wright died as a result of his injuries. Wright was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. The incident is under investigation.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were killed on Dec. 8 in Ad Duluiyah, Iraq, when their vehicle flipped into a canal. The Soldiers are: **Staff Sgt. Steven H. Bridges**, 33, of Tracy, Calif. **Spc. Joseph M. Blickenstaff**, 23, of Corvallis, Ore. Both Soldiers were assigned to the 1st Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Christopher J. Rivera Wesley**, 26, of Portland, Ore., died Dec. 8 in Ad Duluiyah, Iraq. Wesley was in a Stryker vehicle when it flipped into a canal. He died as a result of his injuries. Wesley was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division, based in Fort Lewis, Wash. The incident is under investigation.

12

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of an Army Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom who has been listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN). **Spc. Todd M. Bates**, 20, of Bellaire, Ohio, was on a river patrol on the Tigris River south of Baghdad, Iraq, on Dec. 10 when his squad leader fell overboard. Bates dived into the water and did not surface. Bates has been placed in duty status whereabouts unknown. He is assigned to the 135th Military Police Company, Army National Guard based in Brookpark, Ohio. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Aaron T. Reese**, 31, of Reynoldsburg, Ohio, died Dec. 10 south of Baghdad, Iraq. Reese was on a river patrol on the Tigris River when he fell overboard. Reese was assigned to the 135th Military Police Company, Army National Guard based in Brookpark, Ohio. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Richard A. Burdick**, 24, of National City, Calif., was killed Dec. 10 in Mosul, Iraq. Burdick was in a convoy when his vehicle was hit by an improvised explosive device. He died as a result of his wounds. Burdick was assigned to Company C, 3rd Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), based in Fort Campbell, Ky. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Jerrick M. Petty**, 25, of Idaho Falls, Idaho, was killed Dec. 10 in Mosul, Iraq. While guarding a gas station, Petty was attacked by enemy forces. He died of his injuries. Petty was assigned to Company B, 3rd Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. The incident is under investigation.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Jeffrey F. Braun**, 19, of Stafford, Conn., died Dec. 12, 2003, in Baghdad, Iraq. Braun died from a non-hostile gunshot wound. Braun was assigned to Battery B, 2nd Battalion, 319th Airborne Field Artillery Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division based in Fort Bragg, N.C. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spec. Marshall L. Edgerton**, 27, of Rocky Face, Ga., was killed Dec. 11 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq. Edgerton was killed when his camp was attacked with an improvised explosive device. He died of his injuries. Edgerton was assigned to Company A, 82nd Signal Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division, based in Fort Bragg, N.C. The incident is under investigation.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Jarrod W. Black**, 26, of Peru, Ind., was killed Dec. 12, 2003, in Ar Ramadi, Iraq. Black's convoy was hit by an IED. Black died of his injuries. Black was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 34th Armor Regiment based in Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Rian C. Ferguson**, 22, of Taylors, S.C., died Dec. 14, 2003, outside forward operating base Quinn, Iraq. Ferguson fell from the light medium tactical vehicle in which he was a passenger. Ferguson died of his injuries. Ferguson was assigned to the Regimental Support Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment based in Fort Carson, Colo. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Kimberly A. Voelz**, 27, of Carlisle, Pa., was killed Dec. 14, 2003, in Iskandariyah, Iraq. Voelz was responding to an explosive ordnance disposal call when an improvised explosive device detonated. Voelz was assigned to the 703rd Explosive Ordnance Detachment based in Fort Knox, Ky. The incident is under investigation.

16

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Kenneth C. Souslin**, 21, of Mansfield, Ohio, died Dec. 15 at Baghdad International Airport, Iraq. Souslin died of non-combat related injuries. He was assigned to the 440th Signal Company, 22nd Signal Brigade, V Corps, Darmstadt, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Nathan W. Nakis**, 19, of Corvallis, Ore., died on Dec. 16 in Mosul, Iraq. Nakis was in a convoy returning to Mosul when he lost control of his vehicle after driving through an oil-soaked area. Nakis was assigned to Company B, 52nd Engineer Battalion (Heavy), Army National Guard, based in Albany, Ore. The incident is under investigation.

19

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Christopher J. Holland**, 26, of Brunswick, Ga., was killed on Dec. 17 in Baghdad, Iraq. Holland was part of a dismounted patrol when his unit was ambushed with small arms fire. He died as a result of his injuries. Holland was assigned to Battery A, 4th Battalion, 27th Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Armored Division, based in Smith Barracks, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Charles E. Bush Jr.**, 43, of Buffalo, N.Y., was killed on Dec. 19 in Balad, Iraq. Bush was in a convoy when his vehicle was hit by an improvised explosive device. Bush was assigned to the 402nd Civil Affairs Battalion, 354th Civil Affairs Brigade, 352nd Civil Affairs Command, U.S. Army Reserve, based in Riverdale Park, Md. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Glenn R. Allison**, 24, of Pittsfield, Mass., died on Dec. 18 in Baghdad, Iraq. Allison died during physical training. Allison was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 10th Mountain Division, based in Fort Drum, N.Y. The incident is under investigation.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were killed on Dec. 22 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device struck their convoy. Killed were: **1st Lt. Edward M. Saltz**, 27, U.S. Army Reserve, of Bigfork, Mont., and **Pfc. Stuart W. Moore**, 21, of Livingston, Texas. Both Soldiers were assigned to 2nd Battalion, 3rd Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Armored Division, based in Giessen, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. Theodore L. Perreault**, 33, of Webster, Mass., died on Dec. 23, 2003, in Camp Bulkeley, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Perreault died of non-combat related injuries. Perreault was assigned to 1st Battalion, 181st Infantry Regiment, Army National Guard, Joint Task Force Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. This incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Command Sgt. Major Eric F. Cooke**, 43, of Scottsdale, Ariz., was killed on Dec. 24, 2003, in Baghdad, Iraq. Cooke was in a convoy vehicle that struck an improvised explosive device. Cooke was assigned to 1st Brigade, 1st Armored Division, based in Ray Barracks, Friedberg, Germany. This incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were killed on Dec. 24, when their vehicle struck an improvised explosive device on Highway One near Samarra, Iraq. Killed were: **Maj. Christopher J. Splinter**, 43, of Platteville, Wis. **Capt. Christopher F. Soelzer**, 26, of South Dakota. **Sgt. Benjamin W. Biskie**, 27, of Vermilion, Ohio. The Soldiers were assigned to the 5th Engineer Battalion, 1st Engineer Brigade, based in Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. This incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Michael E. Yashinski**, 24, of Monument, Colo., died on Dec. 24, 2003, in Kirkuk, Iraq. Yashinski died of injuries sustained while running a communication wire. Yashinski was assigned to the 501st Forward Support Company, 173rd Airborne Brigade, based in Vicenza, Italy. This incident is under investigation.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were killed on Dec. 25 in Baquba, Iraq, when their living area came under mortar attack. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Thomas W. Christensen**, 42, of Atlantic Mine, Mich. **Staff Sgt. Stephen C. Hattamer**, 43, of Gwinn, Mich. The Soldiers were assigned to the 652nd Engineer Battalion, U.S. Army Reserve, based in Ellsworth, Wis. This incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Spc. Charles G. Haight, 23, of Jacksonville, Ala., was killed on Dec. 26, 2003, in Iraq. Haight was in a convoy vehicle which struck an improvised explosive device. Haight was assigned to the 14th Engineer Battalion, 555th Engineer Group, based in Fort Lewis, Wash. This incident is under investigation.

28

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Michael G. Mihalakis**, 18, of San Jose, Calif., died on Dec. 26, 2003, in Baghdad, Iraq. Mihalakis died as a result of injuries sustained in a non-combat vehicle accident at the Baghdad International Airport. Mihalakis was assigned to the 270th Military Police Company, 49th Military Police Battalion, 100th Troop Command, California Combat Support Command, Army National Guard, based in Fairfield, Calif. This incident is under investigation.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Rey D. Cuervo**, 24, of Laguna Vista, Texas, was killed on Dec. 28 in Baghdad, Iraq. Cuervo was on a mounted patrol when an improvised explosive device hit his vehicle. Cuervo was assigned to 1st Squadron, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, based in Fort Polk, La. This incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Curt E. Jordan, Jr.**, 25, of Green Acres, Wash., died on Dec. 28 near Bayji, Iraq. Jordan died of non-combat injuries. Jordan was assigned to the 14th Combat Engineer Battalion (Corps) (Wheeled), 555th Combat Engineer Group, based in Fort Lewis, Wash. This incident is under investigation.

30

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Ernesto M. Blanco**, 28, of Texas, was killed on Dec. 28, in Qaryat Ash Shababi, Iraq. Blanco was conducting a support mission when an improvised explosive device hit his vehicle. Blanco was assigned to 1st Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, based in Fort Bragg, N.C. This incident is under investigation.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *

AS OF: December 31, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	2230	1503	727	2130	5767
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	2374	1617	757	2246	6193

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***

AS OF: December 31, 2003 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	195	114	81	155	389
Other Locations ****	99	77	22	103	81
Worldwide Total	294	191	103	258	470

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list January, 2004

1

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Justin W. Pollard**, 21, of Foothill Ranch, Calif., died on Dec. 30 in Baghdad, Iraq. Pollard died as a result of injuries sustained in a non-combat related incident. Pollard was assigned to 2nd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, based in Fort Carson, Colo. This incident is under investigation.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were killed on Jan. 2, 2004, in Baghdad, Iraq, when their convoy was ambushed by the enemy who used an improvised explosive device (IED), small arms fire, and a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG). Killed were: **Spc. Solomon C. Bangayan**, 24, of Jay, Vt. **Spc. Marc S. Seiden**, 26, of Brigantine, N.J. The Soldiers were assigned to 2nd Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. This incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Kimberly N. Hampton**, 27, of Easley, S.C., was killed on Jan. 2, 2004, in Fallujah, Iraq. Hampton was the pilot on a Kiowa, OH-58, Observation Helicopter when it was shot down by enemy ground fire and crashed. Hampton died as a result of her injuries. Hampton was assigned to 1st Battalion, 82nd Aviation Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. This incident is under investigation.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Dennis A. Corral**, 33, of Kearney, Neb., died on Jan. 1 in Baghdad, Iraq. He was in a convoy going to the Baghdad International Airport when his vehicle went out of control and rolled over. Corral was assigned to the 1st Engineer Battalion, 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kan. This incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Eric T. Paliwoda**, 28, of Texas, was killed on Jan. 2 in Balad, Iraq. Paliwoda was in his command post when it came under mortar attack. He died of injuries sustained in the attack. Paliwoda was assigned to 4th Engineer Battalion, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), based in Fort Carson, Colo. This incident is under investigation.

6

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Luke P. Frist**, 20, of West Lafayette, Ind., died of wounds on Jan. 5 at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Frist was part of a convoy that was struck with an improvised explosive device in Baghdad, Iraq. Frist was assigned to the 209th Quartermaster Company, U.S. Army Reserve, based in Lafayette, Ind. This incident is under investigation.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of four Soldiers who were killed when their UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter crashed Jan. 8 near Fallujah, Iraq. The Soldiers were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Killed were: **Spc. Michael A. Diraimondo**, 22, of Simi Valley, Calif. Diraimondo was assigned to the 571st Medical Company (Air Ambulance), based in Fort Carson, Colo. **Sgt. 1st Class Gregory B. Hicks**, 35, of Duff, Tenn. Hicks was assigned to Company B, 1st Battalion, 9th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, based in Fort Hood,

Texas. **Spc. Nathaniel H. Johnson**, 22, of Augusta, Ga. Johnson was assigned to Company D (Aviation), 82nd Support Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division based in Fort Bragg, N.C. **Spc. Christopher A. Golby**, 26, of Johnstown, Penn. Golby was assigned to the 571st Medical Company (Air Ambulance) based in Fort Carson, Colo. This incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of four Soldiers who were killed when their UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter crashed Jan. 8 near Fallujah, Iraq. The Soldiers were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Craig Davis**, 37, of Opelousas, La. Davis was assigned to the 603rd Transportation Company, 142nd Corps Support Battalion, Fort Polk, La. **Chief Warrant Officer Philip A. Johnson, Jr.**, 31, of Alabama. Johnson was assigned to the 571st Medical Company (Air Ambulance), Fort Carson, Colo. **Chief Warrant Officer Ian D. Manuel**, 23, of Florida. Manuel was assigned to the 571st Medical Company (Air Ambulance), Fort Carson, Colo. **Chief Warrant Officer Aaron A. Weaver**, 32, of Florida. Weaver was assigned to C Troop, 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. The names of four other Soldiers killed in this crash of this UH-60 were released previously today. The name of one Soldier has not been released at this time, but will be released when authorized. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Jesse D. Mizener**, 24, of Auburn, Calif., was killed Jan. 7 in Baghdad, Iraq. Mizener was killed when a mortar round hit the Logistics Base. Mizener was assigned to the 542nd Maintenance Company, 44th Corps Support Battalion, 593rd Corps Support Group, Fort Lewis, Wash. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Jeffrey C. Walker**, 33, of Havre de Grace, Md., was killed Jan. 8 in Fallujah, Iraq. Walker was onboard a UH-60 when it crashed while on a MEDEVAC mission. He was assigned to Company C, 782nd Main Support Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. The names of eight other Soldiers killed in the crash of this UH-60 were released in two previous news releases earlier today. The incident is under investigation.

12

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. Roy A. Wood**, 47, of Alva, Fla., was killed on Jan. 9 in Kabul, Afghanistan. Wood was fatally injured when the vehicle he was traveling in near Kabul hit another vehicle. Wood was assigned to Company C, 3rd Battalion, 20th Special Forces Group (Airborne), Army National Guard based in Starke, Fla. The incident is under investigation.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Ricky L. Crockett**, 37, of Broxton, Ga., was killed Jan. 12 in Baghdad, Iraq. He was struck by an improvised explosive device while on a mounted patrol. Crockett was assigned to Company D, 51st Signal Battalion, XVIII Airborne Corps, based in Fort Bragg, N.C. The incident is under investigation.

16

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Keicia M. Hines**, 27, of Citrus Heights, Calif., died on Jan. 14 when she was struck by a vehicle on Mosul Airfield in Mosul, Iraq. Hines was assigned to the 108th Military Police, Combat Support Co., Fort Bragg, N.C. This incident is under investigation.

19

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were killed when their Bradley Fighting Vehicle struck an improvised explosive device (IED) and overturned. Killed were: **Pfc. Cody J.**

Orr, 21, of Ruskin, Fla. was killed Jan. 17, north of Taji, Iraq. Orr was one of three Soldiers killed while conducting a surveillance sweep for IEDs north of Baghdad when the attack occurred. Orr was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 20th Field Artillery Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. **Spc. Larry E. Polley, Jr.**, of Center, Texas, was killed Jan. 17, north of Taji, Iraq. Polley was one of three Soldiers killed while conducting a surveillance sweep for IEDs north of Baghdad when the attack occurred. Polley was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 20th Field Artillery Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. **Sgt. Edmond L. Randle**, 26, of Miami, Fla., was killed Jan. 17, north of Taji, Iraq. Randle was one of three Soldiers killed while conducting a surveillance sweep for IEDs north of Baghdad when the attack occurred. Randle was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 20th Field Artillery Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

20

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Master Sgt. Kelly L. Hornbeck**, 36, of Fort Worth, Texas, died of wounds Jan. 18 at 28th Combat Support Hospital (CSH) in Iraq. On Jan. 16, Master Sgt. Hornbeck sustained injuries when an improvised explosive device hit his vehicle, south of Samarra, Iraq. Hornbeck was initially evacuated to the 21st CSH and then moved to the 28th CSH for further treatment where he later died. He was assigned to Company C, 3rd Battalion, 10th Special Forces Group, based at Fort Carson, Colo. The incident is still under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Roland L. Castro**, 26, of San Antonio, Texas, died Jan. 16, in Camp Cedar II, Iraq, of a non-hostile gunshot wound. Castro was assigned to Battery A, 1st Battalion, 12th Field Artillery, based at Fort Sill, Okla. The incident is under investigation.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The 4th Infantry Division Soldiers were killed in a mortar attack on a forward operating base near Ba'qubah the evening of Jan. 21. Killed were: **Spc. Gabriel T. Palacios**, 22, of Lynn, Mass. **Pfc. James D. Parker**, 20, of Bryan, Texas. Both Soldiers were assigned to the 588th Engineer Battalion (Heavy), 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. This incident is under investigation.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Ervin Dervishi**, 21, Fort Worth, Texas, died Jan. 24 in Baji, Iraq, during a combat patrol when a rocket-propelled grenade hit the Bradley Fighting Vehicle in which he was traveling. He was evacuated to the 28th Combat Support Hospital where he later died. Dervishi was assigned the Company B, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, based at Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Three Task Force "All American" Soldiers were killed when a vehicle-based improvised explosive device detonated in Khalidiyah, Iraq, Jan. 24. Killed were: **Spc. Jason K. Chappell**, 22, of Hemet, Calif. **Spc. William R. Sturges Jr.**, 24, of Spring Church, Pa. **Sgt. Randy S. Rosenberg**, 23, of Berlin, N.H. The Soldiers were assigned to Company B, 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, Fort Hood Texas. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two National Guard Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Task Force "All American" Soldiers died as a result of their injuries on Jan. 24 after the convoy they were in was attacked with an improvised explosive device north of Fallujah, Iraq. Killed were: **Sgt. Keith L. Smette**, 25, of Fargo, N.D. **Staff**

Sgt. Kenneth W. Hendrickson, 41, of Bismarck, N.D. Both Soldiers were assigned to 957th Engineer Company, 130th Engineer Brigade, Bismarck, N.D. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of three Soldiers listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN) who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers under the operational control of the 101st Airborne Division were involved in two incidents in Mosul, on Sunday, Jan. 25. During a river patrol with local police, four Soldiers fell into the Tigris River after their watercraft capsized. Two OH-58 Kiowa Warrior helicopters conducted a search, and one of the search helicopters crashed into the river. Reported as DUSTWUN are: **Staff Sgt. Christopher Bunda**, 29, of Washington State. On Jan. 25 Bunda's boat capsized during a river patrol on the Tigris River. He is assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry, Fort Lewis, Wash. **1st Lt. Adam G. Mooney**, 28, of Cambridge, Maryland. **Chief Warrant Officer Patrick D. Dorff**, 32, of Minnesota. Mooney and Dorff's helicopter went down in the Tigris River during a search. They are assigned to the 3rd Squadron, 17th Cavalry, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y. These incidents are under investigation.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Three Task Force "All American" Soldiers were killed on Jan. 27 in an improvised explosive device attack in Khalidiyah, just east of Ar Ramadi, Iraq. Killed were: **Capt. Matthew J. August**, 28, of Rhode Island. **Sgt. 1st Class James T. Hoffman**, 41, of Whitesburg, Ky. **Sgt. Travis A. Moothart**, 23, of Brownsville, Ore. The three Soldiers were assigned to Company B, 1st Engineer Battalion, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division (Mech), Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The three Combined Joint Task Force Seven Soldiers were killed in an improvised explosive device attack on Jan. 27 near Iskandariyah. Killed were: **2nd Lt. Luke S. James**, 24, of Oklahoma. **Staff Sgt. Lester O. Kinney II**, 27, of Zanesville, Ohio. Kinney and Luke were assigned to 2nd Battalion, 505th Infantry, Fort Bragg, N.C. **Sgt. Cory R. Mracek**, 26, of Hay Springs, Neb. Mracek was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 319th Field Artillery, Fort Bragg, N.C. The incident is under investigation.

30

The Department of Defense announced today it has changed the status of **Chief Warrant Officer Patrick Dorff**, 32, of Minnesota from duty status whereabouts unknown [1-27-04] to killed in action. Dorff's helicopter went down in the Tigris River during a search on Jan. 25 after four Soldiers' watercraft capsized. On Jan. 29, his remains were recovered. Dorff was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 10th Aviation (Fort Drum); however, in support of mission requirements, he was attached to the 3rd Squadron, 17th Cavalry, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Sean G. Landrus**, 31, of Thompson, Ohio, died on Jan. 29 at the 28th Combat Support Hospital in Iraq. He died as a result of injuries sustained on Jan. 27th when a roadside improvised explosive device (IED) exploded in Khalidiyah, Iraq. Landrus was assigned to Company B, 1st Engineer Battalion, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division (Mech), Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is still under investigation.

31

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Luis A. Moreno**, 19, of Bronx, N.Y., died on Jan. 29, 2004, at the Lakenheath Medical Treatment Facility, United Kingdom. Moreno was shot on Jan. 23 while he was guarding a gas station in Baghdad, Iraq. He later died of his injuries. Moreno was assigned

to Battery A, 4th Battalion, 1st Field Artillery, based at Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of seven Soldiers who were supporting Operation Enduring Freedom on Jan. 29, 2004, west of Ghazni, Afghanistan. The seven Soldiers and an additional Soldier, whose status is currently being listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown, were working around a weapons cache when there was an explosion. Three other Soldiers and an interpreter were injured and evacuated to the 452nd Combat Support Hospital at Bagram Air Base. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Shawn M. Clemens**, 28, of Allegany, N.Y. Clemens was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 87th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, based at Fort Drum, N.Y. **Spc. Robert J. Cook**, 24, of Sun Prairie, Wis. Cook was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 87th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, based at Fort Drum, N.Y. **Spc. Adam G. Kinser**, 21, of Sacramento, Calif. Kinser was assigned to the 304th Psychological Operations Company, U.S. Army Reserve, based in Sacramento, Calif. **Sgt. 1st Class Curtis Mancini**, 43, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Mancini was assigned to the 486th Civil Affairs Battalion, U.S. Army Reserve, based in Broken Arrow, Okla. **Staff Sgt. James D. Mowris**, 37, of Aurora, Miss. Mowris was assigned to the 805th Military Police Company, U.S. Army Reserve, based in Raleigh, N.C. **Spc. Justin A. Scott**, 22, of Bellevue, Ky. Scott was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 87th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, based at Fort Drum, N.Y. **Sgt. Danton K. Seitsinger**, 29, of Oklahoma City, Okla. Seitsinger was assigned to the 486th Civil Affairs Battalion, U.S. Army Reserve, based in Broken Arrow, Okla. The following Soldier is listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown: **Sgt. Benjamin L. Gilman**, 28, of Meriden, Conn. Gilman was assigned to the 41st Engineer Battalion, 10th Mountain Division, based at Fort Drum, N.Y. The incident is under investigation.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *

AS OF: January 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	2853	2081	772	3940	7977
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	2997	2195	802	4056	8403

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***

AS OF: January 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	246	151	95	183	406
Other Locations ****	112	86	26	199	86
Worldwide Total	358	237	121	382	492

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list February, 2004

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom when their vehicle was hit on Jan. 31 by an improvised explosive device during convoy operations in Kirkuk, Iraq. Killed were: **Sgt. Eliu A. Miersandoval**, 27, of San Clemente, Calif. **Cpl. Juan C. Cabralbanuelos**, 25, of Emporia, Kan. **Pfc. Holly J. McGeogh**, 19, of Taylor, Mich. The Soldiers were assigned to Company A, 4th Forward Support Battalion, 4th Infantry Division (Mech), Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

3

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Roger C. Turner Jr.**, 37, of Parkersburg, W.Va., died Feb. 1 in Anaconda, Iraq. Turner was in his sleeping quarters when the logistical support area came under mortar attack. He died as a result of his injuries. Turner was assigned to the Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Armando Soriano**, 20, of Houston, Texas, died on Feb. 1 in Haditha, Iraq. Soriano was traveling in a two-vehicle convoy on a supply route when weather conditions caused his vehicle to slide off the road and roll over. He died as a result of his injuries. Soriano was assigned to the howitzer battery, 3rd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. The unit is currently attached to the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. Benjamin L. Gilman**, 28, of Meriden, Conn., was designated duty status unknown on Jan. 29 in Ghazni, Afghanistan, when a weapons cache prematurely exploded. On Feb. 2, his remains were recovered. Gilman was assigned to 41st Engineer Battalion, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y. The incident is under investigation.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **2nd Lt. Seth J. Dvorin**, 24, of New Jersey, died Feb. 3 in Iskandariyah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device (IED) exploded while he was conducting counter-IED operations along a supply route. Dvorin was assigned to Battery B, 3rd Battalion, 62nd Air Defense Artillery Regiment, based at Fort Drum, N.Y. The incident is under investigation.

6

The Department of Defense announced today that the following service members died while in support of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). During a recent examination of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps records, it was determined that these deaths had not been identified and announced as OEF/OIF casualties. This updates the record and honors those who gave their lives in the Global War on Terrorism:

Operation Enduring Freedom

Marine Corps **Pfc. James R. Dillon Jr.**, 19, of Grove City, Pa., died March 13, 2003, in Kuwait. Dillon died of a non-combat related injury. He was assigned to the 3rd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif. Navy **Petty Officer 3rd Class Jason Profitt**, 23, of Charlestown, Ind.,

died March 17, 2003, while in the Red Sea. Profitt died of a non-combat related injury. He was assigned to the USS Deyo, home ported in Norfolk, Va. Navy **Petty Officer 2nd Class Darrell Jones**, 22, of Wellston, Ohio, died Oct. 8, 2003, in Jebel Ali, United Arab Emirates. Jones died of non-combat related injuries. He was assigned to the *USS Higgins*, home ported in San Diego, Calif.

Operation Iraqi Freedom

Army **Spc. Tamarra J. Ramos**, 24, of Quakertown, Pa., died Oct. 1, 2003, at Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC), Washington D.C. Ramos died of non-combat related injuries. She was assigned to the 3rd Armor Medical Company, Medical Troop Regimental Support Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. Army **Sgt. Linda C. Jimenez**, 39, of Brooklyn, N.Y., died Nov. 8, 2003, at WRAMC. On Oct. 31, 2003, Jimenez fell and was injured. She was taken to the 28th Combat Support Hospital and later evacuated to Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center. Subsequently, she was moved to WRAMC where she later died. Jimenez was assigned to the 2nd Squadron Combat Support Aviation (Maintenance), 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Polk, La. Navy **Petty Officer 3rd Class David Sisung**, 21, of Phoenix, Ariz., died June 6, 2003, while in the Persian Gulf. Sisung died of a non-combat related injury. He was assigned to the USS Nimitz, home ported in San Diego, Calif. Air Force **Master Sgt. David A. Scott**, 51, of Union, Ohio, died as a result of a non-hostile cause on July 20, 2003, in Doha, Qatar. He was assigned to the 445th Communications Flight, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

Other Correction

The examination also disclosed that the announcement of the death of Army **Pfc. Kristian E. Parker** (<http://www.defenselink.mil/releases/2003/nr20031001-0497.html>) was incorrectly characterized at the time as an Operation Iraqi Freedom-related death. Parker was serving as part of Operation Enduring Freedom when he died.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Joshua L. Knowles**, 23, of Sheffield, Iowa, died Feb. 5 in Baghdad, Iraq, when he was hit by a mortar round at a Baghdad International Airport checkpoint. Knowles was assigned to the 1133rd Transportation Company, Army National Guard, Mason City, Iowa. The incident is under investigation.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Richard P. Ramey**, 27, of Canton, Ohio, died Feb. 8 in Mahmudiyah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated. Ramey was assigned to the 703rd Ordinance Company, Fort Knox, Ky., and he was supporting the 82nd Airborne Division. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the recovery of remains of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Christopher Bunda**, 29, of Washington, was originally listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN) [see January 24, 2004] when his boat capsized during a river patrol on the Tigris River on Jan. 25. His remains were recovered today. Staff Sgt. Bunda was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry, based at Fort Lewis, Wash. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the Feb. 9 death of two Soldiers in Sinjar, Iraq, who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom when a collection of unexploded ordnance, rocket-propelled grenades and mortar rounds detonated while being moved to a demolition

point. Killed were: **Sgt. Thomas D. Robbins**, 27, Schenectady, N.Y. Robbins was assigned to Troop A, 1st Squadron, 14th Cavalry Regiment (Stryker), Fort Lewis, Wash. **Sgt. Elijah Tai Wah Wong**, 42, of Mesa, Ariz. Wong was assigned to the 363rd Explosive Ordnance Company, Army National Guard, Casa Grande, Ariz. The incident is under investigation.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of an Airman who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Master Sgt. Jude C. Mariano**, 39, of Vallejo, Calif., died Feb. 10 in Doha, Qatar. He died from injuries sustained in a motor vehicle accident. Mariano was assigned to the 615th Air Mobility Operations Squadron, Travis Air Force Base, Calif. The incident is under investigation. For further information related to this release, contact Air Force Public Affairs at (703) 695-0640.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the Feb. 11 deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. An improvised explosive device struck the Soldiers while they were on a mounted patrol in Baghdad, Iraq. Killed are: **Sgt. Patrick S. Tainsh**, 33, of Oceanside, Calif. **Pfc. William C. Ramirez**, 19, of Portland, Ore. Both Soldiers were assigned to Troop E, 2nd Squadron, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Polk, La. The incident is under investigation.

17

The Department of Defense announced today it has changed the status of **1st Lt. Adam G. Mooney**, 28, of Cambridge, Md., from duty status whereabouts unknown to a non-hostile casualty. Mooney was listed as duty status unknown on Jan. 25 in Mosul, Iraq, when his helicopter went down in the Tigris River during a search for a missing Soldier. On Feb. 14, his remains were recovered. Mooney was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 10th Aviation (Fort Drum), however, in support of mission requirements, he was attached to 3rd Squadron, 17th Cavalry, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y. **Spc. Eric U. Ramirez**, 31, of San Diego, Calif. died Feb. 12 in Abu Gireb, Iraq, when he was attacked by small arms fire, a rocket propelled grenade and an improvised explosive device. Ramirez was assigned to the 670th Military Police Company, Army National Guard, National City, Calif. **Pvt. Bryan N. Spry**, 19, of Chestertown, Md., died Feb. 13 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his vehicle rolled into a water-filled ditch. Spry was assigned to Company A, 2-504th Infantry, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. The incidents are under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Nichole M. Frye**, 19, of Lena, Wis., died Feb. 16 in Baqubah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device struck her convoy. Frye was assigned to Company A, 415th Civil Affairs Battalion, U.S. Army Reserve, Kalamazoo, Mich. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Michael M. Merila**, 23, of Sierra Vista, Ariz., died Feb. 16 in Talifar, Iraq, when his convoy was hit by an improvised explosive device. Merila was assigned to the Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 1st Squadron, 14th Cavalry Regiment, Fort Lewis, Wash. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announces today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. Nicholes D. Golding**, 24, of Addison, Maine, died Feb. 13 in Ghanzni, Afghanistan, as a result of an AT-46 (anti-tank) mine explosion. Golding was assigned to Company C, 2/87th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y. The incident is under investigation.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Spc. David E. Hall**, 21, of Uniontown, Kan., died Feb. 25 in Kabul, Afghanistan, in a non-hostile accident. Hall was assigned to 805th Military Police Company, 16th Military Police Brigade, U.S. Army Reserve, Raleigh, N.C. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on Feb. 25 in Habbiniyah, Iraq, when the OH-58 helicopter in which they were flying crashed. Both Soldiers were assigned to the 4th Squadron, Outlaw Troop, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. Killed were: **Chief Warrant Officer Stephen M. Wells**, 29, of Massachusetts. **Chief Warrant Officer Matthew C. Laskowski**, 32, of Phoenix, Ariz. The incident is under investigation.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *

AS OF: February 28, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	3210	2354	856	4153	8319
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	3354	2468	886	4269	8745

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***

AS OF: February 28, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	321	213	108	230	583
Other Locations ****	132	95	37	239	89
Worldwide Total	453	308	145	469	672

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list March, 2004

4

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Michael R. Woodliff**, 22, of Port Charlotte, Fla., died March 2 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device struck his convoy. Woodliff was assigned to the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 37th Armor Regiment, 1st Armor Division, Friedberg, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Gussie M. Jones**, 41, of Louisiana, died March 7 in Baghdad, Iraq, as a result of a non-combat cause. As medical surgical nurse in support of area operations, Jones was assigned to the 31st Combat Support Hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Petty Officer 2nd Class Michael J. Gray**, 32, of Richmond, Va., was killed in an automobile accident March 5 in Kuwait. Gray was traveling to Kuwait Navy Base when his vehicle was struck from the rear by a civilian vehicle. Gray was assigned to Navy Detachment Kuwait Navy Base.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Matthew G. Milczark**, 18, of Kettle River, Minn., died March 8 due to a non-combat related incident at Camp Victory, Kuwait. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Calif. The incident is under investigation.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Edward W. Brabazon**, 20, of Philadelphia, Pa., died March 9 in Baghdad, Iraq, of a non-hostile gunshot wound. Brabazon was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. The investigation [sic] is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Department of the Army civilians who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The civilians who were both assigned to the Coalition Provisional Authority, based in Arlington, Va., died March 9 in Al-Hillah, Iraq. Killed were: **Fern L. Holland**, 33, (home of record not available). **Robert J. Zangas**, 44, of Prince William County, Va. The incident is under investigation.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Joe L. Dunigan Jr.**, 37, of Belton, Texas, died Mar. 11, in Fallujah, Iraq, when his vehicle was hit by an improvised explosive device. Dunigan was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, based at Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation. **Spc. Christopher K. Hill**, 26, of Ventura, Calif., died Mar. 11, in Fallujah, Iraq, when his vehicle was hit by an improvised explosive device. Hill was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, based at Fort Riley, Kan. The incident is under investigation.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. John F. Kurth**, 31, of Wis., died March 13 in Tikrit, Iraq, when his patrol encountered an improvised explosive device. Kurth was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry Regiment, based in Schweinfurt, Germany. The incident is under

investigation. **Spc. Jason C. Ford**, 21, of Bowie, Md., died March 13 in Tikrit, Iraq, when his patrol encountered an improvised explosive device. Spc. Ford was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry Regiment, based in Schweinfurt, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **First Lieutenant Michael R. Adams**, 24, of Seattle, Wash., died March 16, in Al Asad, Iraq, when the barrel of the .50 caliber weapon mounted on his tank struck him. Lt. Adams was a member of the 1st Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Master Sgt. Thomas R. Thigpen, Sr.**, 52, of Augusta, Ga., died March 16, in Camp Virginia, Kuwait (north of Kuwait City), of non-combat related injuries. Master Sgt. Thigpen was assigned to the Army National Guard, 151st Signal Battalion, from Greenville, S.C. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. William J. Normandy**, 42, of Augusta, Ga., died March 15, in Camp Virginia, Iraq (north of Kuwait City), of non-combat related injuries. Sgt. Normandy was assigned to the Army National Guard, 1st Battalion, 86th Field Artillery, from Montpelier, Vt. The incident is under investigation.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Tracy L. Laramore**, 30, of Okaloosa, Fla., died March 17, in Baji, Iraq, of injuries sustained when his Bradley Fighting Vehicle went over an embankment and flipped over in the river. Spc. Laramore was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry Regiment, Schweinfurt, Germany. The incident is under investigation.

19

The Department of Defense announced today the death on March 18 of two Marines as a result of enemy action in Al Qaim, Iraq. They were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Brandon C. Smith**, 20, of Washington, Ark. **Pfc. Ricky A. Morris Jr.**, 20, of Lubbock, Texas. Both Marines were assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Ivory L. Phipps**, 44, of Chicago, Ill., died March 17, in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained from a mortar attack. Phipps was assigned to the 1544th Transportation Company, Illinois Army National Guard, Paris, Ill.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Ernest Harold Sutphin**, 21, of Parkersburg, W.Va., died March 18 in Landstuhl, Germany, from injuries sustained in a vehicle incident in Kirkuk, Iraq, on March 11. Pfc. Sutphin was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 11th Field Artillery, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. They died on March 18, in Dehrawood, Afghanistan, when their team came under small arms fire while clearing a village. Both Soldiers were assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, N.Y. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Anthony S. Lagman**, 26, of Yonkers, N.Y. **Sgt. Michael J. Esposito, Jr.**, 22, of Brentwood, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Andrew D. Brownfield**, 24, of Summit, Ohio, died March 18, due to wounds received from an enemy mortar attack at Al Asad Air Base, Iraq. He was assigned to

Marine Wing Support Squadron 374, Marine Wing Support Group 37, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. David M. Vicente**, 25, of Methuen, Mass., died March 19, due to enemy action near Hit, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Jason C. Ludlam**, 22, of Arlington, Texas, died March 19 in Ba'qubah, Iraq, when he was electrocuted while laying telephone wires. Ludlam was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, based in Vilseck, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Dustin L. Kreider**, 19, of Riverton, Kan., died March 21 near Samarra, Iraq during a unit weapon test-firing incident. Kreider was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, based in Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on March 20, in Fallujah, Iraq, when their living area came under a rocket attack. Killed were: **Maj. Mark D. Taylor**, 41, of Stockton, Calif., was assigned to the 782nd Main Support Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division based at Fort Bragg, N.C. **Spc. Matthew J. Sandri**, 24, of Shamokin, Penn., was assigned to the 82nd Forward Support Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division also based at Fort Bragg, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Michael W. Vega**, 41, of Lathrop, Calif., died March 20 at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, in Washington, D.C., from injuries sustained when his military vehicle rolled over in Diwaniyah, Iraq, on March 11. Vega was assigned to the 223rd Military Intelligence Company, 223rd Military Intelligence Battalion, Army National Guard, based in Sacramento, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Christopher E. Hudson**, 21, of Carmel, Ind., died March 21 in Baghdad, Iraq when his military vehicle was hit with an Improvised Explosive Device. Hudson was assigned to the 2nd Squadron, 12th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Andrew S. Dang**, 20, of Foster City, Calif., died March 22, due to hostile fire near Ar Ramady, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

24

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Clint Richard Matthews**, 31, of Bedford, Pa., died March 19, in Baji, Iraq, from injuries sustained when his Bradley Fighting Vehicle went over a 60-foot embankment and flipped over on March 17. He was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry Regiment, from Schweinfurt, Germany. **Pfc. Bruce Miller, Jr.**, 23, of Orange, N.J., died March 22, in Mosul, Iraq, of non-combat related injuries. He was assigned to the 2nd Infantry Battalion, 3rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division from Fort Lewis, Wash.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **LCpl. Jeffrey C. Burgess**, 20, of Plymouth, Mass., died March 25, due to enemy action near Al Fallujah, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Wing Support Squadron 373,

Marine Wing Support Group 37, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Adam D. Froehlich**, 21, of Pine Hill, N. J., died March 25 in Baqubah, Iraq, from injuries sustained when his patrol came under an IED attack. Spc. Froehlich was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 6th Field Artillery, from Warner Barracks, Bamberg, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **LCpl. James A. Casper**, 20, of Coolidge, Texas, died March 25 due to a non-combat related incident at Al Asad, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 11th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

28

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **SSgt. Wentz Jerome Henry Shanaberger III**, 33, of Naples, Fla., died March 24 in Iraq when he was investigating a suspicious vehicle and came under attack by individuals using small arms and an improvised explosive device (IED). SSgt. Shanaberger was assigned to the Army's 21st Military Police Company, 16th Military Police Brigade, XVIIIth Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, N.C.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Leroy Sandoval Jr.**, 21, of Houston, Texas, died March 26, due to hostile fire in the Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Master Sgt. Timothy Toney**, 37, of Manhattan, N.Y., died March 27, due to a non-combat related incident at Camp Wolverine, Kuwait. He was assigned to Headquarters Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

30

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Command Sgt. Maj. Dennis Jallah Jr.**, 49, of Fayetteville, N.C., died due to a non-combat cause on March 28, in Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. He was medically evacuated from Afghanistan to Washington, D.C. via Landstuhl on Feb. 16. Jallah was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 10th Aviation Regiment, 10th Aviation Brigade, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, N.Y.

31

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Sean M. Schneider**, 22, of Janesville, Wis., died March 29 as the result of a vehicle accident near Baghdad. Pfc. Schneider was assigned to the 115th Forward Support Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. William J. Wiscowiche**, 20, of Victorville, Calif., died March 30, due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jeremiah J. Holmes**, 27, of North Berwick, Maine, died March 29, near Balad, Iraq, when his vehicle hit an improvised explosive device and fell from a bridge. Holmes was assigned to the Army National Guard's 744th Transportation Company, Hillsboro, N.H.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS * AS OF: March 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	3503	2576	927	4561	9044
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	3647	2690	957	4677	9470

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *** AS OF: March 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	395	275	120	313	692
Other Locations ****	157	116	41	310	116
Worldwide Total	552	391	161	623	808

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list April, 2004

1

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Master Sgt. Richard L. Ferguson**, 45, of Conway, N.H., died March 30, in Somara, Iraq, when the military vehicle he was riding in rolled over. Ferguson was assigned to the Army's 10th Special Forces Group, Fort Carson, Colo.

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Dustin M. Sekula**, 18, of Edinburg, Texas, died April 1, due to injuries sustained from enemy fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of five Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on March 31, in Habbaniyah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device hit their armored personnel carrier. All of the Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 1st Engineer Battalion, 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kan. Killed were: **1st Lt. Doyle M. Hufstedler**, 25, of Abilene, Texas. **Spc. Sean R. Mitchell**, 24, of Youngsville, Pa. **Spc. Michael G. Karr Jr.**, 23, of San Antonio, Texas. **Pfc. Cleston C. Raney**, 20, of Rupert, Idaho. **Pvt. Brandon L. Davis**, 20, of Cumberland, Md.

3

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. William R. Strange**, 19, of Adrian, Ga., died April 2, in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated where he was setting up an observation point. Pfc. Strange was assigned to the Army's 91st Engineer battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. John D. Amos, II**, 22, of Valparaiso, Ind., died April 4, in Kirkuk, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device hit his military vehicle. Pfc. Amos was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Philip G. Rogers**, 23, of Gresham, Ore., died April 4, in Mosul, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device hit his military vehicle. Spc. Rogers was assigned to the Army's 3rd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Aric J. Barr**, 22, of Allegheny, Pa, died April 3, due to injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Twentynine Palms, Calif. **Pfc. Geoffery S. Morris**, 19, of Gurnee, Ill, died April 4, due to injuries received from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a U.S. Department of the Army civilian who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Emad Mikha**, 44, of Sterling Heights, Mich., died April 3, in Muqdadiyah, Iraq. At this time, the cause of his death is unknown.

6

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Tyler R. Fey**, 22, of Eden Prairie, Minn., died April 4 due to injuries received from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

7

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Matthew K. Serio**, 21, of North Providence, R.I., died April 5, due to injuries received from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. David M. McKeever**, 25, of Buffalo, N.Y., died April 5 in Baghdad, Iraq, when individuals using a rocket-propelled-grenade ambushed his unit. Spc. McKeever was assigned to the Army's 1st Brigade, 1st Armored Division, Giessen, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Gerardo Moreno**, 23, of Terrell, Texas, died April 6, in Ashula, Iraq, when individuals who fired a rocket-propelled-grenade attacked his unit. Moreno was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of eight Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on April 4, in Baghdad, Iraq, when their units were attacked with rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire. Eight Soldiers were assigned to two units at Fort Hood, Texas, while one Soldier was assigned in Germany. Killed were: **Sgt. Michael W. Mitchell**, 25, of Porterville, Calif., from the Army's 2nd Battalion, 37th Armor Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st Armored Division, Ray Barracks, Friedberg, Germany.

Soldiers killed from the Army's 2nd Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas were: **Sgt. Yihjyh L. Chen**, 31, of Saipan, Marianas Protectorate. **Spc. Robert R. Arsiaga**, 25, of San Antonio, Texas. **Spc. Stephen D. Hiller**, 25, of Opelika, Ala. **Spc. Ahmed A. Cason**, 24, of McCalla, Ala. **Spc. Israel Garza**, 25, of Lubbock, Texas.

Soldiers killed from the Army's 1st Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas were: **Cpl. Forest J. Jostes**, 22, of Albion, Ill. **Spc. Casey Sheehan**, 24, of Vacaville, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom: **Pfc. Christopher Ramos**, 26, of Albuquerque, N.M. **Cpl. Jesse L. Thiry**, 23, of Casco, Wis. Both Marines died April 5, due to injuries received from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Deryk L. Hallal**, 24, of Indianapolis, Ind., died April 6, due to hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of five Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Christopher R. Cobb**, 19, of Bradenton, Fla. **Pfc. Ryan M. Jerabek**, 18, of Oneida, Wis. **Pfc. Moises A. Langhorst**, 19, of Moose Lake, Minn. **Lance Cpl. Travis J. Layfield**, 19, of Fremont, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Anthony P. Roberts**, 18, of Bear, Del. Pfc. Langhorst died April 5; all others died April 6. All died due to hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Kyle D. Crowley**, 18, of San Ramon, Calif. **Staff Sgt. Allan K. Walker**, 28, of Lancaster, Calif. Both died April 6, due to hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Marcus M. Cherry**, 18, of Imperial, Calif. **Pfc. Benjamin R. Carman**, 20, of Jefferson, Iowa. Both died April 6, due to hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Tyanna S. Felder**, 22, of Bridgeport, Conn., died April 7, in Balad, Iraq, of injuries sustained on April 4 in Mosul when her convoy vehicle was hit with an improvised explosive device. Felder was assigned to the Army's 296th Brigade Support Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Shane L. Goldman**, 20, of Orange, Texas, died April 5 due to injuries received from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Scott Q. Larson Jr.**, 22, of Houston, Texas, died April 5, in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained when his convoy was ambushed. Larson was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 37th Armor Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st Armor Division, Ray Barracks, Friedberg, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **2nd Lt. John T. Wroblewski**, 25, of Oak Ridge, N.J., died April 6 due to injuries received from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Brent L. Morel**, 27, of Martin, Tenn., died April 7 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Marvin L. Miller**, 38, of Dunn, N.C., died April 7, in Balad, Iraq, when he was shot while on traffic control duty. Miller was assigned to the Army's 1st Squadron, 4th U.S. Cavalry, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class William W. Labadie Jr.**, 45, of Bauxite, Ark., died April 7, in Baghdad, Iraq, when his camp was attacked by individuals using rockets and small arms fire. Labadie was assigned to the Army National Guard's Troop E(-), 151st Cavalry Squadron, 39th Infantry Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, from Marianna, Ark.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Petty Officer 3rd Class Fernando A. Mendezaceves**, 27, of Ponce, Puerto Rico, was killed April 6 in Iraq while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar Province. Mendezaceves was assigned to the Naval Medical Center San Diego, First Marine Division Detachment, San Diego.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Lee D. Todacheene**, 29, of Farmington, N.M., died April 6, in Balad, Iraq, when mortar fire hit his guard post. Todacheene was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 77th Armored Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Isaac Michael Nieves**, 20, of Unadilla, N.Y., died April 8, in Bani Saad, Iraq, when individuals using an improvised explosive device and small arms fire attacked his combat patrol. Spc. Nieves was assigned to the Army's 82nd Engineer Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, Bamberg, Germany.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jonathan R. Kephart**, 21, of Oil City, Penn., died April 9, in Baghdad, Iraq, from injuries sustained when his patrol was ambushed near Baghdad on April 8. Spc. Kephart was assigned to the Army's 230th Military Police Company, from Kaiserslautern, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. William M. Harrell**, 30, of Placentia, Calif., died April 8 due to injuries received from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Christopher D. Mabry**, 19, of Chunky, Miss., died April 7 due to injuries received from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Felix M. Delgreco**, 22, of Simsbury, Conn., died April 9, in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device and small arms fire struck his mounted patrol. Sgt. Delgreco was assigned the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 102nd Infantry, New Haven, Conn.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Levi T Angell**, 20, of Saint Louis, Minn., died April 8 due to injuries received from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Combat Service Support Group 11, 1st Force Service Support Group, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Joshua M. Palmer**, 25, of Banning, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Michael B. Wafford**, 20, of Spring, Texas. Both died April 8 due to injuries received from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Cpl. Nicholas J. Dieruf**, 21, of Versailles, Ky., died April 8 due to injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Christopher B Wasser**, 21, of Ottawa, Kan., died April 8 due to injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, at Twentynine Palms, Calif.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Matthew E. Matula**, 20, of Spicewood, Texas, died April 9 from hostile fire in Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Elias Torrez III**, 21, of Veribest, Texas, died April 9 from hostile fire in Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Michael R. Speer**, 24, of Davenport, Iowa, died April 9 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Marines, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

12

The Department of Defense announced today the death of an Airman who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Airman 1st Class Antoine J. Holt**, 20, of Kennesaw, Ga., died April 10 as a result of injuries sustained when his tent was hit by a mortar round at Balad Air Field, Iraq. He was assigned to the 603rd Air Control Squadron, Aviano Air Base, Italy.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Eric A. Ayon**, 26, of Arleta, Calif., died April 9 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Pfc. Chance R. Phelps**, 19, of Clifton, Colo., died April 9 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 11th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Lance Cpl. John T. Sims Jr.**, 21, of Alexander City, Ala., died April 10 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Don S. McMahan**, 31, of Nashville, Tenn., died April 9 in Baghdad, Iraq, when individuals using rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire attacked his convoy. McMahan was assigned to the 1st Battalion, A 94th Field Artillery, 1st Armored Division, in Baumholder, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Michelle M. Witmer**, 20, of New Berlin, Wis., died April 9 in Baghdad, Iraq, when she became involved in an improvised explosive device and small arms attack. Witmer was assigned to the Army National Guard's 32nd Military Police Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Adolf C. Carballo**, 20, of Houston, Texas, died April 10 in Baghdad, Iraq, when shrapnel struck him. Carballo was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 21st Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Justin W. Johnson**, 22, of Rome, Ga., died April 10 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his patrol vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Johnson was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Peter G. Enos**, 24, of South Dartmouth, Mass., died April 9 in Bayji, Iraq, when a rocket-propelled grenade struck his patrol vehicle. Enos was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 7th Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, in Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of two Soldiers listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN) who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers were unaccounted for since April 9 when their convoy came under attack by individuals using rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army Reserve's 724th Transportation Company, Bartonville, Ill. Reported as DUSTWUN are: **Sgt. Elmer C. Krause**, 40, of Greensboro, N.C. **Pfc. Keith M. Maupin**, 20, of Batavia, Ohio. [April 16: Maupin was captured by insurgents and shown on TV.]

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Oscar Jimenez**, 34, of San Diego, Calif., died April 11 due to enemy fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 4th Marine

Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, at Twentynine Palms, Calif. **Pfc. George D. Torres**, 23, of Long Beach, Calif., died April 11 due to enemy fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Phillip E. Frank**, 20, of Elk Grove, Ill., died April 8 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. H

e was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Daniel R. Amaya**, 22, of Odessa, Texas. **Lance Cpl. Torrey L. Gray**, 19, of Patoka, Ill. Both Marines died April 11 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died April 11 in Baghdad, Iraq when their helicopter was shot down. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 227th Aviation Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. Killed were: **Chief Warrant Officer Wesley C. Fortenberry**, 38, of Woodville, Texas. **Chief Warrant Officer Lawrence S. Colton**, 32, of Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Gregory R. Goodrich**, 37, of Bartonville, Ill., died April 9 in Iraq when his convoy came under attack by individuals using rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire. Goodrich was assigned to the Army Reserve's 724th Transportation Company, Bartonville, Ill.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Nathan P. Brown**, 21, of South Glens Falls, N.Y., died April 11 in Samarra, Iraq, when his patrol was ambushed. Brown was assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Battalion, 108th Infantry, 1st Armored Division, Glens Falls, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Toby W. Mallet**, 26, of Kaplan, La., died April 9 in Baghdad, Iraq, when a rocket-propelled grenade struck his patrol vehicle. Mallet was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 7th Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Allen J. Vandayburg**, 20, of Mansfield, Ohio, died Apr. 9, in Barez, Iraq when a rocket-propelled grenade struck his vehicle. Vandayburg was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany.

On April 5, the Department of Defense incorrectly identified **Emad Mikha**, 44, of Sterling Heights, Mich., who died April 3, in Muqdadiyah, Iraq, as a Department of the Army civilian employee. Subsequent investigation determined that Mikha was a contractor employee.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Noah L. Boye**, 21, of Grand Island, Neb., died April 13 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Robert P. Zurheide Jr.**, 20, of Tucson, Ariz., died April 12

from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Maj. Michael B. Stack**, 48, of Lake City, S.C., died April 11 in Al Anbar Province, Iraq, while his unit was conducting combat operations. Stack was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 5th Special Forces Group, Fort Campbell, Ky.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Brad S. Shuder**, 21, of El Dorado, Calif., died April 12 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Cpl. Kevin T. Kolm**, 23, of Hicksville, N.Y., died April 13 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Christopher Ramirez**, 34, of McAllen, Texas, died April 14 in Al Anbar Province, Iraq, from injuries sustained during combat operations. Ramirez was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. William C. Eckhart**, 25, of Rocksprings, Texas, died April 10, in Baqubah, Iraq when he was on an anti-mortar mission and there was an explosion of unknown origin. Sgt. Eckhart was assigned to the Army's 4th Cavalry, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Victor A. Rosaleslomeli**, 29, of Westminster, Calif., died April 13 in Iraq when an improvised explosive device exploded near his escort vehicle. Rosaleslomeli was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Richard K. Trevithick**, 20, of Gaines, Mich., died April 14 in Balad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device exploded near his convoy vehicle. Trevithick was assigned to the Army's 9th Engineer Battalion, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

16

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Frank K. Rivers, Jr.**, 23, of Woodbridge, Va., died April 14, in Mosul, Iraq when he collapsed during physical training. Spc. Rivers was assigned to the Army's 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Raymond E. Jones, Jr.**, 31, of Gainesville, Fla., died April 9, in Baiji, Iraq when a rocket-propelled grenade struck him while on patrol. Staff Sgt. Jones was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 7th Field Artillery, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

19

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Michael A. McGlothlin**, 21, of Milwaukee, Wis., died April 17, in

Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device exploded near his patrol. Spc. McGlothin was assigned to the Army's 115th Forward Support Battalion, Division Support Command, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Brian M. Wood**, 21, of Torrance, Calif., died April 16, in Tikrit, Iraq, when his military vehicle pulled off the road and apparently hit a mine while on patrol. Sgt. Wood was assigned to the Army's 9th Engineer Battalion, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Jimmy J. Arroyave**, 30, of Woodland, Calif., died April 15, due a non-combat related vehicle accident northeast of Ar Ramadi, Iraq. He was assigned to Combat Service Support Battalion 1, Combat Service Support Group 11, 1st Force Service Support Group, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Dennis B. Morgan**, 22, of Valentine, Neb., died April 17 in Iskandariyah, Iraq, when his armored personnel carrier hit an improvised explosive device. Morgan was assigned to the Army National Guard's 153rd Engineer Battalion, Winer, S.D.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Marvin A. Camposiles**, 25, of Austell, Ga., died April 17, in Samarra, Iraq, when he was electrocuted while performing routine generator maintenance. Spc. Camposiles was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Clayton W. Henson**, 20, of Stanton, Texas, died April 17, in Dwaniyan, Iraq, when his convoy was ambushed. Pfc. Henson was assigned to the Army's 1st Squadron, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Polk, La.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Robert L. Henderson, II**, 33, of Alvaton, Ky., died April 17, in Diwaniyah, Iraq, when his convoy tried to avoid an overturned trailer and came under small arms attack. 1st Lt. Henderson was assigned to the Army National Guard's Detachment 1, 2123rd Transportation Company, Owensboro, Ky.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Jonathan N. Hartman**, 27, of Jacksonville, Fla., died April 17, in Dwaniyan, Iraq, when his convoy was ambushed. Sgt. Hartman was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 37th Armored Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Friedburg, Germany.

20

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Richard J. Gannon II**, 31, of Escondido, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Michael J. Smith Jr.**, 21, of Jefferson, Ohio. **Lance Cpl. Ruben Valdez Jr.**, 21, of San Diego, Texas. **Lance Cpl. Gary F. VanLeuven**, 20, of Klamath Falls, Ore. All four Marines died April 17 due to injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, at Twentynine Palms, Calif.

21

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. **Master Sgt. Herbert R. Claunch**, 58, of Wetumpka, Ala., died April 18 in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, after collapsing on the floor in his quarters. Claunch was assigned to the Army National Guard, 217th Military Police Company, Prattville, Ala.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Leroy Harris-Kelly**, 20, of Azusa, Calif, died April 20 north of Tallil, Iraq, when his truck went off the road and rolled over because of limited visibility and dangerous driving conditions. Pfc. Harris-Kelly was assigned to the 596th Maintenance Company, 3rd Corps Support Command, V Corps, Darmstadt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Bradley C. Fox**, 34, of Orlando, Fla., died April 20 in Landstuhl, Germany, of injuries sustained on March 14 when his military vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Fox was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 36th Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Friedburg, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Christopher D. Gelineau**, 23 of Portland, Maine, died April 20 in Mosul, Iraq, when his vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Gelineau was assigned to the Army National Guard's 133rd Engineer Battalion, Gardiner, Maine.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Edward W. Carman**, 27 of McKeesport, Pa., died April 17, in Baghdad, Iraq when the track of the tank he was in broke, the driver lost control and the tank rolled off the bridge. Staff Sgt. Carman was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 12th Armored Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Spc. Patrick D. Tillman**, 27, of Chandler, Ariz., died April 22, in Afghanistan when his patrol vehicle came under attack. Spc. Tillman was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Lewis, Wash.

24

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Shawn C. Edwards**, 20, of Bensenville, Ill., died April 23, in Samarra, Iraq, when his convoy vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Pfc. Edwards was assigned to the Army's 121st Signal Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, from Kitzingen, Germany.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Cory W. Brooks**, 32, of Philip, S.D., died April 24, in Baghdad, Iraq, of non-combat related injuries. Staff Sgt. Carman was assigned to the Army National Guard's 153rd Engineer Battalion, from Wagner, S.D.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Sailors and one coast guardsman who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died April 24 in the Northern Persian Gulf as a result of a waterborne attack. They were assigned to the *USS Firebolt*, forward deployed to Manama, Bahrain. **Navy Petty Officer 1st Class Michael J. Pernaselli**, 27, of Monroe, N.Y. **Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Christopher E. Watts**, 28, of Knoxville, Tenn. **Coast Guard Petty Officer 3rd Class Nathan B. Bruckenthal**, 24, of Smithtown, N.Y. Bruckenthal was assigned to Tactical Law Enforcement Team South Detachment 403.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Jason L. Dunham**, 22, of Allegany, N.Y. **Cpl. Christopher A. Gibson**, 23, of Simi Valley, Calif. Gibson died April 18 and Dunham died April 22 due to injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, at Twenty-nine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on April 24, in Taji, Iraq, when mortar rounds hit their camp. The four Soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's 39th Support Battalion, 39th Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division, Hazen, Ark. Killed were: **Capt. Arthur L. Felder**, 36, of Louisville, Ark. **Chief Warrant Patrick W. Kordsmeier**, 49, of North Little Rock, Ark. **Staff Sgt. Billy J. Orton**, 41, of Humnoke, Ark. **Staff Sgt. Stacey C. Brandon**, 35, of Hazen, Ark. The incident is under investigation.

28

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Abraham D. Penamedina**, 32, of Los Angeles, Calif., died 27 April in Baghdad, Iraq, when his patrol came under sniper fire. Penamedina was assigned to Company B, 20th Engineer Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Aaron C. Austin**, 21, of Sunray, Texas, died April 26 due to hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Kenneth A. Melton**, 30, of Westplains, Mo., died April 25 in Iraq when his military vehicle was hit an improvised explosive device and small arms fire while traveling in a convoy from Baghdad. Melton was assigned to the Arkansas Army National Guard, Company B, 3rd Battalion, 153rd Infantry Regiment, 39th Brigade Combat Team, Fordyce, Ark.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Marquis A. Whitaker**, 20, of Columbus, Ga., died April 27 in Scania, Iraq, after falling from a bridge. His vehicle was hit from behind by a civilian truck and left hanging off the side of the bridge. Whitaker attempted to climb out of the vehicle but fell. Whitaker was assigned to the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Polk, La.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jacob R. Herring**, 21, of Kirkland, Wash., died April 28, in Mosul, Iraq, from injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device in Talafar, Iraq struck his vehicle. Spc. Herring was assigned to the Army's 5th Battalion, 20th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash.

30

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Adam W. Estep**, 23, of Campbell, Calif., died April 29, in Baghdad, Iraq, when a rocket-propelled grenade hit his patrol. Sgt. Estep was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Martin W. Kondor**, 20, of York, Penn., died April 29, in Baqubah, Iraq when an apparent improvised explosive device exploded near his vehicle. Pfc. Kondor was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 63rd Armor Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Landis W. Garrison**, 23, of Rapids City, Ill., died April 29, in Abu Gharb, Iraq, of non-combat related injuries. Sgt. Garrison was assigned to the 333rd Military Police Company, Illinois National Guard, Freeport, Ill.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *

AS OF: April 30, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	3503	2576	927	4561	9044
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	3647	2690	957	4677	9470

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***

AS OF: April 30, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	395	275	120	313	692
Other Locations ****	157	116	41	310	116
Worldwide Total	552	391	161	623	808

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list May, 2004

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Sailors who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Sailors died April 30 in Al Anbar province, Iraq, when their military vehicle hit an improvised explosive device while traveling in a convoy. **Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Jason B. Dwelley**, 31, of Apopka, Fla and **Navy Petty Officer 3rd Class Christopher M. Dickerson**, 33, of Eastman, Ga, were both members of Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 14, based in Jacksonville, Fla.

3

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Spc. Phillip L. Witkowski**, 24, of Fredonia, N.Y., died May 1, in Homberg, Germany, from non-combat related injuries sustained on April 30, in Kandahar, Afghanistan. Spc. Witkowski was assigned to the Army's 7th Field Artillery, 25th Infantry Division (Light) from Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Scott M. Vincent**, 21, of Bokoshe, Okla. **Cpl. Joshua S. Wilfong**, 22, of Walker, W.Va. Both Marines died April 30 due to hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Vincent was assigned to 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, at Camp Lejeune, N.C. Wilfong was assigned to 2nd Combat Engineer Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died May 2, in Baghdad, Iraq, when their convoy vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. The Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 91st Engineer Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, from Fort Hood, Texas. Killed were: **Spc. Ervin Caradine, Jr.**, 33, of Memphis, Tenn. **Pvt. Jeremy L. Drexler**, 23, of Topeka, Kan.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died, May 1, in Al Amarah, Iraq when their convoy was attacked. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 84th Engineer Battalion, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, Hawaii. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Oscar D. Vargas-Medina**, 32, of Chicago, Ill. **Spc. Ramon C. Ojeda**, 22, of Ramona, Calif.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Joshua S. Ladd**, 20, of Fort Gibson, Miss, died May 1 in Mosul, Iraq, when his convoy vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Ladd was assigned to the Army National Guard's 367th Maintenance Company, DeKalb, Miss.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. John E. Tipton**, 32, of Fort Walton Beach, Fla., died May 2 in Al Anbar Province, Iraq, from an explosion while conducting combat operations. Tipton commanded Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Todd E. Nunes**, 29, of Chapel Hills, Tenn. died May 2 in Kirkuk, Iraq, when his convoy encountered an improvised explosive device and small arms fire. Nunes was assigned to 1st Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of five Sailors who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died May 2 in the Al Anbar Province as a result of

hostile fire. They were assigned to Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 14, Jacksonville, Fla. **Petty Officer 2nd Class Michael C. Anderson**, 36, of Daytona, Fla. **Petty Officer 2nd Class Trace W. Dossett**, 37, of Orlando, Fla. **Petty Officer 2nd Class Scott R. Mchugh**, 33 of Boca Raton Fla. **Petty Officer 2nd Class Robert B. Jenkins**, 35 of Stuart, Fla. **Petty Officer 3rd Class Ronald A. Ginther**, 37 of Auburndale, Fla.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Erickson H. Petty**, 28, of Fort Gibson, Okla., died May 3 in Salman Al Habb, Iraq, from an attack by small arms fire while conducting security of a weapons cache. Petty was assigned to Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 35th Armor Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Smith Barracks, Baumholder, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Gunnery Sgt. Ronald E. Baum**, 38, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., died May 3 due to hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Intelligence Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

7

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Jeffrey G. Green**, 20, of Dallas, Texas, was found deceased on May 5 in the Euphrates River, in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Cause of death is under investigation. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Dustin H. Schrage**, 20, of Brevard, Fla., was found deceased on May 6 in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Cause of death is under investigation. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Pfc. Brandon J. Wadman** of West Palm Beach, Fla., died May 5 in Afghanistan when his vehicle rolled over. Pfc. Wadman was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 265th Air Defense Artillery, Florida National Guard, West Palm Beach, Fla.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Hesley Box, Jr**, 24, of Nashville, Ark., died May 6 in Baghdad, Iraq, when a car bomb detonated near his guard post. Staff Sgt. Box was assigned to 1st Battalion, 153rd Infantry, 39th Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division, Arkansas National Guard, Texarkana, Ark.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died May 5 in Baghdad, Iraq, when their vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Both Soldiers were assigned to 1st Battalion, 21st Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. **Spc. James E. Marshall**, 19, of Tulsa, Okla. **Pfc. Bradley G. Kritzer**, 18, of Irvona, Penn.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. James J. Holmes**, 28, of East Grand Forks, Minn., died May 8 in Landstuhl, Germany, from injuries sustained on May 3 in Iraq when an improvised explosive device detonated near the driver side of his military vehicle. Spc. Holmes was assigned to C Company, 141st Engineer Combat Battalion, North Dakota National Guard, Hettinger, N.D.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Chase R. Whitham**, 21, of Ore. died May 8, in Mosul, Iraq, while he was in a swimming pool when an electrical current charged the water. Spc. Whitham was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Isela Rubalcava**, 25, of El Paso, Texas, died May 8 in Mosul, Iraq, when a mortar round hit near her. Spc. Rubalcava was assigned to the 296th Combat Support Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Philip D. Brown**, 21, of El Paso, Texas, died May 8 in Balad, Iraq, from injuries sustained west of Samarra by an improvised explosive device. Brown was assigned to the Army National Guard's Company B, 141st Engineer Combat Battalion, Jamestown, N.D.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Ronald R. Payne Jr.**, 23, of Lakeland, Fla., died May 7th due to hostile action in the vicinity of Tawara, Afghanistan. He was assigned to 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Rodney A. Murray**, 28, of Ayden, N.C., died May 9, in Iraq, in a vehicle accident between Baghdad and Scania when a Bradley Fighting Vehicle and his military vehicle collided. Sgt. Murray was assigned to the Army Reserve's 351st Military Police Company, Ocala, Fla.

12

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Andrew L. Tuazon**, 21, of Chesapeake, Va., died May 10, in Mosul, Iraq, from hostile fire while on guard duty. Pfc. Tuazon was assigned to the Army's 293rd Military Police Company, 3rd Military Police Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Kyle A. Brinlee**, 21, of Pryor, Okla., died May 11 in Al Asad, Iraq, when his convoy vehicle struck an improvised explosive device. Brinlee was assigned to the Army National Guard's Detachment 1, Company B, 120th Combat Engineer Battalion, Pryor, Okla.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jeffrey R. Shaver**, 26, of Maple Valley, Wash., died May 12 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his convoy vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Shaver was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 161st Infantry, Spokane, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jeremiah E. Savage**, 21, of Livingston, Tenn, died May 12 of wounds received due to hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Brud J. Cronkrite**, 22, of Spring Valley, Calif., died May 14 in Baghdad, Iraq, from injuries he sustained on May 13, in Karbala when a rocket-propelled grenade fired into a building near him during a security patrol. Cronkrite was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 37th Armor, 1st Armored Division, Friedberg, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Command Sgt. Maj. Edward C. Barnhill**, 50, of Shreveport, La., died May 14 in Baghdad, Iraq, of non-combat related injuries. Barnhill was assigned to the Army Reserve's 431st Civil Affairs Battalion, North Little Rock, Ark.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Philip I. Spakosky**, 25, of Browns Mill, N.J., died May 14 in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained on May 13, in Karbala, Iraq when he was shot by a suspected sniper. Spakosky was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 37th Armor, 1st Armored Division, Friedberg, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of an Airman who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Senior Airman Pedro I. Espallat Jr.**, 20, of Colombia, Tenn., died May 15 as a result of non-hostile injuries in Kirkuk, Iraq. He was assigned to the 4th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Michael A. Mora**, 19, of Arroyo Grande, Calif., died May 14 in An Najaf, Iraq, when his military vehicle slid off the road and turned over. Mora was assigned to the Army's 3rd Squadron, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Polk, La.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Rene Ledesma**, 34, of Abilene, Texas, died May 15 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device exploded near his Bradley Fighting Vehicle. Ledesma was assigned to the Army's 1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **2nd Lt. Leonard M. Cowherd**, 22, of Culpeper, Va., died May 16 in Karbala, Iraq, when he received sniper and rocket propelled grenade fire while securing a building near the Mukhayam Mosque. Cowherd was assigned to Company C, 1st Battalion, 37th Armor Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Friedberg, Germany.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. Chief Warrant Officer Bruce E. Price, 37, of Maryland, died May 15, in Kajaki, Afghanistan, when individuals using rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire ambushed his unit. Price was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 3rd Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Brian K. Cutter**, 19, of Riverside, Calif., was found unconscious on May 13, and was later pronounced dead in Al Asad, Iraq. Cause of death is under investigation. He was assigned to 3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Pfc. Brandon C. Sturdy**, 19, of Urbandale, Iowa, died May 13 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died May 16 in Al Karmah, Iraq, when their vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's Battery C, 1st Battalion, 107th Field Artillery Regiment, Oil City, Pa. Killed were: **Spc. Mark J. Kasecky**, 20, of McKees Rocks, Pa. **Spc. Carl F. Curran**, 22, of Union City, Pa.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. James W. Harlan**, 44, of Owensboro, Ky., died May 14 at Camp Anaconda, Iraq, when a suicide bomber detonated a car bomb next to his vehicle. Harlan was assigned to the Army Reserve's 660th Transportation Company, 88th Regional Readiness Command, Zanesville, Ohio.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Bob W. Roberts**, 30, of Newport, Ore., died May 17, due to

hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

19

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Joseph P. Garyantes**, 34, of Rehoboth, Del., died May 18 by sniper fire in Muqdadiah, Iraq, while on a combat patrol. Garyantes was assigned to B Company, 1st Battalion, 63rd Armor Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Marcos O. Nolasco**, 34, of Chino, Calif., died May 18 in Baji, Iraq, as a result of an electrocution accident. Nolasco was assigned to Battery B, 1st Battalion, 33rd Field Artillery, 1st Infantry Division, Bamberg, Germany.

20

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. William D. Chaney**, 59, of Schaumburg, Ill., died May 18, in Landstuhl, Germany due to a non-combat related injury. Initial reports indicate that Chaney was medically evacuated from Iraq to Germany for surgery due to a sudden medical condition. He died from complications after surgery. Chaney was assigned to the Army National Guard, Company B, 1st Battalion, 106th Aviation Regiment, Chicago, Ill.

21

The Department of Defense announced today the death a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Michael M. Carey**, 20, of Prince George, Va., died May 18 in Iraq. He apparently fell into a canal and did not resurface. His remains were recovered on May 18. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Michael C. Campbell**, 34, of Marshfield, Mo., died May 19, in Samarra, Iraq, when his convoy hit an improvised explosive device. Campbell was assigned to Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany. **Pfc. Leslie D. Jackson**, 18, of Richmond, Va., died May 20, in Baghdad, Iraq, when her military vehicle hit an improvised explosive device as it was returning to Camp Eagle. Jackson was assigned to A Company, 115th Forward Support Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Ft. Hood, Texas. **Sergeant First Class Troy L. Miranda**, 44, of DeQueen, Ark., died May 20, on Hipha Street in Baghdad, Iraq, when a grenade was thrown near his foot patrol. Miranda was assigned to C Company, 1st Battalion, 153rd Infantry Regiment, 39th Brigade Combat Team, Arkansas Army National Guard, assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division.

22

Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Rudy Salas**, 20, of Baldwin Park, Calif., died May 20, due a non-combat related vehicle accident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Jeremy R. Horton**, 24, of Carneys Point, Penn., died May 21, 2004 in near Al Iskandariyah, Iraq when an improvised explosive device exploded. Horton was assigned to Company B, 2nd Battalion, 6th Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Baumholder, Germany.

24

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Andrew J. Zabierek**, 25, of Chelmsford, Mass., died May 21 due to hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Marines, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C. His unit was attached to I MEF in Iraq.

25

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Jorge A. MolinaBautista**, 37, of Rialto, Calif., died May 23 as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, 1st Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Owen D. Witt**, 20, of Sand Springs, Mont., died May 24 in Ad Dawr, Iraq, when his armored high-mobility-multipurpose-wheeled vehicle rolled over. Witt was assigned to the 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Beau R. Beaulieu**, 20, of Lisbon, Maine, died May 24 in Taji, Iraq, during a mortar attack on Camp Cooke. Beaulieu was assigned to the 27th Main Support Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died May 25 in Forward Operating Base Kalsu (Iskandariyah, Iraq,) when their unit came under mortar attack. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 86th Field Artillery, from Williston, Vt. Killed were: **Spc. Alan N. Bean Jr.**, 22, of Bridport, Vt. **Sgt. Kevin F. Sheehan**, 36, of Milton, Vt.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died May 25 in Fallujah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device hit their patrol. Both Soldiers were assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 62nd Air Defense Artillery, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, N.Y. Killed were: **Pfc. Richard H. Rosas**, 21, of Saint Louis, Mich. **Pfc. James P. Lambert**, 23, of New Orleans, La.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Daniel P. Unger**, 19, of Exeter, Calif., died May 25 in Forward Operating Base Kalsu (Iskandariyah, Iraq) during a rocket attack. Unger was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 185th Armor, 81st Separate Armor Brigade, Visalia, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Kyle W. Codner**, 19, of Wood River, Neb. **Cpl. Matthew C. Henderson**, 25, of Lincoln, Neb. Both Marines died May 26, due to hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

31

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Benjamin R. Gonzalez**, 23, of Los Angeles, Calif., died May 29 due to hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers

supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. They died May 29 in Kandahar, Afghanistan, when their vehicle hit a land mine. Killed were: **Capt. Daniel W. Eggers**, 28, of Cape Coral, Fla. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 3rd Special Forces Group (Airborne), from Fort Bragg, N.C. **Staff Sgt. Robert J. Mogensen**, 26, of Leesville, La. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 3rd Special Forces Group (Airborne), Fort Bragg, N.C. **Pfc. Joseph A. Jeffries**, 21, of Beaverton, Ore. He was assigned to the Army Reserve's 329th Psychological Operations Company, Portland, Ore.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Michael J. Wiesemann**, 20, of North Judson, Ind., died May 29, at Forward Operating Base Q-West (Quayarah Air Base, Iraq) of non-combat related injuries. Wiesemann was assigned to the Army's 1st Squadron, 14th Cavalry Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Petty Officer 1st Class Brian J. Ouellette**, 37, of Needham, Mass., was a U.S. Navy SEAL serving with Navy Special Warfare Group Two, Little Creek, Va.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *

AS OF: May 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	4099	3085	1014	6369	9519
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	4243	3199	1044	6485	9947

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***

AS OF: May 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	500	366	134	394	794
Other Locations ****	172	128	44	327	120
Worldwide Total	672	494	178	721	914

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list June, 2004

1

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Cody S. Calavan**, 19, of Lake Stevens, Wash., died May 29 due to

hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Rafael Reynosasuarez**, 28, of Santa Ana, Calif., died May 29 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Dominique J. Nicolas**, 25, of Maricopa, Ariz., died May 26 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I [Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.]

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Nicholas E. Zimmer**, 20, of Columbus, Ohio, died May 30 in Kufa, Iraq, when his vehicle came under attack by rocket-propelled grenades. Zimmer was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 37th Armored Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Friedburg, Germany. **Sgt. Aaron C. Elandt**, 23, of Lowell, Mich., died May 30 in Al Musayyib, Iraq, when his vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Elandt was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 6th Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Baumholder, Germany. **Pvt. Bradli N. Coleman**, 19, of Ford City, Pa., died May 30 in Baghdad, Iraq, from injuries sustained on May 29 in Mosul, Iraq, when mortar rounds hit his living quarters. Coleman was assigned to the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash. **Spc. Charles E. Odums II**, 22, of Sandusky, Ohio died May 30 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his military convoy hit an improvised explosive device. Odums was assigned to Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Ft. Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of one Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Kenneth Michael Ballard**, 26, of Mountain View, Calif., died May 30 in Najaf, Iraq, during a firefight with insurgents. 1st Lt. Ballard was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 37th Armored Regiment, 1st Armored Division, from Friedburg, Germany.

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Dustin L. Sides**, 22, of Yakima, Wash., died May 31 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 9th Communications Battalion, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Markus J. Johnson**, 20, of Springfield, Mass., died June 1 in Al Anbar Province, Iraq, when an Avenger rolled over. Johnson was assigned to D Battery, 4th Battalion, 3rd Air Defense Artillery, 1st Infantry Division, Kitzingen, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Robert C. Scheetz Jr.**, 31, of Dothan, Ala., died May 30 in Musayyib, Iraq, when his vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Scheetz was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 6th Infantry Regiment, Baumholder, Germany.

3

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Bum R. Lee**, 21, of Sunnyvale, Calif., died June 2 of wounds received from hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Todd J. Bolding**, 23, of Manvel, Texas, died June 3 of wounds received due to hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd

Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

7

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Melvin Y. Mora**, 27, of Columbia, Mo. died in Taji, Iraq, on June 6 when his camp was hit by a mortar attack. Mora was assigned to the Army Reserve's 245th Maintenance Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of five Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died June 4 in Baghdad, Iraq, when individuals using improvised explosive devices and rocket-propelled grenades attacked their convoy. All of the Soldiers were assigned to the Army's National Guard. Killed were: Assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 162nd Infantry, headquartered in Cottage Grove, Ore.: **1st Lt. Erik. S. McCrae**, 25, of Portland, Ore. **Sgt. Justin L. Eyerly**, 23, of Salem, Ore. **Spc. Justin W. Linden**, 22, of Portland, Ore. Assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 112th Field Artillery, Lawrenceville, N.J.: **Sgt. Frank T. Carvill**, 51, of Carlstadt, N.J. **Spc. Christopher M. Duffy**, 26, of Brick, N.J.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died June 5 in Baghdad, Iraq, when their vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Both Soldiers were assigned to New Jersey Army National Guard's 3rd Battalion, 112th Field Artillery. Killed were: **Sgt. Humberto F. Timoteo**, 25, of Newark, N.J., assigned to Battery A, 3rd Battalion, 112th Field Artillery, Morristown, N. J. **Spc. Ryan E. Doltz**, 26, of Mine Hill, N.J., assigned to Battery B, 3rd Battalion, 112th Field Artillery, Lawrence, N.J.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Melissa J. Hobart**, 22, of Ladson, S.C., died June 6 in Baghdad, Iraq, after collapsing while on guard duty. Hobart was assigned to Company E, 215th Forward Support Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Jamie A. Gray**, 29, of Monpelier, Vt. died June 7 in Scania, Iraq, when his military vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Gray was assigned to Army National Guard's Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 86th Field Artillery, Williston, Vt.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jeremy L. Bohlman**, 21, of Sioux Falls, S.D., died June 7 from hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. David M. Fraise**, 24, of New Orleans, La., died June 7 in Kandahar, Afghanistan, when an improvised explosive device hit his patrol. Fraise was assigned to Company A, 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry Regiment, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Humayun S. M. Khan**, 27, of Bristow, Va., died June 8 in Baquabah, Iraq, after a vehicle packed with an improvised explosive device drove into the gate of his compound while he was inspecting Soldiers on guard duty. Khan was assigned to Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 201st Forward Support Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Thomas D. Caughman**, 20, of Lexington, S.C., died June 9, in Baghdad, Iraq when his up-armored high-mobility-multi-purpose wheeled vehicle was struck by rocket propelled grenades and small arms fire. Caughman was assigned to the Army Reserve's Company C, 391st Engineer Battalion, Spartanburg, S.C.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Eric S. McKinley**, 24, of Corvallis, Ore., died June 13 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his vehicle was attacked by small arms fire and an improvised explosive device. McKinley was assigned to the Army Reserve's Company B, 2nd Battalion, 162nd Infantry Regiment, Corvallis, Ore.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Shawn M. Atkins**, 20, of Parker, Colo., died June 14 in Baghdad, Iraq, as a result of a non-combat injury. Atkins was assigned to Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 4th Aviation Brigade, 1st Armored Division, Hanau, Germany.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on June 16 in Balad, Iraq, during a mortar attack when mortar rounds hit their camp. Killed were: **Maj. Paul R. Syverson III**, 32, of Lake Zurich, Ill. Syverson was assigned to the Army's 5th Special Forces Group, Fort Campbell, Ky. **Spc. Jeremy M. Dimaranan**, 29, of Virginia Beach, Va. Dimaranan was assigned to the Army Reserve's 302nd Transportation Company, 172nd Combat Support Group, Fort Eustis, Va. **Sgt. Arthur S. Mastrapa**, 35, of Apopka, Fla. Mastrapa was assigned to the Army Reserve's 351 Military Police Company, 95th Military Police Battalion, 16th Military Police Brigade, Ocala, Fla.

21

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Marvin Best**, 33, of Prosser, Wash., died June 20 due to hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Twentynine Palms, Calif. **Pfc. Sean Horn**, 19, of Orange, Calif., died June 19, due to a non-hostile incident at Camp Taqaddum, Iraq. He was assigned to Combat Service Support Group 11, 1st Force Service Support Group, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. The incident is under investigation.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Thai Vue**, 22, of Willows, Calif., died June 18 in Baghdad, Iraq, when a mortar round hit the motor pool where he was working. Vue was assigned to the Army's 127th Military Police Company, 709th Military Police Battalion, 18th Military Police Brigade, V Corps, Hanau, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Jason N. Lynch**, 21, of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, died June 18 in Buhriz, Iraq, of small arms fire wounds he received as his unit was engaging the enemy. Lynch was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 6th Field Artillery, 1st Infantry Division, Bamberg, Germany.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Russell P. White**, 19, of Dagsboro, Del., died June 20 due to a non-combat related incident at Camp Bulldog, Afghanistan. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 6th Marines, 2nd Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Pedro Contreras**, 27, of Harris, Texas, died June 21, from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Gregory V. Pennington**, 36, of Glade Spring, Va., died June 21 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his camp came under mortar attack. Pennington was assigned to the 2nd Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Deshon E. Otey**, 24, of Hardin, Ky. **Cpl. Tommy L. Parker Jr.**, 21, of Cleburne, Ark. Both died June 21 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

24

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Juan Lopez**, 22, of Whitfield, Ga., died June 21 from hostile fire in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died June 22 in Balad, Iraq, when enemy forces ambushed their ground patrol. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's 579th Engineer Battalion, Petaluma, Calif. **2nd Lt. Andre D. Tyson**, 33, of Riverside, Calif. **Spc. Patrick R. McCaffrey Sr.**, 34, of Tracy, Calif.

25

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Charles A. Kiser**, 37, of Cleveland, Wis., died June 24 in Mosul, Iraq, when an explosion occurred near his convoy. Kiser was assigned to the Army Reserve's 330th Military Police Detachment, Sheboygan, Wis.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died June 24, in Baqubah, Iraq when their Bradley Fighting Vehicle came under attack by enemy forces using small arms fire and rocket-propelled grenades. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry, Jacksonville, N.C. Killed were: **Capt. Christopher S. Cash**, 36, of Winterville, N.C. **Spc. Daniel A. Desens**, 20, of Jacksonville, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Marines who were supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Pfc. Daniel B. McClenney**, 19, of Shelbyville, Tenn. **Lance Cpl. Juston T. Thacker**, 21, of Bluefield, W.Va. Both Marines died June 24 from hostile fire near Bari Khout, Afghanistan. They were both assigned to 3rd Battalion, 6th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

28

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jeremy M. Heines**, 25, of New Orleans, La., died June 26 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his patrol came under attack by rocket propelled grenades and small arms fire. Heines was assigned to Company C, 1st Battalion, 9th Cavalry Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Sgt. Ernest E. Utt**, 38, of Hammond, Ill., died June 27 in Baghdad,

Iraq, after two 122mm rockets were fired into his forward operating base. Utt was assigned to Battery B, 1st Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Manuel A. Ceniceros**, 23, of Santa Ana, Calif., died June 26 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Regimental Combat Team 1 Headquarters Company, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS * AS OF: June 30, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	4277	3188	1089	7270	11232
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	4501	3302	1119	7386	11658

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *** AS OF: June 30, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	548	398	150	415	824
Other Locations ****	179	133	46	335	139
Worldwide Total	727	531	196	750	963

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list July, 2004

1

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Patrick R. Adle**, 21, of Baltimore, Md. **Sgt. Alan D. Sherman**, 36, of Brick, N.J. **Cpl. John H. Todd III**, 24, of Bridgeport, Pa. All three died June 29 southeast of Baghdad, Iraq, as a result of hostile action. They were assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 6th Engineer Support Battalion, 4th Force Service Support Group, Folsom, Pa.

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Kenneth Conde Jr.**, 23, of Orlando, Fla., died July 1 due to injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Christopher A. Wagener**, 24, of Fairview Heights, Ill., died July 1, in Mosul, Iraq, when his convoy vehicle hit a land mine. Wagener was assigned to the Army's 10th Aviation Battalion, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Robert L. DuSang**, 24, of Mandeville, La., died June 30 in Navstar, Iraq, when a tire on the 5-ton vehicle in which he was riding blew out and the vehicle overturned. DuSang was assigned to the Army's 1st Squadron, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Polk, La.

3

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Marines who were killed supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Timothy R. Creager**, 21, of Millington, Tenn., died July 1 due to hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C. **Lance Cpl. James B. Huston Jr.**, 22, of Umatilla, Ore., died July 2 in a vehicle accident while his unit was responding to hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

6

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Spc. Julie R. Hickey**, 20, of Galloway, Ohio, was evacuated from Bagram, Afghanistan, on June 30 and died in Landstuhl, Germany, on July 4 of complications from a non-combat related illness. Hickey was assigned to the Army Reserve's 412th Civil Affairs Battalion, Whitehall, Ohio.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **2nd Lt. Brian D. Smith**, 30, of McKinney, Texas, died July 2 in Habbaniyah, Iraq when he was shot while conducting combat operations. Smith was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 34th Armor, 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

7

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Michael S. Torres**, 21, of El Paso, Texas. **Lance Cpl. John J. Vangyzen IV**, 21, of Bristol, Mass. Both Marines died July 5 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, at Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Stephen G. Martin**, 39, of Rhinelander, Wis., died July 1 at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., from injuries sustained in Mosul, Iraq, on June 24 when a car bomb exploded near his guard post. Martin was assigned to the Army Reserve's 330th Military Police Detachment, Sheboygan, Wis.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Dallas L. Kerns**, 21, of Mountain Grove, Mo., died July 5 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force at Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Justin T. Hunt**, 22, of Riverside, Calif., died July 6 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Jeffrey D. Lawrence**, 22, of Tucson, Ariz., died July 6 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Michael C. Barkey**, 22, of Canal Fulton, Ohio, died July 7 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when a tire on his military vehicle blew out, the driver lost control and the vehicle turned over. Barkey was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1484th Transportation Company, Akron, Ohio.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. 1st Class Samuel R. Bowen**, 38, of Cleveland, Ohio, died July 7 in Samarra, Iraq, when a rocket-propelled grenade exploded near his vehicle. Bowen was assigned to the Army National Guard's 216th Engineer Battalion, Akron, Ohio.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Scott E. Dougherty**, 20, of Bradenton Fla. **Pfc. Rodricka A. Youmans**, 22, of Allendale, S.C. Both Marines died July 6 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jeremiah W. Schmunk**, 21, of Richland, Wash., died July 8 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his vehicle came under attack by rocket propelled grenade and small arms fire. Schmunk was assigned to the Company C, 1st Battalion, 161st Infantry Regiment, 1st Cavalry, Washington National Guard, Moses Lake, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of an Airman who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Dustin W. Peters**, 25, of El Dorado, Kan., died July 11 as result of enemy action near the Forward Operating Base Summerall in Iraq. He was assigned to the 314th Logistics Readiness Squadron, Little Rock Air Force Base, Ark.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Shawn M. Davies**, 22, of Aliquippa, Pa., died July 8 in Baghdad, Iraq, of a non-combat related illness. Davies was assigned to the 4th Battalion, 5th Air Defense Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Terry Holmes**, 22, of Hollywood, Fla. **Sgt. Krisna Nachampassak**, 27, of Burke, Va. **Pfc. Christopher J. Reed**, 20, of Craigmont, Idaho. **Staff Sgt. Trevor Spink**, 36, of Farmington, Mo. All four Marines died July 10 due a non-combat related vehicle accident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of five Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died July 8 in Baghdad, Iraq. All were in the Iraqi National Guard Headquarters when it came under a mortar attack. Each of the Soldiers was assigned to 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany. Killed were: **Sgt. Robert E. Colvill, Jr.**, 31, of Anderson, Ind. **Spc. William R. Emanuel, IV**, 19, of Stockton, Calif. **Spc. Joseph M. Garmback, Jr.**, 24, of Cleveland, Ohio. **Spc. Sonny G. Sampler**, 23, of Oklahoma City, Okla. **Pfc. Collier E. Barcus**, 21, of McHenry, Ill.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died July 11 in Samarra, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their convoy vehicle. Both Soldiers were assigned to the 267th Ordnance Company, Nebraska National Guard, Lincoln, Neb. Killed were: **Sgt. 1st Class Linda Ann Tarango-Griess**, 33, of Sutton, Neb. **Sgt. Jeremy J. Fischer**, 26, of Lincoln, Neb.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Spc. Juan M. Torres**, 25, of Houston, Texas, died July 12 in Bagram, Afghanistan, of non-combat related injuries. Torres was assigned to the 453rd Transportation Company, U.S. Army Reserve, Houston, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Torry D. Harris**, 21, of Chicago, Ill., died July 13 in Tikrit, Iraq, of non-combat related injuries. Harris was assigned to the 12th Chemical Company, Kitzingen, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died July 11 near Al Hillah, Iraq, when the vehicle they were riding in was involved in a head-on collision with another vehicle. Both Soldiers were assigned to the 1st Battalion, 94th Field Artillery Brigade, Baumholder, Germany. Killed were: **Sgt. James G. West**, 34, of Watertown, N.Y. **Spc. Dana N. Wilson**, 26, of Fountain, Colo.

16

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Paul C. Mardis, Jr.**, 25, of Palmetto, Fla., died July 15 in Washington, D.C., from injuries sustained on May 20 in Mosul, Iraq, when his vehicle was struck by an improvised explosive device. Mardis was assigned to the Army's 3rd Battalion, 5th Special Forces Group, from Fort Campbell, Ky.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died July 14 in Talafar, Iraq, when their vehicle rolled over as the driver tried to avoid another vehicle. The two Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 5th Battalion, 20th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, from Fort Lewis, Wash. Killed were: **Cpl. Demetrius L. Rice**, 24, of Ortonville, N.M. **Pfc. Jesse J. Martinez**, 20, of Tracy, Calif.

19

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Bryan P. Kelly**, 21, of Klamath, Ore., died July 16 due to injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class David A. Hartman**, 41, of Akron, Mich., died July 17 in Bayji, Iraq, when the vehicle he was driving was hit by an improvised explosive device. Hartman was assigned to the Army Reserve's 401st Transportation Company from Battle Creek, Mich. **Spc. Craig S. Frank**, 24, of Lincoln Park, Mich., died July 17 near Baghdad, Iraq, when his convoy vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Frank was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1775th Military Police Company from Pontiac, Mich.

21

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Todd J. Godwin**, 21, of Muskingum County, Ohio, died July 20 due to injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, 2nd Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Charles C. Persing**, 20, of Albany, La., and **Sgt. Dale T. Lloyd**, 22, of Watsontown, Penn., died July 19 in Scandaria, Iraq, when multiple mortars rounds hit their forward operating base. The Soldiers were assigned to the 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry, 1st Brigade, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Michael J. Clark**, 29, of Leesburg Lake, Fla., died July 20 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Combat Service Support Battalion 1, Combat Service Support Group 11, 1st Force Service Support Group, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Mark E. Engel**, 21, of Grand Junction, Calif., died July 21 at Brook Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, of wounds he received as result of enemy action on July 6 in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Danny B. Daniels**, II, 23, of Varney, W.V., died July 20, in Baghdad, Iraq, when his patrol vehicle came under attack by small arms fire and hit an improvised explosive device. Daniels was assigned to the Army's 630th Military Police Company, 793rd Military Police Battalion, 89th Military Police Brigade, Bamberg, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Nicholas H. Blodgett**, 21, of Wyoming, Mich., died July 21, in Abdalluyah, Iraq, when his patrol vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Blodgett was assigned to the Army's 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry Regiment, Schweinfurt, Germany.

24

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. 1st Class Torey J. Dantzler**, 22, of Columbia, La., died July 22, in Samarra, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated on the side of the road near his convoy vehicle. Dantzler was assigned to the Army's 66th Transportation Company from Kaiserslautern, Germany.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Tatjana Reed**, 34, of Fort Campbell, K.Y., died July 22 in Samarra, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near her convoy vehicle. Reed was

assigned to the 66th Transportation Company from Kaiserslautern, Germany. **Spc. Nicholas J. Zangara**, 21, of Philadelphia, Pa., died July 24 in Tikrit, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his convoy vehicle. Zangara was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 7th Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Infantry Division from Schweinfurt, Germany.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Vincent M. Sullivan**, 23, of Chatham, N.J., died July 23 due to injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force Camp Lejeune, N.C.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. DeForest L. Talbert**, 24, of Charleston, W.Va., died July 27 in Baladruc, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle. Talbert was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 150th Armor Regiment from Beckley, W.Va.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lt. Col. David S. Greene**, 39, of Raleigh, N.C., died July 28 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was a reservist assigned to Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 775, Marine Aircraft Group 16, 3D Marine Air Wing, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, Calif.

30

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Ken W. Leisten**, 20, of Cornelius, Ore., died July 28, in Taji, Iraq, when his vehicle struck an improvised explosive device. Leisten was assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Battalion, 162nd Infantry, Corvallis, Ore.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Joseph F. Herndon, II**, 21, of Derby, Kan., died July 29, in Hawijah, Iraq, when he was shot while on guard duty. Herndon was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Gunnery Sgt. Shawn A. Lane**, 33, of Corning, N.Y., died July 28 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Headquarters Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *

AS OF: July 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	4753	3563	1190	8860	11650
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	4897	3677	1220	8976	12076

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***

AS OF: July 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	617	440	177	495	1000
Other Locations ****	196	147	49	342	144
Worldwide Total	813	587	226	837	1144

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list August, 2004

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Aug. 1, in Samarra, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device exploded near their guard post. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany. Killed were: **Spc. Anthony J. Dixon**, 20, of Lindenwold, N.J. **Spc. Armando Hernandez**, 22, of Hesperia, Calif.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Juan Calderon Jr.**, 26, of Weslaco, Texas, died Aug. 2 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Tommy L. Gray**, 34, of Roswell, N.M., died Aug. 3 in Taji, Iraq, when he became caught between two motor pool vehicles. Gray was assigned to the Army's 215th Forward Support Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Both were killed in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near the vehicle they were traveling in while on patrol. Killed were: **Spc. Justin B. Onwordi**, 28, of Chandler, Ariz. **Pfc. Harry N. Shondee, Jr.**, 19, of Ganado, Ariz. Spc. Onwordi died on Aug. 2 and Pfc. Shondee died on Aug. 3 from injuries sustained from the incident. Both were assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 12th Armored Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Gregory A Ratzlaff**, 36, of Olympia, Wash., died Aug. 3 due to a non-combat related incident at Forward Operating Base Duke, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 166, Marine Aircraft Group 16, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego, Calif.

6

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Dean P. Pratt**, 22, of Stevensville, Mont., died Aug. 2 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Gunnery Sgt. Elia P. Fontecchio**, 30, of Milford, Mass., died Aug. 4 from injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Joseph L. Nice**, 19, of Nicoma Park, Okla., died Aug. 4 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Donald R. McCune**, 20, of Ypsilanti, Mich., died August 5, in Landstuhl, Germany, of injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his patrol on August 4 in Balad, Iraq. McCune was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 161st Infantry Regiment, 81st Brigade Combat Team, Moses Lake, Wash.

7

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Moses D. Rocha**, 33, of Roswell, N.M., died August 5 due to injuries received from enemy action in An Najaf, Iraq. He was assigned to Battalion Landing

Team 1/4, 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Larry L. Wells**, 22, of Mount Hermon, La., died August 6 due to enemy action in An Najaf Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Unit Battalion Landing Team 1/4, 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Joshua I. Bunch**, 23, of Hattiesburg, Miss., died Aug. 6 in Baghdad, Iraq, when individuals using small arms fire and rocket-propelled grenades attacked his vehicle. Bunch was assigned to the 91st Engineer Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Raymond J. Faulstich Jr.**, 24, of Leonardtown, Md., died Aug. 5 in Najaf, Iraq, when individuals using small arms fire and rocket-propelled grenades attacked his convoy. Faulstich was assigned to the 89th Transportation Company, 6th Transportation Battalion, 7th Transportation Group, Fort Eustis, Va.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. David L. Potter**, 22, of Johnson City, Tenn., died August 7 in Baghdad, Iraq, of non-combat related injuries. Potter was assigned to the 115th Forward Support Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Yadir G. Reynoso**, 27, of Wapato, Wash., died Aug. 5 due to enemy action in An Najaf Province, Iraq. **Cpl. Roberto Abad**, 22, of Los Angeles, Calif., died Aug. 6 due to enemy action in An Najaf Province, Iraq. Both Marines were assigned to Battalion Landing Team 1/4, 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. They died on Aug. 7, in Ghazikel, Afghanistan, when their vehicle struck an improvised explosive device. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's 3rd Battalion, 116th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 29th Infantry Division (Light Infantry), Winchester, Va. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Craig W. Cherry**, 39, of Winchester, Va. **Sgt. Bobby E. Beasley**, 36, of Inwood, W.Va.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jonathan W. Collins**, 19, of Crystal Lake, Ill., died Aug. 8 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Andrew R. Houghton**, 25, of Houston, Texas, died on Aug. 9 at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., of injuries sustained on July 10 in Ad Dhuha, Iraq, when a rocket propelled grenade detonated near his vehicle. Houghton was assigned to the 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

12

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Department of the Air Force civilian who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Rick A. Ulbright**, 49, of Waldorf, Md., was assigned to the 33rd Field Investigative Squadron, Andrews Air Force Base, Md. He died Aug. 8 at Kirkuk Air Base, Iraq, from wounds received during a mortar attack.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. Daniel Lee Galvan**, 30, of Moore, Okla., died Aug. 12 in Salerno, Afghanistan, when the helicopter he was in developed mechanical difficulties and crashed. Galvan was assigned to the 2nd Battalion (Assault), 25th Aviation Regiment, 25th Light Infantry Division, from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom: **Capt. Michael Yury Tarlavsky**, 30, of Passaic, N.J., died August 12 in Najaf, Iraq, when his unit came under small arms fire and grenade attack. Tarlavsky was assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Special Forces Group, from Fort Campbell, Ky.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Kane M. Funke**, 20, of Vancouver, Wash., died August 13 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Nicholas B. Morrison**, 23, of Carlisle, Penn., died August 13 due to hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Neil Anthony Santoriello**, 24, of Verona, Penn., died August 13 in Khalidiyah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his mounted reconnaissance patrol vehicle. Santoriello was assigned to 1st Battalion, 34th Armor, 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

16

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Brandon R. Sapp**, 21, of Lake Worth, Fla., died August 15 in Najaf, Iraq, when his M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Sapp was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Daniel Michael Shepherd**, 23, of Elyria, Ohio, died August 15 in Ar Ramabi, Iraq, when his M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Shepherd was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment from Fort Riley, Kan.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. John R. Howard**, 26, of Covington, Va. **Lance Cpl. Tavon L. Hubbard**, 24, of Reston, Va. Both Marines died August 11 in a helicopter crash in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Howard was assigned to Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 166 (Reinforced), 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, Calif. Hubbard was assigned to the Command Element, 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **2nd Lt. James Michael Goins**, 23, of Bonner Springs, Kan., died as a result of hostile fire on August 15 in Najaf, Iraq. Goins was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 12th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division from Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Mark Anthony Zapata**, 27, of Edinburg, Texas, died August 15 in Najaf, Iraq as a result of hostile fire. Zapata was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 12th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division from Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Fernando B. Hannon**, 19, of Wildomar, Calif. **Pfc. Geoffrey Perez**, 24, of Los Angeles, Calif. Both Marines died Aug. 15 from injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. David M. Heath**, 30, of LaPorte, Ind., died August 16 in Sadr City, Iraq, when his patrol came under small arms and rocket-propelled grenade attack. Heath was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 41st Infantry Division, 3rd Brigade, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

19

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Brandon T. Titus**, 20, of Boise, Idaho, died Aug. 17 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his checkpoint. Titus was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Henry C. Risner**, 26, of Golden, Colo., died Aug 18 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his checkpoint came under enemy small arms fire. Pfc. Risner was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, N.Y.

20

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jacob D. Martir**, 21, of Norwich, Conn., died Aug 18 in Sadr City, Iraq, when his patrol came under enemy small arms fire. Spc. Martir was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Caleb J. Powers**, 21, of Manfield, Wash., died Aug 17 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Lance Cpl. Powers was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Dustin R. Fitzgerald**, 22, of Huber Heights, Ohio, died Aug 18, in a non-combat related vehicle incident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Lance Cpl. Fitzgerald was assigned to Battalion Landing Team 1/2, 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit, Camp Lejeune, N.C. **Sgt. Harvey E. Parkerson III**, 27, Yuba City, Calif., died Aug 18 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Sgt. Parkerson was assigned to Battalion Landing Team 1/4, 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable), Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Brad P. McCormick**, 23, of Overton, Tenn., died Aug. 19 from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Cpl. McCormick was assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 3rd Battalion, 24th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Nashville, Tenn.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Aug. 20 near Samarra, Iraq, when an improvised explosive

device exploded near their vehicle. Both were assigned to the Army National Guard's 216th Engineer Battalion, Hamilton, Ohio. Killed were: **1st Lt. Charles L. Wilkins III**, 38, of Columbus, Ohio. **Pfc. Ryan A. Martin**, 22, of Mount Vernon, Ohio.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Kevin A. Cuming**, 22, of North White Plains, N.Y., died August 21 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his patrol came under rocket-propelled grenade attack. Cuming was assigned to the 1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **2nd Lt. Matthew R. Stovall**, 25, of Horn Lake, Miss., died Aug. 22 in Mosul, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device exploded near his vehicle. Stovall was assigned to the Army National Guard's 367th Maintenance Company, 298th Corps Support Battalion, Philadelphia, Miss.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Nicanor Alvarez**, 22, of San Bernardino, Calif., died Aug. 21 from injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Alvarez was assigned to 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Sgt. Jason Cook**, 25, of Okanogan, Wash., died Aug. 21 from injuries received due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Cook was assigned to 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Seth Huston**, 19, Perryton, Texas, died Aug. 21 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Huston was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Pfc. Nachez Washalanta**, 21, of Bryan, Okla., died Aug. 21 from injuries received due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Washalanta was assigned to 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Christopher Belchik**, 30, of Jersey, Ill., died Aug. 22, due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

24

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Richard M. Lord**, 24, of Jacksonville, Fla., died Aug. 18 from injuries received due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Gunnery Sgt. Edward T. Reeder**, 32, of Camp Verde, Ariz., died Aug. 21 in a non-combat related vehicle incident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Reeder was assigned to Headquarters and Service Battalion, 1st Force Service Support Group, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

25

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Robert C. Thornton Jr.**, 35, of Rainbow City, Ala., died Aug. 23 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his patrol came under rocket-propelled grenade attack. Thornton was assigned to the 1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Donald N. Davis**, 42, of Saginaw, Mich., died August 24 in Fallujah, Iraq, when an M915A tractor and an M106A2 tanker trailer rolled over an embankment. Staff Sgt Davis was assigned to the U.S. Army Reserve's 660th Transportation Company, Zanesville, Ohio.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jacob R. Lugo**, 21, of Flower Mound, Texas, died Aug. 24 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Alexander S. Arredondo**, 20, of Randolph, Mass., died Aug. 25 as result of enemy action in An Najaf, Iraq. He was assigned to Battalion Landing Team 1/4, 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable), I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Charles L. Neeley**, 19, of Mattoon, Ill., died Aug. 25 in Tikrit, Iraq, when his tractor-trailer rolled over as he attempted to access a pontoon bridge. Neeley was assigned to the Army Reserve's 454th Transportation Company, Columbus, Ohio.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Marco D. Ross**, 20, of Memphis, Tenn., died Aug. 25 in Baghdad, Iraq, when enemy mortars attacked his camp. Ross was assigned to the Army's 115th Forward Support Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Barton R. Humlhanz**, 23, of Hellertown, Pa., died Aug. 26 from injuries received due to enemy action in Babil Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Expeditionary Unit Service Support Group 24, 24th MEU, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

30

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Luis A. Perez**, 19, of Theresa, N.Y., died Aug. 27 in Fallujah, Iraq, when his convoy vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Perez was assigned to the Army Reserve's 223rd Transportation Company, Norristown, Pa.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Omead H. Razani**, 19, of Los Angeles, Calif., died Aug. 27 in Habbaniyah, Iraq, of non-combat related injuries. Razani was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Greaves, Korea.

31

The Department of Defense announced today the death of an Airman who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Airman 1st Class Carl L. Anderson Jr.**, 21, of Georgetown, S.C., died Aug. 29 as result of enemy action near Mosul, Iraq. He was assigned to the 3rd Logistics Readiness Squadron, Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Aaron N. Holleyman**, 26, of Glasgow, Mont., died Aug 30 in Khutayiah, Iraq, when his military vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Holleyman was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 5th Special Forces Group, Fort Campbell, Ky.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Nicholas M. Skinner**, 20, of Davenport, Iowa, died Aug. 26 from injuries received due to enemy action in An Najaf, Iraq. Skinner was assigned to Battalion Landing Team 1/4, 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable), I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Nickalous N. Aldrich**, 21, of Austin, Texas, died Aug. 27 from a non-hostile vehicle accident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq.

Aldrich was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Sgt. Edgar E. Lopez**, 27, of Los Angeles, Calif., died Aug. 28 due to enemy action in Babil Province, Iraq. Lopez was assigned to 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Supplemental Report

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Worldwide Total	813	587	226	837	1144

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list September, 2004

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The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Joseph C. Thibodeaux**, 24, of Lafayette, La., died Sept. 1 in Hawijah, Iraq, when his patrol came under enemy attack. Thibodeaux was assigned to the Army's Headquarters and Headquarters Company 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Nicholas Perez**, 19, of Austin, Texas. **Capt. Alan Rowe**, 35, of Hagerman, Idaho. Both Marines died Sept 3 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Perez was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif. Rowe was assigned to 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lieutenant Ronald Winchester**, 25, of Rockville Center, N.Y., died Sept 3 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Winchester was assigned to 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Nicholas Wilt**, 23, of Tampa, Fla, died Sept 3 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Wilt was assigned to 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

7

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Gary A. Vaillant**, 41, of Trujillo, Puerto Rico, died Sept. 5 in Khalidiya, Iraq, when his tank ran over an improvised explosive device. Vaillant was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 72nd Armor, Camp Casey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Petty Officer 3rd Class Eric L. Knott, 21, of Grand Island, Neb., was killed Sept. 4 when the area in which he was working was struck by enemy fire. Knott died of shrapnel wounds. Knott was assigned to Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 4, Port Hueneme, Calif.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of seven Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Michael J. Allred**, 22, of Hyde Park, Utah. **Pfc. David P. Burridge**, 19, of Lafayette, La. **Lance Cpl. Derek L. Gardner**, 20, of San Juan Capistrano, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Quinn A. Keith**, 21, of Page, Ariz. **Lance Cpl. Joseph C. McCarthy**, 21, of Concho, Calif. **Cpl. Mick R. Nygardbekowsky**, 21, of Concord, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Lamont N. Wilson**, 20, of Lawton, Okla. The Marines died Sept. 6 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Lance Cpl. Gardner was assigned to Headquarters Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. The other Marines were assigned to 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Tomas Garces**, 19, of Weslaco, Texas, died September 6 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his convoy was attacked by enemy forces using an improvised explosive device. Garces was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1836th Transportation Company from Fort Bliss, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Devin J. Grella**, 21, of Medina, Ohio, died September 6 in Iraq, after an improvised explosive device exploded near his convoy vehicle. Grella was assigned to the Army Reserve's 706th Transportation Company from Mansfield, Ohio.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of an Airman who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. John J. Boria**, 29, of Broken Arrow, Okla., died Sept. 6 from injuries he received in an all terrain vehicle accident in Doha, Qatar. Boria was assigned to the 911th Air Refueling Squadron, Grand Forks Air Force Base, N.D.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Clarence Adams III**, 28, of Richmond, Va., died Sept. 7 of injuries sustained on Sept. 6 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Adams was assigned to the 91st Engineer Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Charles R. Lamb**, 23, of Casey, Ill. died Sept. 5 in Baghdad, Iraq, during a mortar attack. Lamb was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1544th Transportation Company, Paris, Ill.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Shawna M. Morrison**, 26, of Champaign, Ill. died Sept. 5 in Baghdad, Iraq, during a mortar attack. Morrison was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1544th Transportation Company, Paris, Ill.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom: **1st Lt. Timothy E. Price**, 25, of Midlothian, Va., died September 7 when he came under attack by enemy forces using small arms fire. Price was assigned to the Army's 127th Military Police Company, 709th Military Police Battalion, 18th Military Police Brigade, V Corps, Hanau, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Chad H. Drake**, 23, of Garland, Texas, died Sept. 7 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his patrol vehicle came under attack by enemy forces using small arms fire. Drake was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Ryan M. McCauley**, 20, of Lewisville, Texas, died Sept. 5 in Baghdad when his patrol came under attack by enemy forces using small arms fire. McCauley was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Elvis Bourdon**, 36, of Youngstown, Ohio, died Sept. 6 in Baghdad when his military vehicle came under attack by enemy forces using small arms fire and grenades. Bourdon was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 9th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division from Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. James D. Faulkner**, 23, of Clarksville, Ind., died Sept. 8 in Baghdad when his military vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Faulkner was assigned to the 20th Engineer Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Yoe M. Aneiros**, 20, of Newark, N.J., died Sept. 7 in Sadr City when his patrol vehicle came under attack by enemy forces using rocket-propelled grenades. Aneiros was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 70th Armor, 3rd Brigade, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Brandon M. Read**, 21, of Greeneville, Tenn., died Sept. 6 in Qayyarah West, Iraq, when his convoy came under attack by enemy forces using an improvised explosive device. Read was assigned to the 125th Transportation Company from Lexington, Ky.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Alexander E. Wetherbee**, 27, of Fairfax, Va., died Sept. 12 from injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Wetherbee was assigned to 3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Jason T. Poindexter**, 20, of San Angelo, Texas, died Sept. 12 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Poindexter was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Petty Officer 3rd Class David A. Cedergren**, 25, of South St. Paul, Minn., died Sept. 11 near Iskandariayah, Iraq, in a non-combat related incident. Cedergren was assigned to the 2nd Marine Division Fleet Marine Forces Atlantic.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Jason L. Sparks**, 19, of Monroeville, Ohio, died Sept. 8 in Fallujah, Iraq, when his platoon was engaged in direct fire. Sparks was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, Camp Casey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Michael A. Martinez**, 29, of Juan Diaz, Puerto Rico, died Sept. 8 in Baqubah, Iraq, when his military vehicle rolled over. Martinez was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 6th Field Artillery from Bamberg, Germany.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Edgar P. Daclan Jr.**, 24, of Cypress, Calif., died Sept. 10 in Balad, Iraq, when his patrol was responding to indirect fire and an improvised explosive device exploded. Daclan was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division from Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Dominic C. Brown**, 19, of Austin, Texas, died Sept. 13 due a non-combat related incident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Headquarters Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Michael J. Halal**, 22, of Glendale, Ariz., died Sept. 13 due a non-combat related vehicle accident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Guy S. Hagy Jr.**, 31, of Lodi, Calif., died Sept. 13 in Baghdad,

Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his observation post. Hagy was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Carl Thomas**, 29, of Phoenix, Ariz., died Sept. 13 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his observation post. Thomas was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Lauro G. DeLeon Jr.**, 20, of Floresville, Texas, died Sept. 8 in Balad, Iraq, when improvised explosive devices detonated near his convoy. DeLeon was assigned to the Army Reserve's 644th Transportation Company, Beaumont, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Both Soldiers died Sept. 13 in Taji, Iraq, when their military vehicle came under attack by enemy forces using small arms fire and an improvised explosive device. Both were assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Battalion, 162nd Infantry, Corvallis, Ore. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. David J. Weisenburg**, 26, of Portland, Ore. **Spc. Benjamin W. Isenberg**, 27, of Sheridan, Ore.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Maj. Kevin M. Shea**, 38, of Washington, D.C., died Sept. 14 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Jacob H. Demand**, 29, of Palouse, Wash., died Sept. 14 in Mosul, Iraq, when his patrol was attacked by enemy forces. Demand was assigned to the 1st Squadron, 14th Cavalry Regiment, Fort Lewis, Wash.

16

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Mathew D. Puckett**, 19, of Mason, Texas, died Sept. 13 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Puckett was assigned to 3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Tyler H. Brown**, 26, of Atlanta, Ga., died Sept. 14 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his unit was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Brown was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Hovey, Tongduchon City, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Adrian V. Soltau**, 21, of Milwaukee, Wis., died Sept. 13 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Drew M. Uhles**, 20, of DuQuoin, Ill., died Sept. 15 from injuries received due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Jaygee Meluat**, 24, of Tamuning, Guam, died Sept. 13 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lieutenant Andrew K. Stern**, 24, of Germantown, Tenn., died Sept.

16 from injuries received due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Tank Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Christopher S. Ebert**, 21, of Mooresboro, N.C., died Sept. 17 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Ebert was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Steven A. Rintamaki**, 21, of Lynnwood, Wash., died Sept 16 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Rintamaki was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

20

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Gregory C. Howman**, 28, of Charlotte, N.C., died Sept. 15 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Howman was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

21

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Sept. 18 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device hit their convoy vehicle. Both were assigned to the 4th Battalion, 5th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. Killed were: **Sgt. Thomas C. Rosenbaum**, 25, of Hope, Ark. **Pfc. James W. Price**, 22, of Cleveland, Tenn.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Steven C. T. Cates**, 22, of Mount Juliet, Tenn., died Sept. 20 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Cates was assigned to 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Joshua J. Henry**, 21, of Avonmore, Pa., died Sept. 20 in Tikrit, Iraq, of injuries sustained when his convoy was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire in Sharqat, Iraq. Henry was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 7th Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. They died Sept. 20, in Shkin, Afghanistan, when their patrol vehicle was ambushed by enemy forces using small arms fire and rocket-propelled grenades. Both were assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, N.C. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Robert S. Goodwin**, 35, of Albany, Ga. **Staff Sgt. Tony B. Olaes**, 30, of Walhalla, S.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Spc. Wesley R. Wells**, 21, of Libertyville, Ill., died Sept. 20, in Naka, Afghanistan, when his observation post was fired on by anti-coalition militia forces. Wells was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Foster L. Harrington**, 31, of Ft. Worth, Texas, died Sept. 20 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Harrington was assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 3rd Force Reconnaissance Company, 4th Marine Division, Mobile, Ala.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Brandon E. Adams**, 22, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., died Sept. 19 at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., of injuries sustained in Fallujah, Iraq, on Feb. 16 when a grenade exploded as he was clearing a house. Adams was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Nathan E. Stahl**, 20, of Highland, Ind., died Sept. 21 in Iraq, when his vehicle was struck with an improvised explosive device. Stahl was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment from Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Adam J. Harris**, 21, of Abilene, Texas, died Sept. 22 in Mosul, Iraq, when he was shot by a sniper while on patrol. Harris was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Benjamin K. Smith**, 24, of Carterville, Ill., died Sept. 22 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Smith was assigned to 1st Tank Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, Calif.

24

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Lance J. Koenig**, 33, of Fargo, N.D., died Sept. 22 in Tikrit, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated while he was conducting a dismounted patrol. Koenig was assigned to the Army National Guard's 141st Engineer Battalion, Jamestown, N.D.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Skipper Soram**, 23, of Kolonia Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, died Sept. 22 in Baghdad, Iraq, when a vehicle-based improvised explosive device detonated near his security post. Soram was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

25

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Aaron Boyles**, 24, of Alameda, Calif. **Sgt. Timothy Folmar**, 21, of Sonora, Texas. **Lance Cpl. Ramon Mateo**, 20, of Suffolk, N.Y. **2nd Lieutenant Ryan Leduc**, 28, of Pana, Ill. All four Marines died Sept. 24. Boyles, Folmar, and Mateo were killed as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Leduc died as result of a non-combat vehicle accident in Rutbah, Iraq. Boyles and Mateo were assigned to Headquarters and Service Company, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif. Folmar was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. Leduc was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 10th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

28

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Eric L. Allton**, 34, of Houston, Texas, died Sept. 26 in Ar Ramadi,

Iraq, when he was struck by a mortar round. Allton was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 17th Field Artillery Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Hovey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Joselito O. Villanueva**, 36, of Los Angeles, Calif., died Sept. 27 in Balad, Iraq, when he was at an observation post and was shot by a sniper. Villanueva was assigned to the 9th Engineer Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Kenneth L. Sickels**, 20, of Apple Valley, Calif., died Sept. 27 due to a non-combat related incident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Gregory A. Cox**, 21, of Carmichaels, Penn., died Sept. 27 in Balad, Iraq, when his military vehicle was unintentionally run off the road by a civilian vehicle causing it to rollover. Cox was assigned to 1st Battalion, 77th Armor Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

30

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Tyler D. Prewitt**, 22, of Phoenix, Ariz., died Sept. 28 in Landstuhl, Germany, from injuries sustained in Baqubah, Iraq, on September 24 when a rocket-propelled grenade struck his vehicle and exploded. Prewitt was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Joshua K. Titcomb**, 20, of Somerset, Ky., died Sept. 29 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, of injuries sustained on September 28 when an improvised explosive device exploded near his military vehicle. Titcomb was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 72nd Armor Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS * AS OF: September 30, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	5249	3896	1353	10603	12700
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	5393	4010	1383	10719	13126

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *** AS OF: September 30, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	813	565	248	525	1048
Other Locations ****	243	179	64	351	154
Worldwide Total	1056	744	312	887	1202

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list October, 2004

1

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Alan L. Rogers**, 49, of Kearns, Utah, died Sept. 29 in Bagram, Afghanistan, of non-combat related injuries. Rogers was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 211th Aviation Regiment, West Jordan, Utah.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Darren J. Cunningham**, 40, of Groton, Mass., died Sept. 30 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his unit came under mortar attack. Cunningham was assigned to the 89th Military Police Brigade, Fort Hood, Texas.

3

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Rodney A. Jones**, 21, of Philadelphia, Penn., died Sept. 30 in Baghdad, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device exploded near his dismounted patrol. Jones was assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Allen Nolan**, 38, of Marietta, Ohio, died Sept. 30 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, of injuries sustained on Sept. 18 in Balad, Iraq, when his convoy vehicle struck an improvised explosive device and then came under small arms fire. Nolan was assigned to the Army Reserve's 660th Transportation Company, Zanesville, Ohio.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Mike A. Dennie**, 31, of Fayetteville, N.C., died Sept. 29 in Balad, Iraq, from injuries sustained on Sept. 22 in Baghdad, Iraq, when the driver of his military vehicle pulled off the road and lost control, causing it to roll over. Dennie was assigned to the 106th Finance Battalion from Kitzingen, Germany.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Michael A. Uvanni**, 27, of Rome, N.Y., died Oct. 1 in Samarra, Iraq; he was conducting combat operations and was shot by a sniper. Uvanni was assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Battalion, 108th Infantry Regiment, Morrisville, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Jack T. Hennessy**, 21, of Naperville, Ill., died October 1st in Baghdad, Iraq, when his check point came under small arms fire. Hennessy was assigned to 1st Battalion, 9th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Russell L. Collier**, 48, of Harrison, Ark., died October 3rd in Taji, Iraq. His unit was conducting traffic control operations when enemy forces attacked them using small arms fire. Collier was assigned to 1st Battalion, 206th Field Artillery Regiment, Arkansas National Guard, Russellville, Ark.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Christopher S. Potts**, 38, of Tiverton, R.I., died Oct. 3 in Taji, Iraq, as his unit was conducting traffic control operations and enemy forces attacked them using small arms fire. Potts was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 103rd Field Artillery Regiment, Providence, R.I.

7

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. James L. Pettaway Jr.**, 37, of Baltimore, Md., died Oct. 3 in Brooke Army Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, of injuries sustained in Fallujah, Iraq, on Aug. 27 when he was involved in a motor vehicle accident. Pettaway was assigned to the Army Reserve's 223rd Transportation Company, Norristown, Pa.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Richard L. Morgan Jr.**, 38, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, died Oct. 5 in Latfiyah, Iraq, of injuries sustained on Oct. 4 when an improvised explosive device detonated near his convoy vehicle. Morgan was assigned to the Army Reserve's 660th Transportation Company, Cadiz, Ohio.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jessica L. Cawvey**, 21, of Normal, Ill., died Oct. 6 in Fallujah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near her convoy vehicle. Cawvey was assigned to the Army's National Guard's 154 10.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Andrew W. Brown**, 22, of Pleasant Mount, Penn., died October 8 in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained on October 1 when his patrol vehicle was struck by an improvised explosive device. Brown was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 509th Infantry, Fort Polk, La.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Michael S. Voss**, 35, of Aberdeen, N.C., died October 8 near Tikrit, Iraq, when his convoy vehicle encountered an improvised explosive device and small arms fire. Voss was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry Regiment, Wilmington, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Andrew Halverson**, 19, of Grant, Wis. died Oct 9 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Halverson was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. 4th Transportation Company, Paris, Ill.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **PV2 Jeungjin Na Kim**, 23, of Honolulu, Hawaii, died October 6 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his patrol was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Kim was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 17th Field Artillery, 2nd Infantry Division from Camp Hovey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. James E. Prevete**, 22, of Whitestone, N.Y., died October 10 in Habbaniya, Iraq, when his military vehicle encountered whiteout conditions and the driver apparently lost control of the vehicle. Prevete was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, Camp Greaves, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. 2 Carson J. Ramsey**, 22, of Winkelman, Ariz., died October 10 in Baghdad, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Ramsey was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

12

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Morgen N. Jacobs**, 20, of Santa Cruz, Calif., died Oct. 7 in Tikrit, Iraq, of injuries sustained in Aaliyah on Oct. 6 when an improvised explosive device detonated near his patrol vehicle. Jacobs was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Aaron J. Rusin**, 19, of Johnstown, Pa., died Oct. 11 in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained on Oct. 10 when his military vehicle came under fire from enemy forces. Rusin was assigned to the 44th Engineer Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Howze, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Michael L. Burbank**, 34, of Bremerton, Wash., died Oct. 11 in Mosul, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his Stryker military vehicle. Burbank was assigned to the 1st Squadron, 14th Cavalry Regiment, Fort Lewis, Wash.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died October 11 in Baghdad, Iraq, when two rockets impacted their camp. Both were assigned to the Army's Division Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. Killed were: **Sgt. Pamela G. Osbourne**, 38, of Hollywood, Fla., **Pfc. Anthony W. Monroe**, 20, of Bismarck, N.D.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Oscar A. Martinez**, 19, of North Lauderdale, Fla. **Cpl. Ian T. Zook**, 24, of Port St. Lucie, Fla. Both Marines died Oct. 12 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Martinez was assigned to I Marine Expeditionary Force Headquarters Group, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. Zook was assigned to 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, Calif.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Christopher A. Merville**, 26, of Albuquerque, N.M., died October 12th in Baghdad, Iraq, when his unit came under enemy fire during combat operations. Merville was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 17th Field Artillery, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Hovey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines, who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Daniel R. Wyatt**, 22, of Calendonia, Wis., died on Oct. 12 due to enemy action in Babil Province, Iraq. Wyatt was assigned to Marine Corps Reserve's 2nd Battalion, 24th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division in Chicago, Ill. **2nd Lt. Paul M. Felsberg**, 27, of West Palm Beach, Fla., and **Lance Cpl. Victor A. Gonzalez**, 19, of Watsonville, Calif., died on Oct. 13 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force of Camp Pendleton, Calif.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Ronald W. Baker**, 34, of Cabot, Ark., died October 13th in Landstuhl, Germany, of injuries sustained on October 7th in Taji, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his patrol vehicle. Baker was assigned to the 39th Support Battalion, Arkansas National Guard, Lonoke, Ark.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. They died on October 14th, in Miam Do, Afghanistan when an

improvised explosive device detonated near their dismounted patrol. Both soldiers were assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 5th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Brian S. Hobbs**, 28, of Mesa, Ariz. **Spc. Kyle Ka Eo Fernandez**, 26, of Waipahu, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jeremy F. Regnier**, 22, of Littleton, N.H., died October 13 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his patrol. Regnier was assigned to the Army's 4th Battalion, 5th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

16

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Brian K. Schramm**, 22, of Rochester, N.Y., died Oct. 15 as result of enemy action in Babil Province, Iraq. Schramm was assigned to 2nd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Josiah H. Vandertulip**, 21, of Irving, Texas, died Oct. 14 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his dismounted patrol came under enemy fire. Vandertulip was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. 2 David L. Waters**, 19, of Auburn, Calif., died Oct. 14 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his convoy vehicle. Waters was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on Oct. 13, in Mosul, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their convoy vehicle. Killed were: **Lt. Col. Mark P. Phelan**, 44, of Green Lane, Pa. Phelan was assigned to the Army Reserve's 416th Civil Affairs Battalion, Morristown, Pa. **Maj. Charles R. Soltes, Jr.**, 36, of Irvine, Calif. Soltes was assigned to the Army Reserve's 426th Civil Affairs Battalion, Upland, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Alan J. Burgess**, 24, of Landaff, N.H., died Oct. 15 in Mosul, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his patrol vehicle. Burgess was assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Battalion, 197th Field Artillery Brigade, Woodsville, N.H.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their patrol vehicle on Oct. 12. The Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 20th Engineer Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. **Capt. Dennis L. Pintor**, 30, of Lima, Ohio, died on Oct. 12. **Spc. Michael S. Weger**, 30, of Rochester, N.Y., died on Oct. 12. **Spc. Jaime Moreno**, 28, of Round Lake Beach, Ill., died on Oct. 13 of injuries sustained on Oct. 12.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. William I. Salazar**, 26, of Las Vegas, Nev., died Oct. 15 from wounds received as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Salazar was assigned to Headquarters Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on Oct. 14, in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their convoy. **Staff Sgt. Omer T. Hawkins, II**, 31, of Cherry

Fork, Ohio. Hawkins was assigned to the Army's 44th Engineer Battalion, Camp Howze, Korea. **Spc. Bradley S. Beard**, 22, of Chapel Hill, N.C. Beard was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 17th Field Artillery Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Red Cloud, Korea. **Pfc. Mark A. Barbret**, 22, of Shelby Township, Mich. Barbret was assigned to the Army's 44th Engineer Battalion, Camp Howze, Korea.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on Oct. 16 in Baghdad, Iraq, when their OH-58D helicopter apparently collided with another OH-58D helicopter and crashed. Both soldiers were assigned to the 1st Battalion, 25th Aviation, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Wheeler Army Air Field, Hawaii. Killed were: **Capt. Christopher B. Johnson**, 29, of Excelsior Springs, Mo. **Chief Warrant Officer William I. Brennan**, 36, of Bethlehem, Conn.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died October 15 in Karabilah, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near their vehicle. Both were assigned to the Army's 9th Psychological Operations Battalion, 4th Psychological Operations Group (Airborne) from Fort Bragg, N.C. Killed were: **Sgt. Michael G. Owen**, 31, of Phoenix, Ariz., **Spc. Jonathan J. Santos**, 22, of Whatcom, Wash.

21

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Andrew C. Ehrlich**, 21, of Mesa, Ariz., died Oct. 18 in Muqdadiah, Iraq, of non-combat related injuries. Ehrlich was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Cpl. William M. Amundson Jr.**, 21, of The Woodlands, Texas, died Oct. 19 in Afghanistan when the vehicle in which he was riding rolled over. Amundson was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Douglas E. Bascom**, 25, of Colorado Springs, Colo., died Oct. 20 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Bascom, a member of the Individual Ready Reserves, was mobilized and assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the death of an Airman who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Airman 1st Class Jesse M. Samek**, 21, of Rogers, Ark., died Oct. 21 from injuries he received when an Air Force HH-60 helicopter aircraft crashed during a medical evacuation mission in Afghanistan. He was assigned to the 66th Rescue Squadron, Nellis Air Force Base, Nev.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jonathan E. Gadsden**, 21, of Charleston, S.C. died Oct. 22 at the James A. Haley Veterans' Hospital, Tampa, Fla., from injuries as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq on Aug. 21. Gadsden was assigned to 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Richard P. Slocum**, 19, of Saugus, Calif., died Oct 24 due a

non-combat related vehicle accident near Abu Gharib, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Dennis J. Boles**, 46, of Homosassa, Fla., died Oct. 24 in Camp Arifjan, Kuwait, when he was participating in a 10-mile road march and collapsed. Boles was assigned to the Army National Guard's 171st Aviation Battalion, Brooksville, Fla.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Brian Oliveira**, 22, of Raynham, Mass., died Oct. 25 from injuries received from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Oliveira was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Jerome Lemon**, 42, of North Charleston, S.C., died Oct. 27 in Balad, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Lemon was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1052nd Transportation Company, Kingstree, S.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Cpl. Billy Gomez, 25, of Perris**, Calif., died Oct. 27 at Landstuhl Regional Medical Center in Landstuhl, Germany, from injuries sustained when his vehicle struck an improvised explosive device on Oct. 20 in Naka, Afghanistan. Gomez was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Michael Battles Sr.** 38, of San Antonio, Texas, died Oct. 28 in Baghdad, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his checkpoint. Battles was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 21st Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

30

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Stephen P. Downing II**, 30, of Burkesville, Ky., died Oct. 28 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, from small arms fire while conducting combat operations. Downing was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 17th Field Artillery, Camp Hovey, Korea.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS * AS OF: October 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	6091	4617	1474	11163	13012
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	6235	4731	1504	11279	13438

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *** AS OF: October 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	988	607	381	592	1163
Other Locations ****	270	200	70	399	173
Worldwide Total	1258	807	451	991	1336

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list November, 2004

1

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jeremy D. Bow**, 20, of Lemoore, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Michael P. Scarborough**, 28, of Washington, Ga. Both Marines died Oct. 30, due enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Travis A. Fox**, 25, of Cowpens, S.C. **Cpl. Christopher J. Lapka**, 22, of Peoria, Ariz. Both Marines died Oct 30, due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Matthew D. Lynch**, 25, of Jericho, N.Y., died Oct. 31 from enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Lynch was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. John T. Byrd II**, 23, of Fairview, W.V. **Sgt. Kelley L. Courtney**, 28, of Macon, Ga. **Pfc. Andrew G. Riedel**, 19, of Northglenn, Colo. All three Marines died Oct 30, due enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Byrd and Riedel were assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii. Courtney was assigned to 3rd Intelligence Battalion, III MEF, Okinawa, Japan.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Segun Frederick Akintade**, 34, of Brooklyn, N.Y., died Oct. 28 in Abd Allah, Iraq, when his unit was attacked by enemy forces using an improvised explosive device and small arms fire. Akintade was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 108th Infantry Regiment, New York, N.Y. **Sgt. Maurice Keith Fortune**, 25, of Forestville, Md., died Oct. 29 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Fortune was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 17th Field Artillery, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, from Camp Hovey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. John Lukac**, 19, of Las Vegas, Nev., died Oct. 30, due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Spc. James C. Kearney, III**, 22, of Emerson, Iowa, died Nov. 1 in Salerno, Afghanistan, from injuries sustained in Sharan, Afghanistan, when his convoy was attacked by enemy forces using rocket propelled grenades. Kearney was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 168th Infantry, Glenwood, Iowa.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Charles J. Webb**, 22, of Hamilton, Ohio died Nov. 3 in the 31st Combat Support Hospital in Baghdad, Iraq, from wounds sustained earlier that day when an improvised explosive device detonated in Baghdad, Iraq. Webb was assigned to the 82nd Engineer Battalion, 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized), Bamberg, Germany.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Jeremiah A. Baro**, 21, of Fresno, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Jared P. Hubbard**, 22, of Clovis, Calif. Both Marines died Nov. 4 from injuries received as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Cody L. Wentz**, 21, of Williston, N. D., died November 4 in Iraq when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle while on patrol. Wentz was assigned to the Army National Guard's 141st Engineer Battalion, Williston, N.D.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Justin R. Yoemans**, 20, of Eufaula, Ala., died Nov. 6 at the 31st Combat Support Hospital in Baghdad, Iraq, from wounds sustained earlier that day in Baghdad, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his up-armored HMMWV. Yoemans was assigned to the 4th Battalion, 5th Air Defense Artillery, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Carlos M. Camacho-Rivera**, 24, of Carolina, Puerto Rico, died Nov. 5 in the 31st Combat Support Hospital in Baghdad, Iraq, from wounds sustained earlier that day in Fallujah, Iraq, from a rocket blast. Camacho-Rivera was assigned to the 368th Transportation Company, 11th Transportation Battalion, Fort Story, Va.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Sean M. Langley**, 20, of Lexington, Ky., died Nov. 7 from injuries received as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Langley was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Brian K. Baker**, 27, of West Seneca, N.Y., died November 7 in Baghdad, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his security patrol. Baker was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, New York.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Quoc Binh Tran**, 26, of Mission Viejo, Calif., died Nov. 7 in Baghdad, Iraq, from wounds sustained that same day when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle while he was conducting convoy operations. Tran was assigned to the Army National Guard's 181st Support Battalion, San Bernardino, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Nathaniel T. Hammond**, 24, of Tulsa, Okla. **Lance Cpl. Shane K. O'Donnell**, 24, of DeForest, Wisc. Both Marines died Nov. 8 as a result of enemy action in Babil Province, Iraq. They were assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 2nd Battalion, 24th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Chicago, Ill.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Bryan L. Freeman**, 31, of Lumberton, N.J., died November 8 in Baghdad, Iraq, from wounds sustained earlier that day when he came under small arms fire while conducting a vehicle search. Freeman was assigned to the 443rd Civil Affairs, Battalion, U.S. Army Reserve, Warwick, R.I.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jeffrey Lam**, 22, of Queens, N.Y., died Nov. 8 as a result of

a non-hostile vehicle incident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 6th Communications Battalion, 4th Force Service Support Group, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died November 8 in Baghdad, Iraq when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near their convoy. Both Soldiers were assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 130th Field Artillery, Kansas National Guard, Horton, Kan. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Clinton L. Wisdom**, 39, of Atchison, Kan. **Spc. Don A. Clary**, 21, of Troy, Kan.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Branden P. Ramey**, 22, of Boone, Ill., died Nov. 8 as a result of enemy action in Babil Province, Iraq. He was assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 2nd Battalion, 24th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Chicago, Ill. **Staff Sgt. David G. Ries**, 29, of Clark, Wash., died Nov. 8 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 6th Engineer Support Battalion, 4th Force Service Support Group, Portland, Ore.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the death of an Airman who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Master Sgt. Steven E. Auchman**, 37, of Waterloo, N.Y., died Nov. 9 from injuries received when multiple rocket propelled grenades struck his location in Mosul, Iraq. He was assigned to the 5th Air Support Operations Squadron, Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Thomas J. Zapp**, 20, of Houston, Texas, died Nov. 8 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Combat Service Support Battalion 1, Combat Service Support Group 11, 1st Force Service Support Group, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Robert P. Warns II**, 23, of Waukesha, Wis., died Nov. 8 as a result of enemy action in Babil Province, Iraq. He was assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 2nd Battalion, 24th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Chicago, Ill.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Command Sgt. Maj. Steven W. Faulkenburg**, 45, of Huntingburg, Ind., died Nov. 9 in Fallujah, Iraq, when he came under small arms fire while conducting combat operations. Faulkenburg was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regiment, Vilseck, Germany.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Lonny D. Wells**, 29, of Vandergrift, Pa., died Nov. 9 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Juan E. Segura**, 26, of Homestead, Fla., died Nov. 9 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

12

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Todd R. Cornell**, 38, of West Bend, Wis., died November 9 in Fallujah, Iraq, when acting in an advisory support capacity and his Iraqi unit came under attack by enemy forces using small arms fire. Cornell was assigned to the Army Reserve's 1st Battalion, 339th Infantry Regiment, Fraser, Mich.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. William C. James**, 24, of Huntington Beach, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Nicholas D. Larson**, 19, of Wheaton, Ill. **Lance Cpl. Nathan R. Wood**, 19, of Kirkland, Wash. All three Marines died Nov. 9 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. John B. Trotter**, 25, of Marble Falls, Texas, died November 9 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when he was on patrol and his unit came under attack by enemy forces using small arms fire. Trotter was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Howze, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Travis A. Babbitt**, 24, of Uvalde, Texas, died November 9 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his patrol was attacked by enemy forces using a rocket-propelled grenade and small arms fire. Babbitt was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Russell L. Slay**, 28, of Humble, Texas, died Nov. 9 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Erick J. Hodges**, 21, of Bay Point, Calif., died Nov. 10 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. David M. Caruso**, 25, of Naperville, Ill., died Nov. 9 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Force Reconnaissance Company, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C. **1st Lt. Dan T. Malcom Jr.**, 25, of Brinson, Ga., died Nov. 10 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Aaron C. Pickering**, 20, of Marion, Ill., died Nov. 10 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii. **Staff Sgt. Gene Ramirez**, 28, of San Antonio, Texas, died Nov. 10 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Justin D. Reppuhn**, 20, of Hemlock, Mich., died Nov. 11 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Abraham Simpson**, 19, Chino, Calif., died Nov. 9 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Dennis J. Miller, Jr.**, 21, of La Salle, Mich., died Nov. 10 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his unit came under enemy attack and a rocket-propelled grenade struck his M1A1 Abrams tank. Miller was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 72nd Armor Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Peter J. Giannopoulos**, 22, of Inverness, Ill., died Nov. 11 as a result of enemy action in Babil Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Corps Reserve's 2nd Battalion, 24th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Chicago, Ill. **Cpl. Romulo J. Jimenez II**, 21, of Miami, Fla., died Nov. 10 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Thomas K. Doerflinger**, 20, of Silver Spring, Md., died Nov. 11 in Mosul, Iraq, when his unit received small arms fire while conducting combat operations. Doerflinger was assigned to 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Michael C. Ottolini**, 45, of Sebastopol, Calif., died Nov. 10 in Balad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his up-armored HMMWV. Ottolini was assigned to the Army National Guard's 579th Engineer Battalion, Petaluma, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Joshua D. Palmer**, 24, of Blandinsville, Ill., died Nov. 8 as a result of a non-hostile vehicle incident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 6th Engineer Support Battalion, 4th Force Service Support Group, headquartered in Portland, Ore.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Sean P. Huey**, 28, of Fredericktown, Pa., died Nov. 11 in Habbaniyah, Iraq, when his unit was on patrol and a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Huey was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Greaves, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Theodore A. Bowling**, 25, of Casselberry, Fla., died Nov. 11 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Petty Officer Third Class Julian Woods**, 22, of Jacksonville, Fla., died Nov. 10 as a result of hostile fire in Fallujah, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Marine Division Detachment, Marine Corps Base Hawaii, Kaheohe Bay, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Theodore S. Holder II**, 27, of Littleton, Colo., died Nov. 11 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

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The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **2nd Lt. James P. Blecksmith**, 24, of San Marino, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Kyle W. Burns**, 20, of Laramie, Wyo. Both Marines died Nov. 11 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Blecksmith was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. Burns was assigned to 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Jarrod L. Maher**, 21, of Imogene, Iowa, died Nov. 12 as result of a non-hostile gunshot wound at Abu Ghraib, Iraq. Maher was assigned to 1st Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Maher's death is under investigation. **Sgt. Morgan W. Strader**, 23, of Croosville, Ind., died Nov. 12 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar province, Iraq. Strader was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Nathan R. Anderson**, 22, of Howard, Ohio, died Nov. 12 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Anderson was assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C. **Cpl. Brian P. Prening**, 24, of Sheboygan, Wis., died Nov. 12 as result of enemy action in Babil Province, Iraq. Prening was assigned to Marine Corps Reserve's 2nd Battalion, 24th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Chicago, Ill.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Todd R. Cornell**, 38, of West Bend, Wis., died Nov. 9 in Fallujah, Iraq, when his unit was conducting house-to-house combat operations and they were attacked by enemy forces using rocket-propelled grenades. Cornell was assigned to the Army Reserve's 1st Battalion, 339th Regiment, 7th Brigade, 84th Division, Fraser, Mich. **Maj. Horst G. Moore**, 38, of San Antonio, Texas, died Nov. 9 in Mosul, Iraq, when enemy mortar rounds detonated within his unit living area. Moore was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker BrigadeCombat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash. **1st Lt. Edward D. Iwan**, 28, of Albion, Neb., died Nov. 12 in Fallujah, Iraq, when a rocket-propelled grenade struck his Bradley Fighting Vehicle. Iwan was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany. **Sgt. Jonathan B. Shields**, 25, of Atlanta, Ga., died Nov. 12 in Fallujah, Iraq, when he was accidentally struck by a tank. Shields was assigned to the Army's 3rd Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment (Armor), 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. **Spc. Raymond L. White**, 22, of Elwood, Ind., died Nov. 12 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his patrol encountered enemy forces using small arms fire. White was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment (Armor), 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. David M. Branning**, 21, of Cockesville, Md. **Lance Cpl. Brian A. Medina**, 20, of Woodbridge, Va. Both Marines died Nov. 12 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They both were assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

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The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Wesley J. Canning**, 21, of Friendswood, Texas, died Nov. 10 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Canning was assigned to 2nd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Nicholas H. Anderson**, 19, of Las Vegas, Nev., died Nov. 12 in a vehicle incident while conducting combat operations in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Anderson was assigned to 1st Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. James C. Matteson**, 23, of Celoron, N.Y., died Nov. 12 in Fallujah, Iraq, when a rocket-propelled grenade struck his Bradley Fighting Vehicle. Matteson was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Kevin J. Dempsey**, 23, of Monroe, Conn., died Nov. 13 due to enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Dempsey was assigned to 2nd Reconnaissance Battalion, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Justin M. Ellsworth**, 20, of Mount Pleasant, Mich., died Nov. 13 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Ellsworth was assigned to Combat Service Support Battalion 1, Combat Service Support Group 11, 1st Force Service Support Group, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Byron W. Norwood**, 25, of Pflugerville, Texas, died Nov. 13 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar province, Iraq. Norwood was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jose A. Velez**, 23, of Lubbock, Texas, died Nov. 13 in Fallujah, Iraq, while clearing an enemy strongpoint when his unit came under fire. Velez was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Benjamin S. Bryan**, 23, of Lumberton, N.C. **Lance Cpl. Victor R. Lu**, 22, of Los Angeles, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Justin D. McLeese**, 19, of Covington, La. All three Marines died Nov. 13 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Bryan and McLeese were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif. Lu was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Sean P. Sims**, 32, of El Paso, Texas, died Nov. 13 in Fallujah, Iraq, when his unit received small arms fire while clearing a building. Sims was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Nicholas L. Ziolkowski**, 22, of Towson, Md. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, N.C.

16

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Dale A. Burger Jr.**, 21, of Port Deposit, Md. **Cpl. Andres H. Perez**, 21, of Santa Cruz, Calif. Both Marines died Nov. 14 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They both were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Shane E. Kielion**, 23, of La Vista, Neb., died Nov. 15 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of six Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jeremy A. Ailes**, 22, of Gilroy, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Travis R. Desiato**, 19, of Bedford, Mass. **Lance Cpl. George J. Payton**, 20, of Culver City, Calif. **Sgt. Rafael Peralta**, 25, of San Diego, Calif. **Cpl. Marc T. Ryan**, 25, of Gloucester, N.J. **Lance Cpl. James E. Swain**, 20, of Kokomo, Ind. Payton died Nov. 14. The other five Marines died Nov. 15. All died as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Payton was assigned to 3rd

Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif. Swain was assigned to Headquarters Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif. Ailes was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif. Ryan was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif. Desiato was assigned 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, N.C. Peralta was assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Patrick Marc M. Rapicault**, 34, of St. Augustine, Fla. **Lance Cpl. Antoine D. Smith**, 22, of Orlando, Fla. Both Marines died Nov. 15 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Rapicault was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif. Smith was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Isaiah R. Hunt**, 20, of Green Bay, Wis., died Nov. 15 in Baghdad, Iraq, when the driver of his military vehicle accidentally struck another vehicle. Hunt was assigned to the 782nd Main Support Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Cole W. Larsen**, 19, of Canyon Country, Calif., died Nov. 13 in Baghdad, Iraq, when a civilian vehicle struck his military vehicle causing it to roll over. Larsen was assigned to the 272nd Military Police Company, 21st Theater Support Command, Mannheim, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Luke C. Wullenwaber**, 24, of Lewiston, Idaho, died Nov. 16 in Khaladiyah, Iraq, when he was conducting a security mission and a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Wullenwaber was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Greaves, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Marshall H. Caddy**, 27, of Nags Head, N.C., died Nov. 16 in Khaladiyah, Iraq, when his military vehicle struck another military vehicle. Caddy was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Greaves, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Jose Ricardo Flores-Mejia**, 21, of Santa Clarita, Calif., died Nov. 16 in Mosul, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device hit his convoy. Flores-Mejia was assigned to the 25th Transportation Company, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. **Spc. Daniel James McConnell**, 27, of Duluth, Minn., died Nov. 16 in Kirkuk, Iraq, when he was involved in a vehicle accident. McConnell was assigned to the 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Christopher T. Heflin**, 26, of Paducah, Ky. **Lance Cpl. Louis W. Qualls**, 20, of Temple, Texas. Both Marines died Nov. 16 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Heflin was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif. Qualls was assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 2nd Battalion, 14th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Grand Prairie, Texas.

19

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Catalin D. Dima**, 36, of White Lake, N.Y., died Nov. 13 in Baghdad, Iraq, when enemy mortar fire landed near his position. Dima was assigned to the Army Reserve's 411th Engineer Brigade, New Windsor, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Luis A. Figueroa**, 21, of Los Angeles, Calif., died Nov. 18 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

20

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Michael W. Hanks**, 22, of Gregory, Mich., died Nov. 17, as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Dimitrios Gavriel**, 29, of New York, N.Y. **Lance Cpl. Phillip G. West**, 19, of American Canyon, Calif. Both Marines died Nov. 19, as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Gavriel was assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C. West was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Jack Bryant Jr.**, 23, of Dale City, Va., died Nov. 20 in Muqadiyah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military convoy followed by an enemy rocket-propelled grenade attack. Bryant was assigned to the 3rd Brigade Fire Support Team (1st Battalion, 6th Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Infantry Division), Vilseck, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of five Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Bradley T. Arms**, 20, of Charlottesville, Va. **Lance Cpl. Demarkus D. Brown**, 22, of Martinsville, Va. **Lance Cpl. Michael A. Downey**, 21, of Phoenix, Ariz. **Cpl. Joseph J. Heredia**, 22, of Santa Maria, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Joseph T. Welke**, 20, of Rapid City, S.D. Arms and Brown died Nov. 19, as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Downey died Nov. 19 at National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., from wounds received as a result of enemy action on Nov. 11 in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Heredia died Nov. 20 at Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, Germany, from wounds received as a result of enemy action on Nov 10 in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Welke died Nov. 20 at Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, Germany, from wounds received as a result of enemy action on Nov 19 in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Arms was assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 4th Combat Engineer Battalion, 4th Marine Division, headquartered in Baltimore, Md. Brown was assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C. Downey was assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii. Heredia was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif. Welke was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. Michael C. O'Neill**, 22, of Mansfield, Ohio, died November 21 in Landstuhl, Germany, of accidental injuries sustained on November 17 at Bagram Air Field,

Afghanistan, during preparations for combat operations. O'Neill was assigned to the Army's 3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Michael R. Cohen**, 23, of Jacobus, Pa., died Nov. 22 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Blain M. Ebert**, 22, of Washtucna, Wash., died Nov. 22 in Baghdad, Iraq, when enemy forces engaged his unit with small arms fire. Ebert was assigned to the 4th Battalion, 5th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

24

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. David L. Roustum**, 22, of West Seneca, N.Y., died Nov. 20 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his up-armored HMMWV was attacked by enemy forces using rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire. Roustum was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 108th Infantry Regiment, Tonawanda, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Joseph M. Nolan**, 27, of Philadelphia, Pa., died Nov. 18 in Fallujah, Iraq, when his unit was on patrol and an improvised explosive device detonated near his up-armored HMMWV. Nolan was assigned to the 312th Military Intelligence Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. They died on November 24 in Deh Rawod, Afghanistan, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their unit. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. **Cpl. Dale E. Fracker, Jr.**, 23, of Apple Valley, Calif. **Cpl. Jacob R. Fleischer**, 25, of St. Louis, Mo.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Benjamin C. Edinger**, 24, of Green Bay, Wisc., died Nov. 23, at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., from injuries received as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq on Nov 14. He was assigned to 2nd Force Reconnaissance Company, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Ryan J. Cantafio**, 22, of Beaver Dam, Wisc., died Nov. 25, as result of enemy action in Al Andar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 2nd Battalion, 24th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, headquartered in Chicago, Ill.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Brian K. Grant**, 31, of Dallas, Texas, died Nov. 26 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his unit was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Grant was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, Camp Howze, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Harrison J. Meyer**, 20, of Worthington, Ohio, died Nov. 26 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his unit was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Meyer was

assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, Camp Howze, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of six Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Kirk J. Bosselmann**, 21, of Napa, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Bradley M. Faircloth**, 20, of Mobile, Ala. **Lance Cpl. Jeffery S. Holmes**, 20, of White River Junction, Vt. **Lance Cpl. David B. Houck**, 25, of Winston Salem, N.C. **Lance Cpl. Joshua E. Lucero**, 19, of Tucson, Ariz. **Sgt. Nicholas S. Nolte**, 25, of Falls City, Neb. Nolte died Nov. 24 at the National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, Md., from injuries received Nov. 9 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Holmes died Nov. 25, Faircloth and Houck died Nov. 26, and Bosselmann and Lucero died Nov. 27, all as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province Iraq. Bosselmann, Faircloth, Holmes and Houck were assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, N.C. Lucero was assigned to 2nd Combat Engineer Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, N.C. Nolte was assigned to 2nd Low Altitude Air Defense Battalion, 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Nov. 28 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when their unit was conducting a dismounted patrol and they encountered enemy forces using small arms fire. Both were assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Howze, Korea. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Michael B. Shackelford**, 25, of Grand Junction, Colo. **Sgt. Carl W. Lee**, 23, of Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jordan D. Winkler**, 19, of Tulsa, Okla, died Nov 26 due to a non-combat related incident at Camp Fallujah, Iraq. He was assigned to Combat Service Support Battalion 1, Combat Service Support Group 11, 1st Force Service Support Group, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Trinidad R. Martinezluis**, 22, of Los Angeles, Calif., died Nov. 28 in Baqubah, Iraq, when his 5-ton vehicle rolled over and pinned him underwater. Martinezluis was assigned to the Army's 201st Forward Support Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jeremy E. Christensen**, 27, of Albuquerque, N.M., died Nov. 27 in Ad Duilayah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his patrol vehicle. Christensen was assigned to 1st Squadron, 4th Armored Cavalry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

30

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Adam R. Brooks**, 20, of Manchester, N.H. **Lance Cpl. Charles A. Hanson Jr.**, 22, of Panacea, Fla. Both Marines died Nov. 28 as a result of enemy action in Babil Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Stephen C. Benish**, 20, of Clark, N.J., died Nov. 28 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when he received enemy fire while on a dismounted patrol. Benish was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Howze, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Gentian Marku**, 22, of Warren, Mich., died Nov. 25 as a result of

enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS * AS OF: November 30, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	6482	4929	1553	12144	13532
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	6626	5043	1583	12260	13958

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *** AS OF: November 30, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	1016	628	388	675	1254
Other Locations ****	293	211	82	409	218
Worldwide Total	1309	839	470	1084	1472

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list December, 2004

1

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Blake A. Magaoay**, 20, of Pearl City, Hawaii, died Nov. 29 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Nov. 29 in Baghdad, Iraq, when their military vehicle struck an improvised explosive device. Both were assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 69th Infantry Regiment, New York, N.Y. Killed were: **Sgt. Christian P. Engeldrum**, 39, of Bronx, N.Y. **Pfc. Wilfredo F. Urbina**, 29, of Baldwin, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. They died Nov. 27 in Bamian, Afghanistan, when their contract aircraft crashed. All were assigned to the 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Killed were: **Lt. Col. Michael J. McMahon**, 41, of Connecticut. **Chief Warrant Officer Travis W. Grogan**, 31, of Virginia Beach, Va. **Spc. Harley D. R. Miller**, 21, of Spokane, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Sergio R. Diazvarela**, 21, of Lomita, Calif., died Nov. 24 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his dismounted patrol. Diazvarela was assigned to 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, Camp Howze, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Nov. 30 in Fallujah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their military vehicle. Both were assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. Killed were: **Sgt. Pablo A. Calderon**, 26, of Brooklyn, N.Y. **Sgt. Jose Guereca, Jr.**, 24, of Missouri City, Texas.

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Gunnery Sgt. Javier Obleas-Prado Pena**, 36, of Falls Church, Va., died Dec. 1 at the Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, Germany, from injuries received Nov. 25, as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl Zachary A. Kolda**, 23, of Corpus Christi, Texas, died Dec. 1 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to the Marine Forces Reserves' 1st Battalion, 23rd Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Houston, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Daryl A. Davis**, 20, of Orlando, Fla., died Nov. 29 in Iraq when his HMWWV was involved in a traffic accident. Davis was assigned to the Army National Guard's 144th Transportation Company, Marianna, Fla.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Erik W. Hayes**, 24, of Cascade, Md., died Nov. 29 in Al Miqdadiyah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Hayes was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. David M. Fisher**, 21, of Green Island, N.Y., died Dec. 1 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his unit was on patrol and the HMWWV in which he was riding rolled

over. Fisher was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 101st Cavalry Regiment, Newburgh, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Spc. Isaac E. Diaz**, 26, of Rio Hondo, Texas, died Dec. 1 in Sharona, Afghanistan, when his military vehicle rolled over. Diaz was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division (Light) from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

3

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Bryan S. Wilson**, 22, of Otterbein, Ind., died Dec. 1 as result of a non-hostile vehicle incident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 11th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. George D. Harrison**, 22, of Knoxville, Tenn., died December 2 in Mosul, Iraq, when his HMMWV was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Harrison was assigned to the 293rd Military Police Company, 3rd Military Police Battalion (Provisional), 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

6

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. David P. Mahlenbrock**, 20, of Maple Shade, N.J., died Dec. 3 in Kirkuk, Iraq, when he was clearing a route and an improvised explosive device detonated. Mahlenbrock was assigned to the 65th Engineer Battalion, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Binh N. Le**, 20, of Alexandria, Va. **Cpl. Matthew A. Wyatt**, 21, of Millstadt, Ill. Both Marines died Dec. 3 from injuries received as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 5th Battalion, 10th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Dec. 4 in Mosul, Iraq, when their Stryker military vehicle received enemy fire during convoy operations. Both were assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Washington. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Salamo J. Tuialuuluu**, 23, of Pago Pago, American Samoa. **Sgt. David A. Mitts**, 24, of Hammond, Ore.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Henry E. Irizarry**, 38, of Bronx, New York, died Dec. 3 in Taji, Iraq, when his unit was on patrol and an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Irizarry was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 69th Infantry Regiment, New York, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Cari A. Gasiewicz**, 28, of Depew, N.Y., died Dec. 4 in Baqubah, Iraq, when two improvised explosive devices detonated near her convoy. Gasiewicz was assigned to the 202nd Military Intelligence Battalion, 513th Military Intelligence Brigade, Fort Gordon, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Michael L. Boatright**, 24, of Whitesboro, Texas died Dec. 4 in Baghdad, Iraq, when he was struck by an improvised explosive device. Boatright was assigned to the 20th Engineer Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

7

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Kyle A. Eggers**, 27, of Euless, Texas, died Dec. 5 in Habbaniyah, Iraq, when his vehicle was struck by an improvised explosive device. Eggers was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division, Camp Greaves, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Joseph O. Behnke**, 45, of Brooklyn, New York, died Dec. 4 in Baghdad, Iraq, when he was in a vehicle accident. Behnke was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 258th Field Artillery Regiment, Brooklyn, New York.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Andrew M. Ward**, 25, of Kirkland, Wash., died Dec. 5 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his unit was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Ward was assigned to the 44th Engineer Battalion, 2d Infantry Division, Camp Howze, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. In C. Kim**, 23, of Warren, Mich., died Dec. 7 as result of a non-hostile vehicle incident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 9th Communications Battalion, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Mark N. Stubenhofer**, 30, of Springfield, Va., died Dec. 7 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his unit was conducting dismounted operations and was attacked by small arms fire. Stubenhofer was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 41st Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Todd C. Gibbs**, 37, of Angelina, Texas, died Dec. 7 in Khalidiyah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated while his unit was on a dismounted patrol. Gibbs was assigned to 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division, Camp Greaves, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Arthur C. Williams, IV**, 31, of Edgewater, Fla., died Dec. 8 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his unit was conducting a dismounted patrol and was attacked by small arms fire. Williams was assigned to the 44th Engineer Battalion, 2d Infantry Division, Camp Howze, Korea.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Kyle J. Renehan**, 21, of Oxford, Pa., died Dec. 9 in Kaiserslautern, Germany, from injuries received on Nov. 29 as result of enemy action in Babil Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Air Control Squadron 2, Marine Air Control Group 28, 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Christopher S. Adlesperger**, 20, of Albuquerque, N.M. died Dec. 9 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Adlesperger was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

12

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died December 9 in Mosul, Iraq after being involved in an Apache helicopter accident. Both were assigned to the 1st Battalion, 151st Aviation Regiment, South Carolina National Guard, Columbia, S.C. Killed were: **1st Lt. Andrew C. Shields**, 25, of Campobello, S.C. **Chief Warrant Officer Patrick D. Leach**, 39, of Rock Hill, S.C.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Robert W. Hoyt**, 21, of Ashford, Conn., died Dec. 11 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV while conducting convoy operations. Hoyt was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 102nd Infantry Regiment, Bristol, Conn.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Dec. 5 in Habbaniyah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their HMMWV. Both were assigned to the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Greaves, Korea. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Marvin L. Trost III**, 28, of Goshen, Ind. **Spc. Edwin W. Roodhouse**, 36, of San Jose, Calif.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Melvin L. Blazer**, 38, of Moore, Okla. **Lance Cpl. Hilario F. Lopez**, 22, of Ingleside, Texas. **Lance Cpl. Gregory P. Rund**, 21, of Littleton, Colo. Rund died Dec. 11 and Blazer and Lopez died Dec. 12 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. All three were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Joshua A. Ramsey**, 19, from Defiance, Ohio, died Dec. 12 in Baghdad, Iraq, from non-combat related injuries. Ramsey was assigned to the 95th Military Police Battalion, Mannheim, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Jeffrey L. Kirk**, 24, of Baton Rouge, La., died Dec. 12 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Brent T. Vroman**, 21, of Oshkosh, Wis., died Dec. 13 from wounds received as a result of enemy action in Babil Province, Iraq. He was assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 2nd Battalion, 24th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, headquartered in Chicago, Ill.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jeffery S. Blanton**, 23, of Fayetteville, Ga., died Dec. 12 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Joshua W. Dickinson**, 25, of Pasco, Fla., died Dec. 12 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Tina S. Time**, 22, from Tucson, Ariz., died Dec. 13 near Cedar, Iraq, when she was involved in a vehicle accident. Time was assigned to the Army Reserve's 208th Transportation Company, Tucson, Ariz.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Michael D. Anderson**, 21, of Modesto, Calif., died Dec. 14 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Victor A. Martinez**, 21, from Bronx, N.Y., died Dec. 14 south of Baghdad, Iraq, from a gunshot wound. Martinez was assigned to the 364th Supply Company, 264th Corps Support Battalion, 1st Corps Support Command, Fort Bragg, N.C.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Franklin A. Sweger**, 24, of San Antonio, Texas, died Dec. 16 as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Dec. 19 in Shuaybah, Kuwait, when a vehicle struck them. Both soldiers were assigned to the 180th Transportation Battalion, 13th Corps Support Command, Fort Hood, Texas. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Donald B. Farmer**, 33, of Zion, Ill. **Sgt. Berry K. Meza**, 23, of League City, Texas. **Builder Chief Petty Officer Joel E. Baldwin**, 37, was among the 22 people killed in an explosion in Mosul, Iraq on Tuesday. Baldwin was from the Republic of Panama and was a member of Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 7. He was a 15-year veteran who had been with NMCB 7, homeported in Gulfport, since 2003. [Civilian **Tony Stramiello, Jr.**, 61, of Astoria, Ore., was among the Americans killed in the attack at a U.S. military base in Iraq, officials said Wednesday, Dec. 22, 2004. Stramiello was working as a carpenter foreman for Halliburton Co.]

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Neil D. Petsche**, 21, of Lena, Ill., died Dec. 21 due to injuries received in a non-hostile vehicle incident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Petsche was assigned to 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

24

The Department of Defense announced today the death of thirteen Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Dec. 21 in Mosul, Iraq, when their dining facility was attacked. Killed were: **Capt. William W. Jacobsen Jr.**, 31, of Charlotte, N.C. Jacobsen was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash. **Sgt. Maj. Robert D. O'Dell**, 38, of Manassas, Va. O'Dell was assigned to the United States Army Intelligence & Security Command, Fort Belvoir, Va. **Sgt. 1st Class Paul D. Karpowich**, 30, of Bridgeport, Pa. Karpowich was assigned to the Army Reserve's 2nd Battalion, 390th Infantry Regiment, Webster, N.Y. **Staff Sgt. Julian S. Melo**, 47, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Melo was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash. **Staff Sgt. Darren D.**

VanKomen, 33, of Bluefield, W.Va. VanKomen was assigned to the 2nd Squadron, 14th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash. **Staff Sgt. Robert S. Johnson**, 23, of Castro Valley, Calif. Johnson was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash. **Sgt. Lynn R. Poulin Sr.**, 47, of Freedom, Maine. Poulin was assigned to the Army National Guard's 133rd Engineer Battalion, Belfast, Maine. **Spc. Jonathan Castro**, 21, of Corona, Calif. Castro was assigned to the 73rd Engineer Company, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash. **Spc. Thomas J. Dostie**, 20, of Sommerville, Maine. Dostie was assigned to the Army National Guard's 133rd Engineer Battalion, Portland, Maine. **Spc. Cory M. Hewitt**, 26, of Stewart, Tenn. Hewitt was assigned to the 705th Ordnance Company, Fort Polk, La. **Spc. Nicholas C. Mason**, 20, of King George, Va. Mason was assigned to the Army National Guard's 276th Engineer Battalion, West Point, Va. **Spc. David A. Ruhren**, 20, of Stafford, Va. Ruhren was assigned to the Army National Guard's 276th Engineer Battalion, West Point, Va. **Pfc. Lionel Ayro**, 22, of Jeanerette, La. Ayro was assigned to the 73rd Engineer Company, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Christopher W. Barnett**, 32, of Baton Rouge, La., died Dec. 23 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Barnett was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 156th Armor Regiment, 256th Brigade Combat Team, Shreveport, La.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Chief Joel Egan Baldwin**, 37, of Arlington, Va., died in Mosul, Iraq on Dec. 21, when the dining facility was attacked. Baldwin was assigned to Navy Mobile Construction Battalion 77, Gulfport, Miss.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Eric Hillenburg**, 21, of Marion, Ind. **Lance Cpl. James R. Phillips**, 21, of Hillsboro, Fla. **Cpl. Raleigh C. Smith**, 21, of Lincoln, Mont. All three Marines died Dec. 23 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. They were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

28

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Todd D. Olson**, 36, from Loyal, Wis., died Dec. 27 in the 67th Combat Support Hospital in Tikrit, Iraq from wounds sustained in Samarra, Iraq on Dec. 26, when an improvised explosive device detonated. Olson was assigned to the National Guard's 1st Battalion, 128th Infantry Regiment, Neillsville, Wis.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jose A. Rivera-Serrano**, 26, from Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, died Dec. 27 in Baghdad, Iraq, from wounds sustained when an improvised explosive device hit his vehicle. Rivera-Serrano was assigned to the 2d Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Jason A. Lehto**, 31, of Mount Clemens, Mich., died Dec. 28 in a non-hostile incident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Lehto was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's Marine Wing Support Group 47, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Navy Seaman Pablito Pena Briones, Jr.**, 22, of Anaheim, Calif., died Dec. 28 of a non-hostile gun shot wound in Fallujah, Iraq. Briones was assigned to 1st Marine Division Detachment, Naval Medical Center San Diego.

30

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Nathaniel J. Nyren**, 31, from Reston, Va., died in Baghdad, Iraq on Dec. 28, when a civilian vehicle struck his military vehicle. Nyren was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division in Fort Hood, Texas.

31

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Oscar Sanchez**, 19, from Modesto, Calif., died Dec. 29 in Mosul, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device struck his observation post. Sanchez was assigned to 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS * AS OF: December 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	6482	4929	1553	12144	13532
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	6626	5043	1583	12260	13958

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *** AS OF: December 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	1016	628	388	675	1254
Other Locations ****	293	211	82	409	218
Worldwide Total	1309	839	470	1084	1472

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list January, 2005

3

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Craig L. Nelson**, 21, from Bossier City, La., died Dec. 29 at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., of injuries sustained Dec. 16 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Nelson was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 156th Armor Regiment, Shreveport, La.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Brian P. Parrello**, 19, of West Milford, N.J. **Lance Cpl. Jason E. Smith**, 21, of Phoenix, Ariz. Smith died Dec. 31, and Parrello died Jan. 1, both as result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Smith was assigned to 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. Parrello was assigned to Small Craft Company, Headquarters Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jeff LeBrun**, 21, from Buffalo, N.Y., died Jan. 1 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his military vehicle was struck by an improvised explosive device. LeBrun was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 15th Field Artillery Regiment, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Damien T. Ficek**, 26, from Pullman, Wash., died Dec. 30 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his patrol was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Ficek was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 161st Infantry Regiment, Spokane, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Pedro A. Munoz**, 47, of Aquada, Puerto Rico, died Jan. 2 in Shindand, Afghanistan, of injuries sustained Jan. 1 when his patrol encountered enemy fire. Munoz was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, N.C.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. Jeremy R. Wright**, 31, of Shelbyville, Ind., died Jan. 3 in Asadabad, Afghanistan, when his military vehicle hit an improvised explosive device. Wright was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 1st Special Forces Group Fort Lewis, Wash.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Thomas E. Houser**, 22, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, died Jan. 3 as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Force Reconnaissance Company, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

6

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Enduring Freedom and two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. A review of records revealed the omission of news releases for these Soldiers:

Operation Enduring Freedom - Staff Sgt. Robert K. McGee, 38, of Martinsville, Va., died June 30, in Manila, Republic of the Philippines, of non-combat related injuries. McGee was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 1st Special Forces Group, Fort Lewis, Wash.

Operation Iraqi Freedom - Sgt. 1st Class Otie J. McVey, 53, of Oak Hill, W.V., was medically evacuated from Baghdad, Iraq, on Sept. 23 for treatment of a non-combat related illness. He died Nov. 7 in Beaver, W.V. McVey was assigned to the Army Reserve's 706th Transportation Company, Kenton, Ohio. **Sgt. Foster Pinkston**, 47, of Warrenton, Ga., died Sept.

16, in Eisenhower Army Medical Center in Augusta, Ga., from a non-combat related illness. Pinkston was assigned to the Army National Guard's 878th Engineer Battalion, Augusta, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Cory R. Depew**, 21, of Beech Grove, Ind., died Jan. 4 in Mosul, Iraq, when his Stryker military vehicle was struck by a rocket-propelled grenade. Depew was assigned to the 2nd Squadron, 14th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash.

7

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Julio C. Cisneros Alvarez**, 22, of Pharr, Texas, died Jan. 6 as result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Bennie J. Washington**, 25, of Atlanta, Ga., died Jan. 4 in Brooke Army Medical Center, San Antonio, Texas, of injuries sustained Oct. 14 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his military vehicle was struck by a rocket-propelled grenade. Washington was assigned to the 44th Engineer Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Howze, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Zachariah S. Davis**, 25, of Twentynine Palms, Calif., died Jan. 6 as result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Jan. 4 in Taji, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their military vehicle. Killed were: **Spc. Jimmy D. Buie**, 44, of Floral, Ark. Buie was assigned to the Army National Guard's 3rd Battalion, 153rd Infantry Regiment, 39th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, Fordyce, Ark. **Spc. Jeremy W. McHalfey**, 28, of Mabelvale, Ark. McHalfey was assigned to the Army National Guard's 39th Infantry Brigade, Little Rock, Ark. **Spc. Joshua S. Marcum**, 33, of Evening Shade, Ark. Marcum was assigned to the Army National Guard's 3rd Battalion, 153rd Infantry Regiment, 39th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, Camden, Ark.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Curtis L. Wooten III**, 20, of Spanaway, Wash., died Jan. 4 in Balad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Wooten was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 77th Armor Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of six Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died January 6 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device struck their Bradley fighting vehicle. All six were assigned to the Army National Guard's 256th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized), Lafayette, La. A seventh Soldier was also killed in the incident but the information will be released separately based upon next of kin notification policies. Killed were: **Sgt. 1st Class Kurt J. Comeaux**, 34, of Raceland, La., was assigned to the Army National Guard's 256th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized), Lafayette, La. **Sgt. Christopher J. Babin**, 27, of Houma, La., was assigned to the Army National Guard's 256th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized), Lafayette, La. **Spc. Bradley J. Bergeron**, 25, of Houma, La., was assigned to the Army National Guard's 256th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized), Lafayette, La. **Spc. Huey P. L. Fassbender**, 24, of LaPlace, La., was assigned to the Army National Guard's 256th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized), Lafayette, La. **Spc. Armand L. Frickey**, 20, Houma, La., was assigned to the Army National Guard's 256th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized), Lafayette, La. **Spc. Warren A.**

Murphy, 29, of Marrero, La., was assigned to the Army National Guard's 256th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized), Lafayette, La.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Kenneth G. Vonronn**, 20, of Bloomingburg, N.Y., died January 6 in Baghdad, Iraq, with six of his fellow Soldiers when an improvised explosive device struck their Bradley fighting vehicle. Vonronn was assigned to the Army National Guard's Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 69th Infantry Regiment, 42nd Infantry Division, New York, N.Y.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Daniel F. Guastafarro**, 27, of Las Vegas, Nev., died January 7 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his military vehicle left the road and went into a canal. Guastafarro was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, Camp Casey, Korea.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Dwayne J. McFarlane Jr.**, 20, of Cass Lake, Minn., died Jan. 9 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his dismounted patrol was hit by an improvised explosive device. McFarlane was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 15th Field Artillery Regiment, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), from Fort Drum, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Joseph E. Fite**, 23, of Round Rock, Texas, died Jan. 9 as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to the Marine Forces Reserve's 1st Battalion, 23rd Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Austin, Texas.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Jan. 10 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device hit their military vehicle. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's 3rd Battalion, 156th Infantry Regiment, 256th Infantry Brigade, Lake Charles, La. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. William F. Manuel**, 34, of Kinder, La. **Sgt. Robert W. Sweeney III**, 22, of Pineville, La.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Michael J. Smith**, 24, of Media, Penn., died Jan. 11 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his military vehicle was hit by a rocket propelled grenade. Smith was assigned to 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry, 2d Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colo.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Brian A. Mack**, 36, of Phoenix, Ariz., died Jan. 13 in Mosul, Iraq, when his military vehicle was hit by an improvised explosive device. Mack was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Matthew W. Holloway**, 21, of Fulton, Texas. **Lance Cpl. Juan R. Rodriguez Velasco**, 23, of El Cenizo, Texas. Both Marines died Jan. 13 from injuries received as a result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Both Marines were assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 1st Battalion, 23rd Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Corpus Christi, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Gunnar D. Becker**, 19, of Forestburg, S.D., died Jan. 13 in Mosul, Iraq, of non-combat related injuries. Becker was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 63rd Armor Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Nathaniel T. Swindell**, 24, of Bronx, N.Y., died Jan. 15 in Mosul, Iraq, from a non-combat related injury. Swindell was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, Fort Lewis, Wash.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Jayton D. Patterson**, 26, of Sedley, Va., died Jan. 15 as result of hostile action in Babil Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Paul C. Holter III**, 21, of Corpus Christi, Texas, died Jan. 14, due to a non-combat related incident at Camp Ramadi, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 11th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Dead are: **Pfc. Francis C. Obaji**, 21, of Queens Village, N.Y., died Jan. 17 in the 86th Combat Support Hospital in Baghdad, Iraq, after he was involved in a motor vehicle accident Jan. 16 in Baghdad, Iraq. Obaji was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 69th Infantry Regiment, New York, N.Y. **Spc. Alain L. Kamolvathin**, 21, of Blairstown, N.J., died Jan. 16 in Baghdad, Iraq, when he was involved in a motor vehicle accident. Kamolvathin was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 69th Infantry Regiment, New York, N.Y.

19

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Dead are: **Staff Sgt. Thomas E. Vitagliano**, 33, of New Haven, Conn., died Jan. 17 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his position. Vitagliano was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea. **Pfc. George R. Geer**, 27, of Cortez, Colo., died Jan. 17 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his position. Geer was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea.

20

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Jesus Fonseca**, 19, of Marietta, Ga., died Jan. 17 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his position. Fonseca was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Christopher J. Sullivan**, 29, of Princeton, Mass., died Jan. 18 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his parked vehicle. Sullivan was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who as supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Kyle W. Childress**, 29, of Terre Haute, Ind., died Jan. 21 in Balad, Iraq, of wounds received in Ad Duluiyah, Iraq, when his unit was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Childress was assigned to the 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Joe F. Lusk II**, 25, of Reedley, Calif., died Jan. 21 in Camp Buehring, Kuwait, of non-combat related injuries. Lusk was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 3rd Aviation Regiment, Fort Bragg, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Nainoa K. Hoe**, 27, of Hawaii, died Jan. 22 in Mosul, Iraq, of wounds received when he was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Hoe was assigned to the Army's 3d Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Jose C. Rangel**, 43, of Saratoga, Calif., died Jan. 23 in Camp Arifjan, Kuwait, of non-combat related injuries. Rangel was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1106th Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot, Fresno, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Leonard W. Adams**, 42, of Mooresville, N.C., died Jan. 24 in Camp Bucca, Iraq, of non-combat related injuries. Adams was assigned to the Army National Guard's 105th Military Police Battalion, 18th Military Police Brigade, Asheville, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Brett D. Swank**, of Northumberland, Pa., died Jan. 24 in Baghdad, Iraq, from injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his position. Swank was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 509th Infantry Regiment, Fort Polk, La.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. William S. Kinzer Jr.**, 27, of Hendersonville, N.C., died Jan. 26 in Ad Duluiyah, Iraq, from injuries sustained when a rocket propelled grenade hit his patrol. Kinzer was assigned to the 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Jonathan W. Bowling**, 23, of Patrick, Va. **Lance Cpl. Karl R. Linn**, 20, of Chesterfield, Va. **Cpl. Christopher L. Weaver**, 24, of Fredericksburg, Va. Bowling and Linn died Jan. 26 of wounds received as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Weaver died Jan. 26 as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. All Marines were assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 4th Combat Engineer Battalion, 4th Marine Division, headquartered in Lynchburg, Va.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Petty Officer 3rd Class John D. House**, 28, of Ventura, Calif., died Jan. 26, in a helicopter crash near Ar Rutbah, Iraq. House was assigned to Naval Medical Clinic Hawaii, Marine Corps Units Detachment, Pearl Harbor.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Jesse W. Strong**, 24, of Irasburg, Vt., died Jan. 26 as a result of

hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Strong was assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve's 4th Combat Engineer Battalion, 4th Marine Division, headquartered in Lynchburg, Va.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of 16 Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Paul C. Alaniz**, 32, of Corpus Christi, Texas. **Lance Cpl. Jonathan E. Etterling**, 22, of Wheelersburg, Ohio. **Capt. Lyle L. Gordon**, 30, of Midlothian, Texas. **Lance Cpl. Brian C. Hopper**, 21, of Wynne, Ark. **Lance Cpl. Saeed Jafarkhani-Torshizi Jr.**, 24, of Fort Worth, Texas. **Cpl. Sean P. Kelly**, 23, of Gloucester, N.J. **Staff Sgt. Dexter S. Kimble**, 30, of Houston, Texas. **Lance Cpl. Allan Klein**, 34, of Clinton Township, Mich. **Cpl. James L. Moore**, 24, of Roseburg, Ore. **Lance Cpl. Mourad Ragimov**, 20, of San Diego, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Rhonald D. Rairdan**, 20, of San Antonio, Texas. **Lance Cpl. Hector Ramos**, 20, of Aurora, Ill. **Lance Cpl. Darrell J. Schumann**, 25, of Hampton, Va. **1stLt. Dustin M. Shumney**, 30, of Vallejo, Calif. **Cpl. Matthew R. Smith**, 24, of West Valley, Utah. **Lance Cpl. Joseph B. Spence**, 24, of Scotts Valley, Calif. All died Jan. 26 when the CH-53E helicopter they were in crashed near Ar Rutbah, Iraq. Alaniz, Gordon, and Kimble were assigned to Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 361, Marine Aircraft Group 16, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, Calif. The others were assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

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The Department of Defense announced today the death of 11 Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Brian D. Bland**, 26, of Weston, Wyo. **Sgt. Michael W. Finke Jr.**, 28, of Huron, Ohio. **1st Lt. Travis J. Fuller**, 26, of Granville, Mass. **Cpl. Timothy M. Gibson**, 23, of Hillsborough, N.H. **Cpl. Richard A. Gilbert Jr.**, 26, of Montgomery, Ohio. **Cpl. Kyle J. Grimes**, 21, of Northampton, Pa. **Lance Cpl. Tony L. Hernandez**, 22, of Canyon Lake, Texas. **Cpl. Nathaniel K. Moore**, 22, of Champaign, Ill. **Lance Cpl. Gael Saintvil**, 24, of Orange, Fla. **Cpl. Nathan A. Schubert**, 22, of Cherokee, Iowa. **Lance Cpl. Michael L. Starr Jr.**, 21, of Baltimore, Md. All died Jan. 26 when the CH-53E helicopter they were in crashed near Ar Rutbah, Iraq. Hernandez was assigned to Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 361, Marine Aircraft Group 16, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, Calif. The others were assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Stephen P. Johnson**, 24, of Covina, Calif. **Lance Cpl. Fred L. Maciel**, 20, of Spring, Texas. Both died Jan. 26 when the CH-53E helicopter they were in crashed near Ar Rutbah, Iraq. They were assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Kevin M. Luna**, 26, of Oxnard, Calif., died Jan. 27 in Muqadiyah, Iraq, from non-combat related injuries. Luna was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 63rd Armor Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Taylor J. Burk**, 21, of Amarillo, Texas, died Jan. 26 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device struck his vehicle. Burk was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Jonathan S. Beatty**, 22, of Streator, Ill., died Jan. 27 as a result of hostile action in Babil Province, Iraq. Beatty was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

31

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Andrew K. Farrar Jr.**, 31, of Weymouth, Mass., died Jan. 28 due to

a non-hostile related incident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Headquarters and Service Battalion, 2nd Force Service Support Group, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Timothy A. Knight**, 22, of Brooklyn, Ohio, died Jan. 26 when the CH-53E helicopter he was in crashed near Ar Rutbah, Iraq. Knight was assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of five Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers died Jan. 24 in Mohammed Sacran, Iraq, when their Bradley Fighting Vehicle overturned. They were assigned to the 2d Battalion, 2d Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany. Dead are: **Staff Sgt. Joseph W. Stevens**, 26, of Sacramento, Calif. **Sgt. Michael C. Carlson**, 22, of St. Paul, Minn. **Sgt. Javier Marin Jr.**, 29, of Mission, Texas. **Spc. Viktor V. Yolkin**, 24, of Spring Branch, Texas. **Pfc. Jesus A. Leon-Perez**, 20, of Houston, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lt. Cmdr Keith E. Taylor**, 47, of Irvine, Calif., died Jan. 29, in a rocket attack on the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad. Taylor was assigned to Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Central Command, Iraq Detachment.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Mickey E. Zaun**, 27, of Brooklyn Park, Minn., died Jan. 28 in Mosul, Iraq, from injuries sustained in a collision between two armored vehicles. Zaun was assigned to the U.S. Army Special Operations Command, Fort Bragg, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers died Jan. 28 in Baghdad, Iraq, in a helicopter accident. Both were assigned to the 1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. They are: **Capt. Orlando A. Bonilla**, 27, of Killeen, Texas. **Chief Warrant Officer Charles S. Jones**, 34, of Lawtey, Fla.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lt. Cmdr. Edward E. Jack**, 51, of Detroit, Mich., died Jan. 29, of a non-combat related incident aboard the USS Bonhomme Richard. Jack was assigned to Commander, Destroyer Squadron Seven, home ported in San Diego, Calif.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS * AS OF: January 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	7082	5349	1733	13275	14761
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	7226	5463	1763	13391	15187

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *** AS OF: January 31, 2004 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	1084	683	401	732	1377
Other Locations ****	317	221	96	455	287
Worldwide Total	1401	904	497	1187	1664

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list February, 2005

1

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. James H. Miller IV**, 22, of Cincinnati, Ohio, died Jan. 30 in Ramadi, Iraq, from injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle. Miller was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503d Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Stephen A. Castellano**, 21, of Long Beach, Calif., died Jan. 28 in Mosul, Iraq, from a non-combat related injury. Castellano was assigned to 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division (Light) from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Lindsey T. James**, 23, of Urbana, Mo., died Jan. 29 in Baghdad, Iraq, from injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his dismounted patrol. James was assigned to the 2d Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers died Jan. 28 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device struck a nearby vehicle. All were assigned to the Army National Guard's 1088th Engineer Battalion, 256th Brigade Combat Team, New Roads, La. The Soldiers are: **Staff Sgt. Jonathan R. Reed**, 25, of Opelousa, La. **Spc. Michael S. Evans II**, 22, Marrero, La. **Spc. Christopher J. Ramsey**, 20, of Batchelor, La.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jason C. Redifer**, 19, of Stuarts Draft, Va. **Lance Cpl. Harry R. Swain IV**, 21, of Cumberland, N.J. **Cpl. Christopher E. Zimny**, 27, of Cook, Ill. All three Marines died Jan. 31 as a result of hostile action in Babil Province, Iraq. They were all assigned to 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Joseph E. Rodriguez**, 25 of Las Cruces, N.M., died Jan. 28 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device struck his armored vehicle. Rodriguez was assigned to the 8th Engineer Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Nazario Serrano**, 20, of Irving, Texas, died Jan. 30 as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Serrano was assigned to the Combat Service Support Battalion 1, Combat Service Support Group 11, 1st Force Service Support Group, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Lyle W. Rymer II**, 24, of Fort Smith, Ark., died Jan. 28 in Baghdad, Iraq, when he was shot by enemy forces. Rymer was assigned to the Army National Guard's 239th Engineer Company, 39th Infantry Brigade, Booneville, Ark.

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Department of the Army Civilian who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Barbara Heald**, 60, of Stanford, Conn., died Jan. 29 in Baghdad, Iraq, when the Republic National Palace was hit by a mortar round. Heald worked for the Project and Contracting Office - Finance.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Robert T. Hendrickson**, 24, from Broken Bow, Okla., died Feb. 1

in Baghdad, Iraq, from wounds sustained when his military vehicle overturned. Hendrickson was assigned to the 2d Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Stephen R. Sherman**, 27, from Neptune, N.J., died Feb. 3 in Mosul, Iraq, from wounds sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle. Sherman was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, (Stryker Brigade Combat Team) Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Mark C. Warren**, 44, from LaGrande, Ore., died January 31 at Kirkuk Air Base, Iraq from non-combat related injuries. Warren was assigned to the 3d Battalion, 116th Armor Cavalry Regiment, 116th Brigade Combat Team (Forward), LaGrande, Ore.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Sean P. Maher**, 19, of Grays Lake, Ill., died Feb. 2 as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jeremy O. Allmon**, 22, of Cleburne, Texas, died Feb. 6 in Taji, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Allmon was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Steven G. Bayow**, 42, from Colonia Yap, Federated States of Micronesia, died February 4 in Bayji, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device hit his vehicle. Bayow was assigned to the 2d Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga. **Sgt. Daniel Torres**, 23, from Fort Worth, Texas, died February 4 in Bayjii, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device hit his vehicle. Torres was assigned to the 2d Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Sean L. Brock**, 29, of Redondo Beach, Calif., died Feb. 2 from wounds received as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Headquarters Battalion, Marine Corps Base Camp Butler, Okinawa, Japan.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Spc. Richard M. Crane**, 25, of Independence, Mo., died Feb. 8, in Kandahar, Afghanistan, of non-combat related injuries. Crane was assigned to the Army Reserve's 325th Field Hospital, Independence, Mo.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Zachary R. Wobler**, 24, of Ottawa, Ohio, died Feb. 6 in Mosul, Iraq, when his dismounted patrol encountered enemy forces using small arms fire. Wobler was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Jessica M. Housby**, 23, of Rock Island, Ill., died Feb. 9 in Route Golden, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near her convoy. Housby was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1644th Transportation Company, Rock Falls, Ill.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jeffrey S. Henthorn**, 25, of Choctaw, Okla., died Feb. 8 in Balad,

Iraq, from non-combat related injuries. Henthorn was assigned to the 24th Transportation Company, Fort Riley, Kan.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. William T. Robbins**, 31, of North Little Rock, Ark., died Feb. 10 in Taji, Iraq, of non-combat related injuries. Robbins was assigned to the Army National Guard's 39th Infantry Brigade, Little Rock, Ark.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Robert A. McNail**, 30, of Meridian, Miss., died Feb. 11 in Iskandariyah, Iraq, when his HMMVW struck another military vehicle. McNail was assigned to the Army National Guard's 150th Combat Engineer Battalion, 155th Brigade Combat Team, Quitman, Miss.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Kristopher L. Shepherd**, 26, of Lynchburg, Va., died Feb. 11 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated during clearing operations. Shepherd was assigned to the 767th Ordnance Company, 63rd Ordnance Battalion, 52nd Ordnance Group, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of an Airman deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Ray Rangel**, 29, of San Antonio, Texas, died Feb. 13 while performing a canal rescue mission in Balad, Iraq. Rangel was assigned to the 7th Civil Engineering Squadron, Dyess Air Force Base, Texas.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Richard A. Perez Jr.**, 19, of Las Vegas, Nev., died Feb. 10 as a result of non-hostile vehicle incident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 6th Motor Transport Battalion, 4th Force Service Support Group, Las Vegas, Nev.

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers died Feb. 13 in Balad, Iraq, when the vehicle they were riding in overturned. All were assigned to the Army's 5th Squadron, 7th Cavalry, 3d Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga. The incident is under investigation. The Soldiers are: **Sgt. Chad W. Lake**, 26, of Ocala, Fla. **Sgt. Rene Knox, Jr.**, 22, of New Orleans, La. **Spc. Dakotah L. Gooding**, 21, of Des Moines, Iowa.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class David J. Salie**, 34, of Columbus, Ga., died February 14 in Ba'qubah, Iraq, when his vehicle was hit by an improvised explosive device. Salie was assigned to the Army's 2d Battalion, 69th Armor Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. David J. Brangman**, 20, of Lake Worth, Fla., died February 13 in Uvanni, Iraq, when a mortar round struck his vehicle. Brangman was assigned to the Army's 3d Battalion, 69th Armor Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Adam J. Plumondore**, 22, of Gresham, Ore., died February 16 in Mosul, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle. Plumondore was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Justin B. Carter**, 21, of Mansfield, Mo., died Feb. 16 in Forward Operating Base McKenzie, Iraq, from non-combat related injuries. Carter was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Benning, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Michael A. Arciola**, 20, of Elmsford, N.Y., died Feb. 15 in Al Ramadi, Iraq, from injuries sustained from enemy small arms fire. Arciola was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503d Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Katrina L. Bell-Johnson**, 32, of Orangeburg, S.C., died Feb. 16 in Ba'qubah, Iraq, when she was involved in a vehicle accident. Bell-Johnson was assigned to the Army's 418th Transportation Company, 180th Transportation Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Frank B. Hernandez**, 21, of Phoenix, Ariz., died Feb. 17 in Tal Afar, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle. Hernandez was assigned to 2nd Squadron, 14th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, Stryker Brigade Combat Team, Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Jason R. Hendrix**, 28, of Claremore, Okla., died Feb. 16 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when an explosion occurred while he was conducting combat operations. Hendrix was assigned to 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Hovey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Christopher M. Pusateri**, 21, of Corning, N.Y., died Feb. 16 in Mosul, Iraq, of injuries sustained from enemy forces using small arms fire. Pusateri was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C.

19

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Feb. 16 in Forward Operating Base Iskandariyah, Iraq, when a roadway collapsed, causing their vehicle to roll over. The Soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 155th Infantry Regiment (Mechanized), McComb, Miss. The Soldiers are **Sgt. Timothy R. Osbey**, 34, and **Spc. Joseph A. Rahaim**, 22, both of Magnolia, Miss.

20

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Carlos J. Gil**, 30, of Orlando, Fla., died Feb. 18, in Humaniyuh, Iraq from injuries sustained from an improvised explosive device detonation. Gil was assigned to the 377th Transportation Company, 181st Transportation Battalion, Mannheim, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Clinton R. Gertson**, 26, of Houston, Texas, died 19 Feb. in Mosul, Iraq, from injuries sustained from enemy forces small arms fire. Gertson was assigned to 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Adam Malson**, 23, of Rochester Hills, Mich., died Feb. 19 in Baghdad, Iraq, from injuries sustained while on patrol when an improvised explosive device detonated. Malson was assigned to 4th Battalion, 31st Infantry Regiment, Fort Drum, N.Y.

21

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Seth R. Trahan**, 20, died Feb. 19, in Baghdad, Iraq, from injuries sustained while on patrol when an improvised explosive device detonated. Trahan was assigned to the Army National Guard's 3d Battalion, 156th Infantry Regiment, Crowley, La.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Kevin M. Clarke**, 21, of Tinley Park, Ill., died Feb. 19 as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Cmdr Adrian B. Szwec**, 43, of Chicago, Ill., died April 12, 2004, of a non-combat related incident. Szwec was assigned to Naval Hospital Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. [Yes, April 12, 2004.]

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. John T. Olson**, 21, of Elk Grove Village, Ill., died Feb. 21 as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Headquarters Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N. C.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Trevor D. Aston**, 32, of Austin, Texas, died Feb. 22 as a result of non-hostile vehicle incident in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 1st Battalion, 23rd Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Austin, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers who were supporting Iraqi Freedom. They died Feb. 21 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated as they were exiting their military vehicle after it had rolled over. The Soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery, 34th Infantry Division, Montevideo, Minn. The Soldiers are: **1st Lt. Jason G. Timmerman**, 24, of Tracy, Minn. **Staff Sgt. David F. Day**, 25, of Saint Louis Park, Minn. **Sgt. Jesse M. Lhotka**, 24, of Alexandria, Minn.

25

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jacob C. Palmatier**, 29, of Springfield, Ill., died Feb. 24 in Muqadiyah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Palmatier was assigned to 1st Battalion, 30th Infantry Regiment, 3d Brigade, 3d Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Daniel G. Gresham**, 23, of Lincoln, Ill., died Feb. 24 in Camp Wilson, Iraq, when a second improvised explosive device detonated while he was responding to a first device. Gresham was assigned to the 797th Ordnance Company (Explosive Ordnance Disposal), 79th Ordnance Battalion, 52nd Ordnance, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Nicholas J. Olivier**, 26, of Ruston, La., died Feb. 23 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated while he was on foot patrol. Olivier was assigned to the Army National Guard's 3rd Battalion, 156th Infantry Regiment, Pineville, La.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Eric M. Steffeney**, 28, of Waterloo, Iowa, died February 23 in Tuz, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated. Steffeney was assigned to the 184th Ordnance Battalion, 52nd Ordnance Group, Fort Bragg, N.C.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers who were supporting Iraqi Freedom. They died Feb. 25 in Taji, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated while they were on dismounted patrol. Killed were: **Spc. Adam N. Brewer**, 22, of Dewey, Okla. **Spc. Jason L. Moski**, 24, of Blackville, S.C. **Spc. Colby M. Farnan**, 22, of Weston, Mo. Brewer was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas. Moski and Farnan were assigned to the 4th Battalion, 1st Field Artillery, Fort Riley, Kan.

28

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Andrew W. Nowacki**, 24, of South Euclid, Ohio, died Feb. 26 from wounds received as a result of hostile action in Babil Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 2nd Battalion, 24th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Erie, Pa.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS * AS OF: February 28, 2005 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	7399	5579	1820	13785	14840
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	7543	5693	1850	13901	15266

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *** AS OF: February 28, 2005 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	1097	692	405	747	1383
Other Locations ****	318	222	96	460	290
Worldwide Total	1415	914	501	1207	1673

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list March, 2005

1

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died Feb. 26 in Atherthah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated while they were on patrol. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 6th Squadron, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 4th Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga. The Soldiers are: **Pfc. Min S. Choi**, 21, of River Vale, N.J. **Pvt. Landon S. Giles**, 19, of Indiana, Penn.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Alexander B. Crackel**, 31, of Wilstead Bedford, United Kingdom, died Feb. 24 in Al Anbar Province, Iraq, from injuries sustained from enemy small arms fire. Crackel was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, Camp Hovey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Chassan S. Henry**, 20, of West Palm Beach, Fla., died Feb. 25 in Ramadi, Iraq, from injuries sustained from an explosion while he was conducting combat operations. Henry was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division, Camp Hovey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Michael S. Deem**, 35, of Rockledge, Fla., died Feb. 24 in Baghdad, Iraq, from non-combat related injuries. Deem was assigned to the Army's Special Troops Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **2nd Lt. Richard B. Gienau**, 29, of Longview, Iowa, died Feb. 27 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, from injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device hit his military vehicle. Gienau was assigned to the Army National Guard's 224th Engineer Battalion, Burlington, Iowa.

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died from injuries sustained in a military vehicle accident that occurred Feb. 28 in Bayji, Iraq. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 360th Transportation Company, 68th Corps Support Battalion, 43rd Area Support Group, Fort Carson, Colo. **Sgt. Julio E. Negron**, 28, of Pompano Beach, Fla., died in Bayji on Feb. 28. **Spc. Lizbeth Robles**, 31, of Vega Baja, Puerto Rico, died at the 228th Command Support Hospital in Tikrit, Iraq, on March 1.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Danny L. Anderson**, 29, of Corpus Christi, Texas, died Feb. 27 in Baghdad, Iraq, from injuries sustained from small arms fire. Anderson was assigned to the Army's 26th Forward Support Battalion, 2nd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Robert S. Pugh**, 25, of Meridian, Miss., died Mar. 2 in Iskandariyah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Pugh was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 155th Infantry, McComb, Miss.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers died on Mar. 2 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their military vehicle. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 69th Infantry Regiment, Manhattan, New York, N. Y. The Soldiers are: **Spc. Azhar Ali**, 27 of Flushing, N.Y. **Spc. Wai P. Lwin**, 27, of Queens, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Michael D. Jones**, 43, of Unity, Maine, died March 3 in Syracuse, N.Y., of a non-combat related illness. He had just returned from duty in Iraq. Jones was assigned to the Army National Guard's 133rd Engineer Battalion, Belfast, Maine.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Juan M. Solorio**, 32, of Dallas, Texas, died March 4 in Mosul, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle as his unit was being attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Solorio was assigned to the Army's 3rd Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Adriana N. Salem**, 21, of Elk Grove Village, Ill., died Mar. 4 in Remagen, Iraq when her military vehicle rolled over. Salem was assigned to the 3rd Forward Support Battalion, Division Support Command, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on Mar. 4 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq when an improvised explosive device detonated near their patrol. The four Soldiers were assigned to the 1st Infantry Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, Fort Carson, Colo. The Soldiers are: **Capt. Sean Grimes**, 31, of Southfield, Mich. **Sgt. 1st Class Donald W. Eacho**, 38, of Black Creek, Wis. **Cpl. Stephen M. McGowan**, 26, of Newark, Del. **Spc. Wade Michael Twyman**, 27, of Vista, Calif.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died March 7, in Ramadi, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near their screening area. The two men were assigned to the Army's 44th Engineer Battalion, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Howze, Korea. Killed were: **Sgt. Andrew L. Bossert**, 24, of Fountain City, Wis., **Pfc. Michael W. Franklin**, 22, of Coudersport, Pa.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Seth K. Garceau**, 27, of Oelwein, Iowa, died March 4 at Landstuhl Regional Medical Center in Landstuhl, Germany, of injuries sustained in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, on Feb. 27 when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Garceau was assigned to the Army National Guard's 224th Engineer Battalion, 155th Brigade Combat Team, Fairfield, Iowa.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Matthew A. Koch**, 23, of West Henrietta, N.Y. died Mar. 9 in Taji, Iraq, from injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle. Koch was assigned to the 70th Engineer Battalion, Fort Riley, Kan.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Petty Officer First Class Alec Mazur**, 35, of Vernon, N.Y., died Mar. 9, in a non-combat related incident. Mazur was assigned to Underwater Construction Team One (UCT-1), under operational control of Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Nicholas E. Wilson**, 21, of Glendale, Ariz., died Mar. 11, in Ar

Ramadi, Iraq, while conducting a roving patrol when his military vehicle rolled into a water-filled ditch after the shoulder of the road he was on collapsed. Wilson was assigned to 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Donald D. Griffith, Jr.**, 29, of Mechanicsville, Iowa, died Mar. 11 as a result of hostile action in, Tal Afar, Iraq. Griffith was assigned to 2nd Squadron, 14th Cavalry Regiment, Fort Lewis, Wash.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Joshua L. Torrence**, 20, of Lexington, S.C., died March 14 of wounds received as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Shane M. Koele**, 25, of Wayne, Neb., died Mar. 16 at Shindand Airfield, Afghanistan, from injuries sustained Mar. 15 in Shindand, Afghanistan, when a land mine exploded near his HMMWV. Koele was assigned to the 212th Military Police Company, Kitzingen, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Ricky A. Kieffer**, 36, of Ovid, Mich., died Mar. 15 in Baghdad, Iraq, when enemy forces using small arms fire attacked his unit. Kieffer was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 182nd Field Artillery Regiment (Multiple Launch Rocket System), Detroit, Mich.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Paul M. Heltzel**, 39, of Baton Rouge, La., died Mar. 15 in Baghdad, Iraq, while conducting a mounted patrol when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated. Heltzel was assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Battalion, 156th Infantry Regiment, 256th Brigade Combat Team, Eunice, La.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Rocky D. Payne**, 26, of Howell, Utah, died March 16 in Iraq when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Payne was assigned to the Army's 497th Transportation Company, 44th Corps Support Battalion, 1st Corps Support Command, Fort Lewis, Wash.

21

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jonathan A. Hughes**, 21, of Lebanon, Ky., died March 19 in Iraq when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Hughes was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 623rd Field Artillery Regiment, Campbellsville, Ky.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Lee A. Lewis, Jr** 28, of Norfolk, Va., died Mar. 18 in Sadr City, Iraq, when his patrol was attacked by enemy small arms fire. Lewis was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Paul W. Thomason, III**, 37, of Talbot, Tenn., died Mar. 20 in Kirkuk, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle. Thomason was

assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Squadron, 278th Regimental Combat Team, Greeneville, Tenn.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Francisco G. Martinez**, 20, of Fort Worth, Texas, died March 20 in Tamin, Iraq, as a result of enemy small arms fire. Martinez was assigned to 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Hovey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Kevin S. Smith**, 20, of Springfield, Ohio, died March 21 as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

25

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Travis R. Bruce**, 22, of Byron, Minn., died March 23 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an enemy mortar round detonated near his guard position. Bruce was assigned to the Army's 170th Military Police Company, 504th Military Police Battalion, Fort Lewis, Wash.

28

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Bryan J. Richardson**, 23, of Summersville, W.Va., died March 25 as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Moundville, W.Va.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died March 26 in Baghdad, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near their HMMWV while they were on patrol. Killed were: **Sgt. Lee M. Godbolt**, 23, of New Orleans, La. Godbolt was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 141st Field Artillery Regiment, New Orleans, La. **Sgt. Isiah J. Sinclair**, 31, of Natchitoches, La. Sinclair was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 156th Armored Regiment, Shreveport, La.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four Soldiers who were supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. They died March 26 in Kabul, Afghanistan, when a mine detonated near their military vehicle. The Soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's 76th Infantry Brigade (Separate), Indianapolis, Ind. Killed were: **Capt. Michael T. Fiscus**, 36, of Milford, Ind. **Master Sgt. Michael T. Hiester**, 33, of Bluffton, Ind. **Spc. Brett M. Hershey**, 23, of State College, Penn. **Pfc. Norman K. Snyder**, 21, of Carlisle, Ind.

30

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Samuel S. Lee**, 19, of Anaheim, Calif., died March 28 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, from non-combat related injuries. Lee was assigned to 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Greaves, Korea.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *

AS OF: March 31, 2005 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	7782	5890	1892	14164	14948
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	7926	6004	1922	14280	15374

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***

AS OF: March 31, 2005 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	1126	709	417	779	1404
Other Locations ****	324	227	97	474	295
Worldwide Total	1450	936	514	1253	1699

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list April, 2005

1

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Warrant Officer Charles G. Wells Jr.**, 32, of Montgomery, Ala., died March 30 as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 6th Motor Transport Battalion, 4th Force Service Support Group, Orlando, Fla.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Eric L. Toth**, 21, of Edmonton, Ky., died March 30 on a supply route when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Toth was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 623rd Field Artillery Regiment, Tompkinsville, Ky.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Tenzin Dengkhim**, 19, of Falls Church, Va., died April 2 as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Kenneth L. Ridgley**, 30, of Olney, Ill., died March 30 in Mosul, Iraq, of injuries sustained when enemy forces using small arms fire attacked his unit. Ridgley was assigned to the Army's 3rd Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Ioasa F. Tavae, Jr.**, 29, of Pago Pago, American Samoa, died April 2, in Mosul, Iraq, when his unit was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Tavae was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. James A. Sherrill**, 27, of Ekron, Ky., died April 3, in Bayji, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Sherrill was assigned to the Army National Guard's 2113th Transportation Company, Paducah, Ky.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Garrywesley T. Rimes**, 30, of Santa Maria, Calif., died April 1 as a result of hostile action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, Rimes was attached to 2nd Marine Division.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Robbie D. McNary**, 42, of Lewistown, Mont., died March 31, in Hawijah, Iraq, from injuries sustained while performing combat operations. McNary was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 163rd Mechanized Infantry Regiment, Missoula, Mont.

6

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Kelly S. Morris**, 24, of Boise, Idaho, died March 30, in Baghdad, Iraq, from injuries sustained from enemy small arms fire. Morris was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 64th Armor Regiment, 3d Infantry Division from Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jeremiah C. Kinchen**, 22, of Salcha, Alaska, died April 4

from an explosion that occurred during combat operations in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 4th Reconnaissance Battalion, 4th Marine Division, San Antonio, Texas. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, Kinchen was attached to 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, Regimental Combat Team 8, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. William D. Richardson**, 23, of Moreno Valley, Calif., died April 3, in Baghdad, Iraq, when he came under enemy fire and fell into a canal. Richardson was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 41st Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kansas.

7

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Javier J. Garcia**, 25, died April 5 in Baghdad, Iraq, when improvised explosive devices detonated near his patrol. Garcia was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 64th Armor Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Juan C. Venegas**, 21, of Simi Valley, Calif., died April 7 as a result of a vehicle accident while conducting combat operations in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Twentynine Palms, Calif. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, Venegas was attached to Regimental Combat Team 8, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Glenn J. Watkins**, 42, of Carlsbad, Calif., died April 5 in Baghdad, Iraq, when a vehicle-born improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Watkins was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 161st Infantry, Kent, Wash.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died April 4, 2005, in Balad Ruz, Iraq, when their patrol was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Killed were: **Sgt. 1st Class Stephen C. Kennedy**, 35, of Oak Ridge, Tenn. Kennedy was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Squadron, 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Lenoir City, Tenn. **Staff Sgt. Christopher W. Dill**, 32, of Tonawanda, N.Y. Dill was assigned to the Army Reserve's 2nd Battalion, 390th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 98th Division, Buffalo, N.Y.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Kevin D. Davis**, 41, of Lebanon, Ore., died April 8 in Balad, Iraq, of injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV in Hawijah, Iraq. Davis was assigned to the Army National Guard's G Troop, 82nd Cavalry, Redmond, Ore.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of eight Soldiers and the identity of six Soldiers listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN) who were supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. The Soldiers died or became unaccounted for on April 6 in Ghanzi, Afghanistan, when the CH-47 helicopter they were on crashed. Killed were: **Maj. Edward J. Murphy**, 36, of South Carolina. Murphy was assigned to the U.S. Army Southern European Task Force, Camp Ederle, Italy. **Chief Warrant Officer David Ayala**, 24, of New York, N.Y. Ayala was assigned to the 5th Battalion, 159th Aviation Regiment, 12th Aviation Brigade, Giebelstadt, Germany. **Chief Warrant Officer Clint J. Prather**, 32, of Cheney, Wash. Prather was assigned to the 5th Battalion, 159th Aviation Regiment, 12th Aviation Brigade, Giebelstadt,

Germany. **Master Sgt. Edwin A. Matoscolon**, 42, of Juana Diaz, P.R. Matoscolon was assigned to Division Artillery, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Staff Sgt. Charles R. Sanders Jr., 29, of Charleston, Mo. Sanders was assigned to the 5th Battalion, 159th Aviation Regiment, 12th Aviation Brigade, Giebelstadt, Germany. **Spc. Daniel J. Freeman**, 20, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Freeman was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 508th Infantry Regiment, Camp Ederle, Italy. **Spc. Chrystal G. Stout**, 23, of Travelers Rest, S.C. Stout was assigned to the Army National Guard's 228th Signal Brigade, Spartanburg, S.C. **Pfc. Pendelton L. Sykes II**, 25, of Chesapeake, Va. Sykes was assigned to the 5th Battalion, 159th Aviation Regiment, 12th Aviation Brigade, Giebelstadt, Germany.

Reported as DUSTWUN [today and reported as killed on April 15] are: **Capt. David S. Connolly**, 37, of Boston, Mass. Connolly is assigned to the Army Reserve's 1173rd Transportation Terminal Battalion, Brockton, Mass. **Sgt. Maj. Barbaralien Banks**, 41, of Harvey, La. Banks is assigned to Division Artillery, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. **Staff Sgt. Romanes L. Woodard**, 30, of Hertford, N.C. Woodard is assigned to the 1st Battalion, 508th Infantry Regiment, Camp Ederle, Italy. **Sgt. Stephen C. High**, 45, of Spartanburg, S.C. High is assigned to the Army National Guard's 228th Signal Brigade, Spartanburg, S.C. **Spc. Michael K. Spivey**, 21, of Fayetteville, N.C. Spivey is assigned to the 5th Battalion, 159th Aviation Regiment, 12th Aviation Brigade, Giebelstadt, Germany. **Spc. Sascha Struble**, 20, of Philadelphia, N.Y. Struble is assigned to the 1st Battalion, 508th Infantry Regiment, Camp Ederle, Italy.

12

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. James S. Lee**, 26, of Mt. Vernon, Ind., died April 6 in Ghazni, Afghanistan, when the Army CH-47 helicopter he was on crashed. He was assigned to Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 142, Marine Aircraft Group 42, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, Marietta, Ga. As part of Operation Enduring Freedom he was attached to Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 773, Marine Aircraft Group 42, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Casey M. LaWare**, 19, of Redding, Calif., died April 9 at Landstuhl Regional Medical Center in Landstuhl, Germany, from non-combat related injuries sustained April 6 in Al Mahmudiyah, Iraq. LaWare was assigned to the 2nd Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Irwin, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. John W. Miller**, 21, of West Burlington, Iowa, died April 12 in Camp Ramadi, Iraq, of injuries received from enemy small arms fire while on route clearance operations in Ar Ramadi, Iraq. Miller was assigned to the Army National Guard's 224th Engineer Battalion, Burlington, Iowa.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Manuel Lopez III**, 20, of Cape Coral, Fla., died April 12 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his HMMWV was struck by a rocket-propelled grenade. Lopez was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Michael B. Lindemuth**, 27, of Petoskey, Mich., died April 13 as a result of wounds received from enemy mortar fire at Camp Hit, Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He was assigned to Inspector/Instructor Staff, 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division,

Akron, Ohio. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, Lindemuth was attached to Regimental Combat Team 2, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. James C. Edge**, 31, of Virginia Beach, Va, was killed April 14 by enemy small-arms fire while conducting combat operations in Ramadi, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, Edge was attached to 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Aleina Ramirezgonzalez**, 33, of Hormigueros, Puerto Rico, died April 15 in Tikrit, Iraq, when a mortar struck her forward operating base. Ramirezgonzalez was assigned to the 3rd Brigade Troop Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Steven F. Sirko**, 20, of Portage, Ind., died April 17 in Muqdadiyah, Iraq, of non-combat related injuries. Sirko was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 30th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Aaron M. Hudson**, 20, of Highland Village, Texas, died April 16 in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained April 15 in Camp Taji, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his patrol. Hudson was assigned to the 401st Military Police Company, 720th Military Police Battalion, 89th Military Police Brigade, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Joseph L. Knott**, 21, of Yuma, Ariz., died April 17 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his convoy was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire and an improvised explosive device. Knott was assigned to the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo.

19

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died April 16 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, while conducting combat operations. The Soldiers were assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 17th Field Artillery Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Hovey, Korea. Killed were: **Sgt. Angelo L. Lozada Jr.**, 36, of Brooklyn, N.Y. **Sgt. Tromaine K. Toy Sr.**, 24, of Eastville, Va. **Spc. Randy L. Stevens**, 21, of Swartz Creek, Mich.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Sam W. Huff**, 18, of Tucson, Ariz., died April 18 in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained on April 17 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near her HMMWV. Huff was assigned to the 170th Military Police Company, 504th Military Police Battalion, 42nd Military Police Brigade, Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Tyler J. Dickens**, 20, of Columbus, Ga., died April 12 at Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas, of injuries sustained April 6 in Al Mahmudiyah, Iraq, when his guard tower caught fire. Dickens was assigned to the Army's 2nd Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Irwin, Calif.

20

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Maj. Steven W. Thornton**, 46, of Eugene, Ore., died April 18 in Camp Arifjan, Kuwait, when he collapsed during physical training. Thornton was assigned to the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, N.J.

21

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Kelly M. Cannan**, 21, of Lowville, N.Y. **Lance Cpl. Marty G. Mortenson**, 22, of Flagstaff, Ariz. Both Marines were killed April 20 as the result of the detonation of an improvised explosive device while conducting combat operations in Ar Ramadi, Iraq. They were assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. As part of Operation Iraqi Freedom their unit was attached to a 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died April 19 in Baghdad, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near their dismounted patrol. Both Soldiers were assigned 3rd Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, and Fort Stewart, Ga. The Soldiers are: **Spc. Jacob M. Pfister**, 27, of Buffalo, N.Y. **Pfc. Kevin S. K. Wessel**, 20, of Newport, Ore.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Gavin J. Colburn**, 20, of Frankfort, Ind., died April 22 along a supply route in Iraq when an improvised explosive device detonated near his convoy vehicle. Colburn was assigned to the Army Reserve's 542nd Transportation Company, Kingsbury, Ind.

25

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Robert A. Guy**, 26, of Willards, Md., died April 21 as a result of a non-hostile incident near Al Karmah, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Anthony J. Davis Jr.**, 22, of Long Beach, Calif., died April 23 in Mosul, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his Stryker military vehicle. Davis was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Seaman Aaron A. Kent**, 28, of Portland, Oregon, died Apr. 23, from an improvised explosive device while conducting combat operations near Fallujah, Iraq. Kent was assigned to 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward), Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Spc. Robert W. Defazio**, 21, of West Babylon, N.Y., died April 24 in Kandahar, Afghanistan, of non-combat related injuries. Defazio was assigned to the 23rd Ordnance Company, Miesau, Germany.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Gary W. Walters Jr.**, 31, of Victoria, Texas, died April 24 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Walters was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 9th Field Artillery Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Kevin W. Prince**, 22, of Plain City, Ohio, died April 23 in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained in Iskandariyah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device

detonated near his HMMWV. Prince was assigned to the 2nd Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Irwin, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Sgt. Timmy J. Millsap**, 39, of Wichita, Kan., died April 25 in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained in Taji, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Millsap was assigned to the 70th Engineer Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

28

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Allen C. Johnson**, 31, of Los Molinos, Calif., died April 26 in Khanaqin, Afghanistan, of injuries sustained when enemy forces using small arms fire attacked his patrol. Johnson was assigned to 1st Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. David L. Rice**, 22, of Sioux City, Iowa, died April 26 in Balad, Iraq, of injuries sustained in Muqdadiyah, Iraq, when his HMMWV rolled over. Rice was assigned 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Pvt. Robert C. White III**, 21, of Camden, N.J., died April 23 at Kandahar Airfield, Afghanistan, of non-combat related injuries. White was assigned to the 864th Engineer Battalion, 555th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (Provisional), Fort Lewis, Wash.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS * AS OF: April 30, 2005 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	8062	6091	1971	14481	15056
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	8206	6205	2001	14597	15482

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *** AS OF: April 30, 2005 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	1169	741	428	844	1501
Other Locations ****	329	232	97	482	297
Worldwide Total	1498	973	525	1326	1798

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list May, 2005

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died April 28 in Tal Afar, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their Stryker military vehicle. Killed were: **1st Lt. William A. Edens**, 29, of Columbia, Mo. Edens was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash. **Sgt. Eric W. Morris**, 31, of Sparks, Nev. Morris was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash. **Spc. Ricky W. Rockholt Jr.**, 28, of Winston, Ore. Rockholt was assigned to the 2nd Squadron, 3rd Armor Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. **Pfc. Robert W. Murray Jr.**, 21, of Westfield, Ind. Murray was assigned to the 2nd Squadron, 3rd Armor Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. Timothy C. Kiser**, 37, of Tehama, Calif., died April 28 in Riyhad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his patrol. Kiser was assigned to the Army National Guard's 340th Forward Support Battalion, 40th Infantry Division, Red Bluff, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were killed supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died April 29 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their dismounted patrol. Both Soldiers were assigned to 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, N.Y. The Soldiers were: **Pfc. Darren A. Deblanc**, 20, of Evansville, Ind. **Pvt. Charles S. Cooper, Jr.**, 19, of Jamestown, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Joseph S. Tremblay**, 23, of New Windsor, N.Y., died April 27 from injuries received from a mine explosion while conducting combat operations in vicinity of Hit, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Moundville, W.Va. As part of Operation Iraqi Freedom his unit was attached to 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

3

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Juan De Dios Garcia-Arana**, 27, of Los Angeles, Calif., died April 30 in Khaladiyah, Iraq, when his Bradley Fighting Vehicle was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Garcia-Arana was assigned to the 5th Battalion, 5th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Hovey, Korea.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **2nd Lt. Clifford V. Gadsden**, 25, of South Carolina, died April 29 in Balad, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his convoy vehicle. Gadsden was assigned to the Army's 603rd Transportation Company, 142nd Corps Support Battalion, Warrior Brigade, Fort Polk, La.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Tommy S. Little**, 47, of Aliceville, Ala., died May 2 at Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas, of injuries sustained on April 19 near Iskandariyah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Little was assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Battalion, 114th Field Artillery Regiment, Columbus, Miss.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died April 29 in Diyarrah, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated as they were conducting a traffic control point inspection. Both were assigned to 2nd Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Irwin,

Calif. Killed were: **Capt. Stephen W. Frank**, 29, of Michigan. **Capt. Ralph J. Harting III**, 28, of Delaware.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Derrick J. Lutters**, 24, of Burlington, Colo., died May 1 along a supply route in Iraq when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated while his unit was inspecting a bridge for enemy tampering. Lutters was assigned to the Army National Guard's 891st Engineer Brigade, Pittsburg, Kan.

4

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Maj. John C. Spahr**, 42, of Cherry Hill, N.J., died May 2 from injuries received when the F/A-18 Hornet aircraft he was piloting apparently crashed in Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 323, Marine Aircraft Group 11, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, Calif. His unit was embarked aboard the U.S.S. Carl Vinson.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Kenya A. Parker**, 26, of Fairfield, Ala., died April 30 in Baghdad, Iraq, of a non-combat related medical condition. Parker was assigned to the Special Troops Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Kelly C. Hinz**, 30, of Woodbury, Minn., died May 2 from injuries received when the F/A-18 Hornet aircraft he was piloting crashed in Iraq while flying in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. He was assigned to Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 323, Marine Aircraft Group 11, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, Calif. His unit was embarked aboard the U.S.S. Carl Vinson.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. John E. McGee**, 36, of Columbus, Ga., died May 2 near Diwanayah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his convoy vehicle. McGee was assigned to the Army National Guard's 2101st Transportation Company, Camden, Ala.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Stephen P. Saxton**, 24, of Temecula, Calif., died May 3 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his unit was conducting a route security mission and an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Saxton was assigned to the Army's 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo.

6

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. William J. Brooks**, 30, of Birmingham, Ala., died May 3 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his unit was conducting a route security mission and an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Brooks was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 64th Armor Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

9

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom: **Sgt. Aaron N. Cepeda Sr.**, 22, San Antonio, Texas. **Lance Cpl. Lance T. Graham**, 26, San Antonio, Texas. **Lance Cpl. Michael V. Postal**, 21, Glen Oaks, N.Y. All died May 7 from explosions as a result of enemy action while conducting combat operations in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. Cepeda and Graham were assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, San Antonio, Texas. As part

of Operation Iraqi Freedom their unit was attached to 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward). Postal was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Lawrence R. Philippon**, 22, of Hartford, Conn., died May 8 from enemy small-arms fire while conducting combat operations in the vicinity of Al Qa'im, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Dustin A. Derga**, 24, of Columbus, Ohio, died May 8 as the result of enemy small arms fire while conducting combat operations in Ubaydi, Iraq. **Sgt. Michael A. Marzano**, 28, of Greenville, Pa., died May 7 as the result of an explosion caused by suicide vehicle borne improvised explosive device while conducting combat operations in Hadithah, Iraq. Both Marines were assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division. Marzano's company is based in Phoenix, Ariz., and Derga's company is based Columbus, Ohio. As part of Operation Iraqi Freedom their unit was attached to 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

10

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Gary A. Eckert Jr.**, 24, of Toledo, Ohio, died May 8 in Balad, Iraq, from injuries sustained earlier that day in Samarra, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Eckert was assigned to the Army Reserve's 983rd Engineer Battalion, Monclova, Ohio.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Cpl. Richard P. Schoener**, 22, of Hayes, La., died May 8 in Alishang, Afghanistan, while conducting combat operations. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Petty Officer Third Class Jeffery L. Wiener**, 32, of Louisville, Ky., died May 7, in a combat related incident. Wiener was a Navy hospital corpsman assigned to II Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF).

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died May 8 in Khalidiyah, Iraq, when they were conducting combat operations and an improvised explosive device detonated near their HMMWV. Both were assigned to the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Greaves, Korea. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Thor H. Ingraham**, 24, of Murrysburg, Pa. **Pfc. Nicolas E. Messmer**, 20, of Franklin, Ohio.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Stephen P. Baldwyn**, 19, of Saltillo, Miss. **Lance Cpl. Taylor B. Prazynski**, 20, of Fairfield, Ohio. Both Marines died May 9. Baldwyn died as a result of wounds received from an explosion while conducting combat operations against enemy forces in Nasser Wa Salaam, Iraq. Prazynski died from an explosion while conducting combat operations against enemy forces in Al Karmah, Iraq. Both Marines were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Anthony L. Goodwin**, 33, of Mount Holly, N.J., died May 9 from enemy small-arms fire while conducting combat operations in the vicinity of Al Qaim, Iraq.

He was assigned to 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Nicholas C. Kirven**, 21, of Richmond, Va., was killed May 8 as a result of enemy action in Alishang, Afghanistan, while conducting combat operations. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Marcus Mahdee**, 20, of Fort Walton Beach, Fla., died May 9 as a result of wounds received from an enemy explosion while conducting combat operations in the vicinity of Al Karmah, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

12

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Sgt. Michael J. Bordelon**, 37, of Morgan City, La., died May 10 at Brooke Army Medical Center, San Antonio, Texas, from injuries sustained April 23 in Mosul, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his Stryker military vehicle. Bordelon was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Wesley G. Davids**, 20, of Dublin, Ohio, died May 11 from an explosion while conducting combat operations against enemy forces in Karabilah, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 3rd Battalion, 25th Marines, 4th Marine Division, Columbus, Ohio. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, his reserve unit was attached to 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. John T. Schmidt III**, 21, of Brookfield, Conn., died May 11 from wounds received as a result of an explosion while conducting combat operations against enemy forces in Al Anbar Province, Iraq, on Jan. 30. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, Schmidt's unit was attached to 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. John M. Smith**, 22, of Wilmington, N.C., died May 12 in Iskandariyah, Iraq, from injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle. Smith was assigned to the Army's 2nd Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Irwin, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Kendall H. Ivy II**, 28, of Crawford, Ohio, was killed May 11 from an explosion while conducting combat operations against enemy forces in Karabilah, Iraq. He was assigned to Regimental Combat Team 2, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spec. Steven R. Givens**, 26, of Mobile, Ala., died May 8 in Balad, Iraq, from injuries sustained from enemy small arms fire. Givens was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d Brigade, 3d Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Samuel T. Castle**, 26, of Naples, Texas, died May 11 in Al

Asad, Iraq, from injuries sustained from an improvised explosive device detonation. Castle was assigned to the Army's 327th Signal Battalion, 35th Signal Brigade, Fort Bragg, N. C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Andrew R. Jodon**, 27, of Karthaus, Penn., died May 12 in Samarra, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Jodon was assigned to the Army's 3rd Battalion, 69th Armor Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Kenneth E. Zeigler II**, 22, of Dillsburg, Penn., died May 12 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Ziegler was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 64th Armor Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Travis W. Anderson**, 28, of Hooper, Colo., died May 13 in Bayji, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his convoy. Anderson was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

16

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Christopher R. Dixon**, 18, of Columbus, Ohio. **Lance Cpl. Nicholas B. Erdy**, 21, of Williamsburg, Ohio. **Lance Cpl. Jonathan W. Grant**, 23, of Santa Fe, N.M. **Lance Cpl. Jourdan L. Grez**, 24, of Harrisonburg, Va. All Marines were killed May 11 when their amphibious assault vehicle struck an explosive device while conducting combat operations against enemy forces in Karabilah, Iraq. Dixon and Erdy were assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Columbus, Ohio. Grant was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 4th Reconnaissance Battalion, 4th Marine Division, Albuquerque, N.M., and Grez was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 4th Combat Engineer Battalion, 4th Marine Division, Roanoke, Va. For Operation Iraqi Freedom, these Marines' units were attached to Regimental Combat Team 2, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Charles C. Gillican, III**, 35, of Brunswick, Ga., died May 14 at Camp Arifjan, Kuwait, from injuries sustained in a military vehicle accident. Gillican was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 118th Field Artillery Regiment, 48th Infantry Brigade, Brunswick, Ga.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Wesley R. Riggs**, 19, of Baytown, Texas died May 17 in Tikrit, Iraq, from injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his dismounted position. Riggs was assigned to the Army's 2d Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt Jacob M. Simpson**, 24, of Ashland, Oregon died May 16, in Tal Afar, Iraq, when a rocket propelled grenade struck the building he was securing. Simpson was assigned to the Army's 2d Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment from Fort Carson, Colo.

20

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Wyatt D. Eisenhower**, 26, of Pinckneyville, Ill., died May 19 in Mahmudiyah, Iraq, on an escort mission in a HMMWV when an improvised explosive device detonated on a bridge. Eisenhower was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 70th Armor, 3rd Brigade, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died May 19 in Baghdad, Iraq, when they were shot while conducting dismounted combat operations. Both were assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 156th Armor Regiment, 256th Brigade Combat Team, Shreveport, La. The Soldiers are: **Spec. Bernard L. Sembly**, 25, of Bossier City, La. **Sgt. Robin V. Fell**, 22, of Shreveport, La.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Kurt D. Schamberg**, 26, of Euclid, Ohio, died May 20, in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Schamberg was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y.

24

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Benjamin C. Morton**, 24, of Wright, Kan., died May 22, in Mosul, Iraq, when his dismounted patrol encountered enemy small arms fire. Morton was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Kenneth J. Schall**, 22, of Peoria, Ariz., died May 22, in Yusafiyah, Iraq, when the HMMWV in which he was riding was involved in an accident. Schall was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 70th Armor Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Joshua T. Brazee**, 25, of Sand Creek, Mich., died May 23, in Al Qaim, Iraq, from non-combat related injuries. Brazee was assigned to the 1st Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Pfc. Steven C. Tucker**, 19, of Grapevine, Texas, died May 21, in Kandahar, Afghanistan, of injuries sustained near Shinkay, Afghanistan, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Tucker was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 173rd Airborne Brigade, Vicenza, Italy.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Antwan L. Walker**, 22, of Tampa, Fla., died May 18 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his camp was attacked by enemy forces using indirect fire. Walker was assigned to the Army's 2nd Forward Support Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colo.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Pfc. Kyle M. Hemauer**, 21, of Manassas, Va., died in Afghanistan, of non-combat related injuries. Hemauer was assigned to the Army National Guard's 3rd Battalion, 116th Infantry Regiment, 29th Infantry Division, Manassas, Va.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on May 22 in Mosul, Iraq, from injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near their HMMWV. Both were

assigned to the 73rd Engineer Company, Fort Lewis, Wash. Killed were: **1st Lt. Aaron N. Seesan**, 25, of Ohio. **Spc. Tyler L. Creamean**, 21, of Jacksonville, Ark.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Brad A. Wentz**, 21, of Gladwin, Mich., died May 20 on a main supply route in Iraq when his convoy came under attack by enemy forces. Wentz was assigned to the Army Reserve's 180th Transportation Company, Muskegon, Mich.

25

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Charles T. Wilkerson**, 30, of Kansas City, Mo., died May 22 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an unknown ordnance detonated near his tent. Wilkerson was assigned to the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Christopher S. Perez**, 30, of Hutchinson, Kan., died May 23 from wounds received as a result of an indirect fire attack while conducting combat operations against enemy forces in Ramadi, Iraq. He was assigned to Headquarters and Service Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. John B. Ogburn III**, 45, of Fruitland, Ore., died May 22, in Kirkuk, Iraq, when his HMMWV overturned after the driver avoided striking a civilian vehicle. Ogburn was assigned to the Army National Guard's 3rd Battalion, 116th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Ontario, Ore.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Carl J. Morgain**, 40, of Butler, Pa., died May 22, in Balad, Iraq, of injuries sustained in Kadasia, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Morgain was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry Regiment, Butler, Pa.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Peter J. Hahn**, 31, of Metairie, La., died May 24, in Baghdad, Iraq, when his observation point was engaged by enemy forces using small arms fire. Hahn was assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Battalion, 156th Infantry Regiment, 256th Brigade Combat Team, New Iberia, La.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Russell J. Verdugo**, 34, of Phoenix, Ariz., died May 23, in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated as he was responding to a report of an improvised explosive device. Verdugo was assigned to the 767th Ordnance Company, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.

27

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. David N. Wimberg**, 24, of Louisville, Ky., died May 25 from wounds received as a result of small-arms fire from enemy forces while conducting combat operations in Hadithah, Iraq. Wimberg was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Columbus, Ohio. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, his unit was attached to 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. First Class Randy D. Collins**, 36, of Long Beach, Calif., died May 24 at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., of injuries sustained in Mosul, Iraq, May 4 during a mortar attack. Collins was assigned to the Army's 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Irwin, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on May 23 in Haswa, Iraq, when their military vehicle was struck by an improvised explosive device. The Soldiers are: **Spec. Bryan Edward Barron**, 26, of Biloxi, Miss. Barron was assigned to the Army National Guard's C Company, 1st Battalion, 155th Infantry, Biloxi, Miss. **Spec. Audrey Daron Lunsford**, 29, of Sardis, Miss. Lunsford was assigned to the Army National Guard's Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 155th Infantry, McComb, Miss. **Staff Sgt. Saburant Parker**, 43, of Foxworth, Miss. Parker was assigned to the Army National Guard's C Company, 1st Battalion, 155th Infantry, Biloxi, Miss. **Sgt. Daniel Ryan Varnado**, 23, of Saucier, Miss. Varnado was assigned to the Army National Guard's C Company, 1st Battalion, 155th Infantry, Biloxi, Miss.

28

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Maj. Ricardo A. Crocker**, 39, of Mission Viejo, Calif., died May 26 from a rocket propelled grenade explosion while conducting combat operations in Hadithah, Iraq. Crocker was assigned to the Marine Forces Reserve's 3rd Civil Affairs Group, Camp Pendleton, Calif. During Operation Iraqi Freedom his unit was attached to II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Alfred B. Siler**, 33, of Duff, Tenn., died May 25 in Tuz, Iraq, when his HMMWV hit another vehicle. Siler was assigned to the Army National Guard's Support Squadron, 278th Regimental Combat Team, Knoxville, Tenn.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Mark A. Maida**, 22, of Madison, Wis., died May 27 in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained in Diyarrah, Iraq, May 26 when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Maida was assigned to the Army's 2nd Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Irwin, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on May 27 from injuries sustained on May 26 in Buhriz, Iraq, when their OH-58 (Kiowa Warrior) came under small arms attack and crashed. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. The Soldiers are: **CW4 Matthew Scott Lourey**, 40, of East Bethel, Minn. **CW2 Joshua Michael Scott**, 28, of Sun Prairie, Wis.

30

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Phillip N. Sayles**, 26, of Jacksonville, Ark., died May 28 in Mosul, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his security position. Sayles was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lt. Col. Albert E. Smart**, 41, of San Antonio, Texas, died May 28 in Doha, Qatar, of a non-combat related illness. Smart was assigned to the U.S. Army Reserve's 321st Civil Affairs Brigade, San Antonio, Texas.

31

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **First Sgt. Michael S. Barnhill**, 39, of Folsom, Calif., died May 28 after his vehicle struck an improvised explosive device near Haqlaniyah, Iraq. He was assigned to the Marine Forces Reserve's 6th Engineer Support Battalion, 4th Force Service Support Group, Eugene, Ore. During Operation Iraqi Freedom his unit was attached to 2nd FSSG, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Jeffrey B. Starr**, 22, of Snohomish, Wash., died May 30 from small-arms fire while conducting combat operations against enemy forces near Ar Ramadi, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. During Operation Iraqi Freedom his unit was attached to 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Victor M. Cortes III**, 29, of Erie, Pa., died May 29 in Baghdad, Iraq of non-combat-related injuries. Cortes was assigned to the 703rd Forward Support Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS * AS OF: May 31, 2005 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	8266	6230	2036	14791	15253
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	8410	6344	2066	14907	15679

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *** AS OF: May 31, 2005 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	1217	776	441	856	1542
Other Locations ****	334	236	98	487	313
Worldwide Total	1551	1012	539	1343	1855

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list June, 2005

1

The Department of Defense announced today the deaths of four Airmen who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Airmen died May 30 in the crash of an Iraqi air force aircraft during a training mission in eastern Diyala province. They are: **Maj. William Downs**, 40, of Winchester, Va., assigned to the 6th Special Operations Squadron, Hurlburt Field, Fla. **Capt. Jeremy Fresques**, 26, of Clarkdale, Ariz., assigned to the 23rd Special Tactics Squadron, Hurlburt Field, Fla. **Capt. Derek Argel**, 28, of Lompoc, Calif., assigned to the 23rd Special Tactics Squadron, Hurlburt Field, Fla. **Staff Sgt. Casey Crate**, 26, of Spanaway, Wash., assigned to the 23rd Special Tactics Squadron, Hurlburt Field, Fla.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died May 24 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised

explosive device detonated near their HMMWV. They were assigned to the 1st Battalion, 76th Field Artillery, 4th Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga. The Soldiers are: **Sgt. Charles A. Drier**, 28, of Tuscola, Mich. **Spec. Dustin C. Fisher**, 22, of Fort Smith, Ark. **Pfc. Jeffrey R. Wallace**, 20, of Hoopeston, Ill.

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Virgil R. Case**, 37, of Mountain Home, Idaho, died June 1 in Kirkuk, Iraq, from non-combat related injuries. Case was assigned to the Army National Guard's 145th Support Battalion, 116th Brigade Combat Team, Mountain Home, Idaho.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Steven M. Langmack**, 33, of Seattle, Wash., died May 31 in Al Qaim, Iraq, from injuries sustained from small arms fire during combat operations. Langmack was assigned to Headquarters, U.S. Army Special Operations Command, Fort Bragg, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Miguel A. Ramos**, 39, of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, died May 31 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an enemy rocket impacted near his position. Ramos was assigned to the Army Reserve's 807th Signal Company, 35th Signal Battalion, Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Phillip C. Edmundson**, 22, of Wilson, N.C., died June 1 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his Bradley Fighting Vehicle during combat operations. Edmundson was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colo.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Louis E. Niedermeier**, 20, of Largo, Fla., died June 1 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his unit was conducting combat operations and he came under enemy small arms fire. Niedermeier was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 17th Field Artillery Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colo.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. They were killed on June 3 at Forward Operating Base Orgun-E in Afghanistan when their convoy vehicle was struck by an improvised explosive device. They were assigned to the 1st Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, N.C. The Soldiers are: **Staff Sgt. Leroy E. Alexander**, 27, of Dale City, Va. **Cpt. Charles D. Robinson**, 29, of Haddon Heights, N. J.

6

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Antonio Mendoza**, 21, of Santa Ana, Calif., died June 3 at Brooke Army Medical Center, San Antonio, from wounds received as a result of an explosion while conducting combat operations against enemy forces in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, on Feb. 22. At the time of his injury, Mendoza was assigned to 5th Battalion, 11th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Carrie L. French**, 19, of Caldwell, Idaho, died June 5 in Kirkuk, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device hit the front of her convoy vehicle and detonated. French was assigned to the Army National Guard's 145th Support Battalion, Boise, Idaho.

7

The Department of Defense announced today the death of three Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on June 5 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their military vehicle. They were assigned to the 3rd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Justin L. Vasquez**, 26, of Manzanola, Colo. **Spc. Eric J. Poelman**, 21, of Racine, Wis. **Pfc. Brian S. Ulbrich**, 23, of Chapmanville, W. Va.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Col. Theodore S. Westhusing**, 44, of Dallas, Texas, died June 5 in Baghdad, Iraq, from non-combat related injuries. Westhusing was serving with the Multi-national Security Transition Command-Iraq and was assigned to the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

8

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Brian M. Romines**, 20, of Simpson, Ill., died June 6 in Baghdad, Iraq, where an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Romines was assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Battalion, 123rd Field Artillery, Milan, Ill.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jonathan L. Smith**, 22, of Eva, Ala., died June 6 from wounds received as a result of an explosion while conducting combat operations against enemy forces in Fallujah, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Assault Amphibian Battalion, Regimental Combat Team-8, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Robert T. Mininger**, 21, of Sellersville, Pa., died June 6 from wounds received as a result of an explosion while conducting combat operations against enemy forces in Fallujah, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, Regimental Combat Team-8, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Marc L. Tucker**, 24, of Pontotoc, Miss., died June 8 as a result of a non-hostile vehicle accident in Asr Uranium, Iraq. He was assigned to 9th Engineer Support Battalion, 3rd Force Service Support Group, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Okinawa, Japan. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, his unit was attached to 2nd FSSG, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Department of an Army civilian who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Ms. Linda J. Villar**, 41, of Franklinton, La., died June 3 in Baghdad, Iraq, from injuries sustained when a mortar struck her forward operating base. Villar worked for the U.S. Army Field Support Command, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. Michael J. Kelley**, 26, of Scituate, Mass., died June 8 in Shkin, Afghanistan, when his helicopter landing zone came under enemy fire. Kelley was assigned to the Army National Guard's 101st Field Artillery Battalion, Rehoboth, Mass.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on June 8 in Tikrit, Iraq, of injuries sustained on June 7 in Tikrit, Iraq, when an explosion of unknown origin occurred near their location. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 42nd Infantry Division, Troy, N.Y. Killed were: **Capt. Phillip T. Esposito**, 30, of Suffern, N.Y. **1st Lt. Louis E. Allen**, 34, of Milford, Pa.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Roberto Arizola, Jr.**, 31, of Laredo, Texas, died June 8 in Baghdad,

Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Arizola was assigned to the Army's 297th Military Intelligence Battalion, 513th Military Intelligence Brigade, Fort Gordon, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of five Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Dustin V. Birch**, 22, of Saint Anthony, Idaho. **Lance Cpl. Daniel Chavez**, 20, of Seattle, Wash. **Lance Cpl. Thomas O. Keeling**, 23, of Strongsville, Ohio. **Lance Cpl. Devon P. Seymour**, 21, of St. Louisville, Ohio. **Cpl. Brad D. Squires**, 26, of Middleburg Heights, Ohio. All five Marines died June 9 as a result of an explosion while conducting combat operations with 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward), in Haqlaniyah, Iraq. Keeling, Seymour, and Squires were assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Akron, Ohio. Birch was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 4th Tank Battalion, 4th Marine Division, Boise, Idaho. Chavez was assigned to 1st Tank Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lt. Col. Terrence K. Crowe**, 44, of New York, N.Y., died June 7 in Tal Afar, Iraq, when his unit was attacked by enemy forces using rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire. Crowe was assigned to the Army Reserve's 10th Battalion, 98th Regiment, 4th Brigade, 98th Division, Lodi, N.J.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Mark O. Edwards**, 40, of Unicoi, Tenn., died June 9 at his forward operating base near Tuz, Iraq, from a non-combat related cause. Edwards was assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Squadron, 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Erwin, Tenn.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Pfc. Emmanuel Hernandez**, 22, of Yauco, Puerto Rico, died June 8 in Shkin, Afghanistan, when his helicopter-landing zone came under enemy fire. Hernandez was assigned to the Army's 319th Airborne Field Artillery Regiment, 173rd Airborne Brigade, Vicenza, Italy.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Douglas E. Kashmer**, 27, of Sharon, Pa., died June 8 in Nippur, Iraq, when the wrecker in which he was a passenger was involved in a non-combat related rollover. Kashmer was assigned to the Army's 70th Transportation Company, Mannheim, Germany.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **1st Lt. Michael J. Fasnacht**, 25, of Columbus, Ga., died June 8 in Tikrit, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his Bradley Fighting Vehicle. Fasnacht was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Ga.

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. First Class Victor H. Cervantes**, 27, of Stockton, Calif., died June 10 in Orgun-e, Afghanistan, when he came under small arms fire while on patrol. Cervantes was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne), Fort Bragg, N.C.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. John J. Mattek Jr.**, 24, of Stevens Point, Wis., died June 13 from wounds received as a result of an explosion while conducting combat operations against enemy forces in Al Anbar Province, Iraq, on June 8. He was assigned to the 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, Regimental Combat Team-2, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on June 11 in Owesat Village, Iraq, when their armored personnel carrier was hit by an improvised explosive device. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's 150th Combat Engineer Battalion, 155th Brigade Combat Team, Lucedale, Miss. Killed were: **Sgt. Larry R. Arnold Sr.**, 46, of Carriere, Miss. **Spc. Terrance D. Lee Sr.**, 25, of Moss Point, Miss.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Mario A. Castillo**, 20, of Brownwood, Texas. **Lance Cpl. Andrew J. Kilpela**, 22, of Fowerville, Mich. Both Marines died June 10 as a result of an explosion while conducting combat operations in Saqlawiyah, Iraq. They were assigned to 2nd Combat Engineer Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died June 11 in Al Taqaddum, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their military vehicle. Killed were: **Spc. Casey Byers**, 22, of Schleswig, Iowa. Byers was assigned to the Army National Guard's 224th Engineer Battalion, Ottumwa, Iowa. **Sgt. 1st Class Neil A. Prince**, 35, of Baltimore, Md. Prince was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 17th Field Artillery Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colo.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Stanley J. Lapinski**, 35, of Las Vegas, Nev., died June 11 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Lapinski was assigned to the Army's 3rd Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. David J. Murray**, 23, of Clinton, La., died June 9 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Murray was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1088th Engineering Battalion, New Roads, La.

15

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on June 13 in Ramadi, Iraq, where their military vehicle came under a grenade attack while conducting combat operations. Both Soldiers were assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 17th Field Artillery Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colo. The Soldiers are: **Sgt. Larry R. Kuhns Jr.**, 24, of Austintown, Ohio. **Spc. Anthony D. Kinslow**, 21, of Westerville, Ohio.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Joshua P. Klinger**, 21, from Easton, Pa., died June 14 as a result of an explosion from an improvised explosive device while conducting combat operations against enemy forces near Fallujah, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 6th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

16

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Jonathan R. Flores**, 18, of San Antonio, Texas. **Cpl. Jesse Jaime**, 22, of Henderson, Nev. **Cpl. Tyler S. Trovillion**, 23, of Richardson, Texas. **Lance Cpl. Dion M. Whitley**, 21, of Los Angeles, Calif. All four Marines died June 15 when their vehicle hit an improvised explosive device while conducting combat operations near Ar Ramadi,

Iraq. All four Marines were assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, their unit was operating with the 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division of the U.S. Army, which was attached to 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Michael R. Hayes**, 29, of Morgantown, Ky., died June 14 in Baghdad, Iraq, where a rocket-propelled grenade hit his HMMWV while he was providing security cordon for an improvised explosive device found earlier. Hayes was assigned to the Army National Guard's 617th Military Police Company, Richmond, Ky.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Anthony G. Jones**, 25, of Greenville, S.C., died June 14 in Baghdad, Iraq, where an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle. Sgt. Jones was assigned to the 104th Transportation Company, 36th Engineer Group, 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Benning, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Petty Officer 2nd Class Cesar O. Baez**, 37, of Pomona, Calif., died June 15, as a result of enemy small arms fire while conducting combat operations in al-Anbar province, Iraq. Baez was a Hospital Corpsman assigned to 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Chad B. Maynard**, 19, of Montrose, Colo., died June 15 when his vehicle hit an improvised explosive device while conducting combat operations near Ar Ramadi, Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Spc. Anthony S. Cometa**, 21, of Las Vegas, Nev., died June 16 in Safwan, Kuwait, when his HMMWV rolled over. He was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1864th Transportation Company, 106th Transportation Battalion, Henderson, Nev.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Nathan B. Clemons**, 20, of Winchester, Tenn., died June 14 from wounds sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle while conducting combat operations against enemy forces near Ar Rutbah, Iraq. He was assigned to the 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Christopher N. Piper**, 43, of Marblehead, Mass., died on June 16 at the Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from injuries sustained on June 3 when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle in Orgun-E, Afghanistan. He was assigned the 1st Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, N.C.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Erik R. Heldt**, 26, of Hermann, Mo. **Capt. John W. Maloney**, 36, of Chicopee, Mass. Both Marines died June 16 when their vehicle hit an improvised explosive device while conducting combat operations near Ar Ramadi, Iraq. They were assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif. During Operation Iraqi Freedom their unit was attached to 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

20

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Adam J. Crumpler**, 19, from Charleston, W.Va., died June 18 as a result of small-arms fire while conducting combat operations against enemy forces during Operation Spear in Karabilah, Iraq. He was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on June 18 in Baqubah, Iraq, from injuries sustained on June 17 in Buritz, Iraq, when they were conducting a mounted patrol and their HMMWV was attacked by enemy forces using rocket-propelled grenades. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 69th Armor Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Ga. Killed were: **1st Lt. Noah Harris**, 23, of Ellijay, Ga. **Cpl. William A. Long**, 26, of Lilburn, Ga.

21

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on June 17 in Al Qaim, Iraq, while conducting combat operations. Both Soldiers were assigned to Headquarters, U.S. Army Special Operations Command, Fort Bragg, N.C. Killed were: **Master Sgt. Robert M. Horrigan**, 40, of Austin, Texas. **Master Sgt. Michael L. McNulty**, 36, of Knoxville, Tenn.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Christopher R. Kilpatrick**, 18, of Columbus, Texas, died June 20 in Tal Afar, Iraq, during convoy operations when enemy forces attacked his HMMWV with an improvised explosive device and small arms fire. Kilpatrick was assigned to the 603rd Transportation Company, 142nd Corps Support Battalion, Warrior Brigade, Fort Polk, La.

23

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Nicholas R. Idalski**, 23, of Crown Point, Ind., died June 21 in Ramadi, Iraq, where his unit was conducting combat operations and were attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Idalski was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colo.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on June 21 in Ramadi, Iraq, where their unit was conducting combat operations, and were attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Both Soldiers were assigned to the 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colo. Killed were: **Spc. Christopher L. Hoskins**, 21, of Danielson, Conn. **Spc. Brian A. Vaughn**, 23, of Pell City, Ala.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. James D. Stewart**, 29, of Chattanooga, Tenn., died June 21 in Ar Rutbah, Iraq, where an improvised explosive device detonated near his military cargo truck. Stewart was assigned to the 57th Transportation Company, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of an Air Force pilot who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Maj. Duane W. Dively**, 43, of Rancho California, Calif., died June 22 in Southwest Asia, in the crash of a U-2 aircraft. Dively had completed flying a mission and was returning to his base when the crash occurred. He was assigned to the 1st Reconnaissance Squadron, Beale Air Force Base, Calif.

24

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Arnold Duplantier II**, 26, of Sacramento, Calif., died June 22 in Baghdad, Iraq, where he was providing cordon security, and was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. Duplantier was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 184th Infantry Regiment, Auburn, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Joseph M. Tackett**, 22, of Whitehouse, Ky., died June 23 in Baghdad, Iraq, of a non-combat related injury. Tackett was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 76th Field Artillery, 4th Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Holly A. Charette**, 21, from Cranston, R.I., died June 23 from wounds sustained when a suicide, vehicle-borne, improvised explosive device struck her vehicle in Fallujah, Iraq. She was assigned to Headquarters Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

25

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Carlos Pineda**, 23, Los Angeles, Calif., died June 24 as a result of wounds sustained from enemy small-arms fire while conducting combat operations in Fallujah, Iraq. He was assigned to 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **2nd Lt. Matthew S. Coutu**, 23, of North Kingstown, R.I., died June 27 in Baghdad, Iraq, where enemy forces engaged his convoy with small arms fire. Coutu was assigned to the 64th Military Police Company, 720th Military Police Battalion, 89th Military Police Brigade, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on June 27 near Taji, Iraq, where their AH-64D Apache helicopter crashed. Both Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 3rd Battalion, 3rd Aviation Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. Killed were: **Chief Warrant Officer Keith R. Mariotti**, 39, of Texas. **Chief Warrant Officer Steven E. Shepard**, 30, of Purcell, Okla.

30

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Robert E. Hall Jr.**, 30, of Pittsburgh, Pa., died June 28 in Ad Dujayl, Iraq, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his dismounted position at the gate of his forward operating base. Hall was assigned to the Army Reserve's 467th Engineer Battalion, Greenwood, Miss.

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS * AS OF: June 30, 2005 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	8228	6226	2002	14656	15117
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	8372	6340	2032	14772	15543

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *** AS OF: June 30, 2005 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	1219	786	433	907	1514
Other Locations ****	342	240	102	495	303
Worldwide Total	1561	1026	535	1402	1817

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Official DoD Casualty list July, 2005

1

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Manny Hornedo**, 27, of Brooklyn, N.Y., died June 28 in Tikrit, Iraq, where a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV while conducting convoy operations. Hornedo was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1569th Transportation Company, New York, N.Y.

2

The Department of Defense announced today the death of eight Soldiers and eight Sailors who were supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. Soldiers killed were: **SSgt. Shamus O. Goare**, 29, of Danville, Ohio. **Chief Warrant Officer Corey J. Goodnature**, 35, of Clarks Grove, Minn. **Sgt. Kip A. Jacoby**, 21, of Pompano Beach, Fla. **Sgt. 1st Class Marcus V. Muralles**, 33, of Shelbyville, Ind. **MSgt James W. Ponder III**, 36, of Franklin, Tenn. **Maj. Stephen C. Reich**, 34, of Washington Depot, Conn. **Sgt. 1st Class Michael L. Russell**, 31, of Stafford, Va. **Chief Warrant Officer Chris J. Scherkenbach**, 40, of Jacksonville, Fla. All of these Soldiers were assigned to the Army's 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment (Airborne), Hunter Army Air Field, Ga. Sailors killed were: **Chief Petty Officer Jacques J. Fontan**, 36, of New Orleans, La. **Senior Chief Petty Officer Daniel R. Healy**, 36, of Exeter, N.H. **Lt. Cmdr. Erik S. Kristensen**, 33, of San Diego, Calif. **Petty Officer 1st Class Jeffery A. Lucas**, 33, of Corbett, Ore. **Lt. Michael M. McGreevy, Jr.**, 30, of Portville, N.Y. **Petty Officer 2nd Class James Suh**, 28, of Deerfield Beach, Fla. **Petty Officer 1st Class Jeffrey S. Taylor**, 30, of Midway, W.Va. Healy, Patton and Suh were assigned to SEAL Delivery Vehicle Team One, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Fontan, Kristensen, Lucas, McGreevy and Taylor were assigned to SEAL Team Ten, Virginia Beach, Va. All 16 were killed while conducting combat operations when the MH-47 helicopter that they were aboard crashed in the vicinity of Asadabad, Afghanistan in Kumar Province on June 28.

4

Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Ryan J. Montgomery**, 22, of Greensburg, Ky., died July 3 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV while his unit was conducting convoy operations. Montgomery was assigned to the Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 623rd Field Artillery Regiment, Campbellsville, Ky.

5

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Rafael A. Carrillo, Jr.**, 21, of Boys Ranch, Texas, died June 28 in Baghdad, Iraq, where an enemy mortar detonated near his HMMWV. Carrillo was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 64th Armor Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Chad M. Mercer**, 25, of Waycross, Ga., died June 30 in Baghdad, Iraq, where his M2A2 Bradley Fighting Vehicle rolled over while conducting combat operations. Mercer was assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry Regiment, Fitzgerald, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Jeremy A. Brown**, 26, of Mabscott, W.Va., died July 3 in Mosul Iraq, from injuries sustained earlier that day in Tal Afar, Iraq, where the HMMWV in which he was riding accidentally rolled over. Brown was assigned to the Army's 66th Military Intelligence Company, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo.

6

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two sailors who were supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Petty Officer 2nd Class Danny P. Dietz**, 25, of Littleton, Colo. Dietz was assigned to SEAL Delivery Vehicle Team Two, Virginia Beach, Va. Lt. **Michael P. Murphy**, 29, of Patchogue, N.Y. Murphy was assigned to SEAL Delivery Vehicle Team One, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Both died while conducting counter-terrorism operations in Kunar Province, Afghanistan. Coalition forces located the service members while conducting a combat search and rescue operation July 4 in Kunar Province. Both sailors' whereabouts had been unknown since June 28.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on July 5, 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their HMMWV during patrol operations. Both soldiers were assigned to 3rd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo. Killed were: **Staff Sgt. Scottie L. Bright**, 36, of Montgomery, Ala. **Cpl. Lyle J. Cambridge**, 23, of Shiprock, N.M.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Christopher W. Dickison**, 26, of Seattle, Wa., died July 5, in Baqubah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his patrol. Dickison was assigned to the Army's 2nd Battalion, 34th Armor Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Anthony M. Mazzarella**, 22, of Blue Springs, Mo., died July 5, in Taji, Iraq, when the HMMWV in which he was riding accidentally rolled over. Mazzarella was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 13th Armor Regiment, 1st Armor Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

10

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Deyson K. Cariaga**, 20, of Honolulu, Hawaii, died on July 8, in Al Hammadi, Iraq, when the HMMWV in which he was riding struck a land mine. Cariaga was assigned to the Army National Guard's 229th Military Intelligence Company, 29th Separate Infantry Brigade, Oahu, Kalaeloa, Hawaii

11

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Joseph P. Goodrich**, 32, of Allegheny, Pa. **Lance Cpl. Ryan J. Kovacicek**, 22, of Washington, Pa.

Both Marines died July 10 from enemy indirect fire while conducting combat operations in Hit, Iraq. They were assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Moundville, W.Va. During Operation Iraqi Freedom their unit was attached to Regimental Combat Team-2, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a sailor who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Petty Officer 2nd Class Matthew G. Axelson**, 29, of Cupertino, Calif, died while conducting counter-terrorism operations in Kunar province, Afghanistan. Coalition forces located the service member while conducting a combat search and rescue operation July 10 in Kunar province. Axelson was assigned to SEAL Delivery Vehicle Team ONE, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

12

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Kevin B. Joyce**, 19, of Ganado, Ariz., died June 25 after falling into the Pech River while conducting combat operations in Afghanistan. He was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Hoby F. Bradfield Jr.**, 22, of The Woodlands, Texas, died July 9 in Tal Afar, Iraq while he was conducting a dismounted cordon search. Bradfield was assigned to the Army's 2nd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Eric P. Woods**, 26, of Omaha, Neb., died on July 9 in Tal Afar, Iraq. His HMMWV struck an improvised explosive device that caused the vehicle to overturn. Woods was in the area to evacuate another soldier who had been wounded. Woods was assigned to the 2nd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo.

13

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Timothy J. Sutton**, 22, of Springfield, Mo., died on July 11 in Baghdad, Iraq, where his HMMWV struck a land mine. Sutton was assigned to the Army's 3rd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo.

14

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Benyahmin B. Yahudah**, 24, of Bogart, Ga., died on July 13 in Baghdad, Iraq, where a vehicle borne improvised explosive device detonated near his dismounted patrol. Yahudah was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 64th Armor Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

17

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Tricia L. Jameson**, 34, of Omaha, Neb., died on July 14 in Trebil, Iraq. Jameson, a health care specialist was responding to a casualty incident when a secondary improvised explosive device detonated near her location. Jameson was assigned to 313th Medical Company, Army National Guard, Lincoln, Neb.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pfc. Timothy J. Hines, Jr.**, 21, of Fairfield, Ohio, died on July 14 at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., from wounds sustained on June 19 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Hines was assigned to the 64th Military Police Company, 720th Military Police Battalion, 89th Military Police Brigade, Fort Hood, Texas.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Jared D. Hartley**, 22, of Newkirk, Okla., died July 15 in Taji, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Hartley was assigned to the 125th Forward Support Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Travis S. Cooper**, 24, of Macon, Miss., died on July 16, in Balad, Iraq, from wounds sustained the previous day in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device exploded near the vehicle he was searching. Cooper was assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Battalion, 114th Field Artillery Regiment, Starkville, Miss.

18

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two Marines who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Clifton B. Mounce**, 22, of Pontotoc, Miss. **Cpl. Christopher D. Winchester**, 23, of Flomaton, Ala.

Both Marines died July 14 when their vehicle was struck by an improvised explosive device while conducting combat operations near Trebil, Iraq. They were assigned to 3rd Battalion, 10th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp

Lejeune, N.C. During Operation Iraqi Freedom they were assigned to 2nd Light Amored Reconnaissance Battalion, Regimental Combat Team-2, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Frank Tiai**, 45, of Pago Pago, American Samoa, died July 17 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his position. Tiai was assigned to the Army Reserve's 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry, Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Efrain Sanchez, Jr.**, 26, of Port Chester, N.Y., died July 17 as result of a non-hostile incident at Camp Blue Diamond, in Ramadi, Iraq. He was assigned to Headquarters Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

19

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Jorge L. Pena-Romero**, 29, of Fallbrook, Calif., died July 16 in Baghdad, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV while his unit was conducting a mounted patrol. Pena-Romero was assigned to the 1st Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Irwin, Calif.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. 1st Class Ronald T. Wood**, 28, of Cedar City, Utah, died July 16 in Kirkuk, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Wood was assigned to the Army National Guard's 148th Field Artillery, Brigham City, Utah.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Ronnie D. Williams**, 26, of Erlanger, Ky., died on July 17 in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained on July 16 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his M1A2 Abrams tank left the road and entered a canal during patrol operations. Williams was assigned to the 3rd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colo.

20

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Lavena L. Johnson**, 19, of Florissant, Mo., died July 19 in Balad, Iraq, of non-combat related injuries. Johnson was assigned to the Army's 129th Corps Support Battalion, Fort Campbell, Ky.

21

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Jefferey J. Farrow**, 28, of Birmingham, Ala., died July 19 in Camp Arifjan, Kuwait, of non-combat related injuries. Farrow was assigned to the Army Reserve's 146th Quartermaster Company, Fort Totten, N.Y.

22

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Arthur R. McGill**, 25, of Gravette, Ark., died July 19 in Baghdad, Iraq, where an improvised explosive device detonated while he was on mounted patrol in a HMMWV. McGill was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 9th Field Artillery Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Petty Officer 3rd Class Travis L. Youngblood**, 26, of Surrency, Ga., died July 21 of wounds received July 15 from an improvised explosive device during combat operations in Hit, Iraq. Youngblood was a hospital corpsman assigned to Naval Hospital Great Lakes, Great Lakes, Ill., and deployed with the II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

23

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Steven P. Gill**, 24, of Round Rock, Texas, died July 21 from an improvised explosive device while conducting combat operations near Zaidon, Iraq. He was assigned to the Marine Reserve's 4th Reconnaissance Battalion, 4th Marine Division, San Antonio, Texas. During Operation Iraqi Freedom his unit was attached to Regimental Combat Team-8, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

25

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Bryan J. Opskar**, 32, of Princeton, Minn., died July 23 when his vehicle was struck by an improvised explosive device while conducting combat operations near Ar Rutbah, Iraq. He was assigned to 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

26

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Sgt. Jason T. Palmerton**, 25, of Auburn, Neb., died on July 23 in Qal'eh-Yegaz, Afghanistan, where he came under enemy small arms fire while conducting a dismounted patrol. Palmerton was assigned to 1st Battalion, 3rd Special Forces Group (Airborne), Fort Bragg, N.C.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Sgt. Christopher J. Taylor**, 22, of Opelika, Ala., died July 24 in Balad, Iraq, when he was hit by mortar rounds while he was exiting a bunker. Taylor was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 41st Field Artillery, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. **Staff Sgt. Michael W. Schafer**, 25, of Spring Hill, Fla., died July 25 in Oruzgan, Afghanistan, when he was shot by enemy forces while on a quick reaction force mission. Schafer was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, Vicenza, Italy.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Adam J. Harting**, 21, of Portage, Ind., died July 25 in Samarra, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his Bradley Fighting Vehicle. Harting was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 69th Armor Regiment, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 42nd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

29

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Capt. Benjamin D. Jansky**, 28, of Oshkosh, Wis., died July 27 in Al Taqaddum, Iraq, where his HMMWV was accidentally struck by another military vehicle. Jansky was assigned to the Army Reserve's 983rd Engineer Battalion, Monclova, Ohio.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Cpl. Andre L. Williams**, 23, of Galloway, Ohio, died July 28, when his unit came under attack by enemy small-arms fire and rocket-propelled grenades while conducting combat operations in Cykla Village, Iraq. He was assigned to Marine Forces Reserve's 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Columbus, Ohio. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, his unit was attached to Regimental Combat Team-2, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

The Department of Defense announced today the death of four soldiers who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died on July 24, in Baghdad, Iraq, where an improvised explosive device detonated near their HMMWV while they were on patrol. The soldiers were assigned to the Army National Guard's 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry Regiment,

48th Infantry Brigade, Albany, Ga. Killed were: **Spc. Jacques E. Brunson**, 30, of Americus, Ga., **Staff Sgt. Carl R. Fuller**, 44, of Covington, Ga., **Sgt. James O. Kinlow**, 35, of Thomson, Ga., **Sgt. John F. Thomas**, 33, of Valdosta, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Spc. Edward L. Myers**, 21, of St. Joseph, Mo., died July 27 in Samarra, Iraq, where his unit was conducting patrol operations and an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. Myers was assigned to the Army's 3rd Battalion, 69th Armor Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a Marine who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Lance Cpl. Christopher P. Lyons**, 24, of Shelby, Ohio, died July 28 when his unit came under attack by enemy small-arms fire and rocket-propelled grenades while conducting combat operations in Cykla, Iraq. He was assigned to the Marine Reserve's 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Columbus, Ohio. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, his unit was attached to Regimental Combat Team-2, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. **Pvt. Ernesto R. Guerra**, 20, of Long Beach, Calif., died July 29 in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained on July 28 in Baghdad, Iraq, when his HMMWV was involved in an accident. Guerra was assigned to the Army's 4-3rd Brigade Troops Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

U.S. Department of Defense Official Supplemental Casualty lists as of July 31, 2005
(Website no longer available)

Supplemental Report

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *
AS OF: July 31, 2005 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	8427	6363	2064	14801	15195
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	8571	6477	2094	14917	15621

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***
AS OF: July 31, 2005 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	1226	793	433	922	1516
Other Locations ****	349	241	108	495	304
Worldwide Total	1575	1034	541	1417	1820

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19th, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

U.S. Department of Defense Official Public Casualty lists as of September 21, 2005 <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/casualty.pdf>

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *
AS OF: Sept 21, 2005, 1000 a.m. EDT

OIF U.S. Military Casualties by phase	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
Combat Operations – 19 Mar 03 thru 30 Apr 03	139	109	30	116	426
Post Combat Ops – 1 May thru Present	1763	1370	393	7570	6529
OIF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	5	5	0		
Totals	1907	1484	423	7686	6955

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS ***
AS OF: Sept 21, 2005, 1000 a.m. EDT

OEF U.S. Military Casualties	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-Hostile	WIA RTD **	WIA Not RTD **
In and Around Afghanistan ***	190	112	78		
Other Locations ****	43	2	41		
OEF U.S. DoD Civilian Casualties	1	1			
Worldwide Total	234	115	119	225	376

* OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea,

** These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours and WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 Hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

*** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (In and Around Afghanistan), includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan

**** OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (Other Locations), Includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Total Actual U.S. Military Deaths from March, 2003 through July, 2005: 10,146

Total Reported U.S. Military Deaths from March, 2003 through Sept 21, 2005: 2,141

Difference: 8,005

This is a typical example of the sort of worthless data pouring out of the Pentagon. It purports to be a full, complete official listing of wounded American military personnel who have died of their injuries since the commencement of the Iraqi war in March of 2003. Given that over 15,000 seriously wounded were, by the Pentagon's own postings, flown out of Iraq because of the seriousness of their wounds, that only 59 of these seriously injured died from March, 2003 through June, 2005, is completely unbelievable.



United States Department of Defense

News Release

On the web: <http://www.defenselink.mil/releases/2004/nr20040106-0847.html>

Media contact: +1 (703) 697-5131

Public contact: <http://www.dod.mil/faq/comment.html> or +1 (703) 428-0711

Date	Name	Cause	Country of Death
01/04/05	<u>Washington, Bennie J.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - RPG attack	USA
01/05/04	<u>Frist, Luke P.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	USA
03/03/05	<u>Jones, Michael D.</u>	Non-hostile – illness	USA
03/04/05	<u>Garceau, Seth K.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	Germany
03/18/04	<u>Sutphin, Ernest Harold</u>	Non-hostile - vehicle accident	Germany
03/19/04	<u>Matthews, Clint Richard</u> <u>"Bones"</u>	Non-hostile - vehicle accident	Germany
03/20/04	<u>Vega, Michael W.</u>	Hostile - vehicle accident	USA
04/09/05	<u>LaWare, Casey M.</u>	Non-hostile - building fire	Germany
04/12/05	<u>Dickens, Tyler J.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - RPG attack (?)	USA
04/20/04	<u>Fox, Bradley C.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	Germany
04/22/04	<u>Dunham, Jason L.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire	USA
04/24/03	<u>Jenkins, Troy David</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - bomb	Germany
05/02/05	<u>Little, Tommy S.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	USA
05/08/04	<u>Holmes, James J.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	Germany
05/10/05	<u>Bordelon, Michael J.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	USA
05/11/05	<u>Schmidt III, John T.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire – explosion	USA
05/18/04	<u>Chaney, William D.</u>	Non-hostile – illness	Germany
05/22/05	<u>Seesan, Aaron N.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	Germany
05/24/05	<u>Collins, Randy D.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - mortar attack	USA

06/01/03	<u>Lambert, Jonathan W.</u>	Non-hostile - vehicle accident	Germany
06/03/04	<u>Bolding, Todd J.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire	Germany
06/03/05	<u>Mendoza, Antonio</u>	Hostile - hostile fire – explosion	USA
06/13/05	<u>Mattek Jr., John J.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire – explosion	USA
06/18/03	<u>Latham, William T.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire	USA
06/21/05	Milev, Marin Milev	Non-hostile - vehicle accident (drowning)	Germany
07/02/04	<u>Martin, Stephen G.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - car bomb	USA
07/04/03	<u>Coons, James Curtis</u>	Non-hostile – suicide	USA
07/08/03	<u>McKinley, Robert L.</u>	Non-hostile - illness – heatstroke	Germany
07/12/03	<u>Neusche, Joshua M.</u>	Non-hostile - illness - pneumonia?	Germany
07/15/04	<u>Mardis Jr., Paul C.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	USA
07/21/04	<u>Engel, Mark E.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire	USA
08/05/04	<u>McCune, Donald R.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	Germany
08/06/03	<u>Colunga, Zeferino E.</u>	Non-hostile - illness - acute leukemia	Germany
08/09/04	<u>Houghton, Andrew R.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - RPG attack	USA
08/14/03	<u>Kirchhoff, David M.</u>	Non-hostile - illness – heatstroke	Germany
08/17/03	<u>Ivory, Craig S.</u>	Non-hostile - illness - heat related	Germany
09/07/03	<u>Thompson, Jarrett B.</u>	Non-hostile - vehicle accident	USA
09/16/03	<u>Pinkston, Foster</u>	Non-hostile – illness	USA
09/19/04	<u>Adams, Brandon E.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - grenade	USA
09/28/04	<u>Prewitt, Tyler D.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - RPG attack	Germany
09/30/04	<u>Nolan, Allen</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	USA
10/01/03	<u>Ramos, Tamarra J.</u>	Non-hostile - unspecified injury	USA
10/03/04	<u>Pettaway Jr., James L.</u>	Non-hostile - vehicle accident	USA
10/13/04	<u>Baker, Ronald W.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - car bomb	Germany
10/22/04	<u>Gadsden, Jonathan E.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire	USA
11/06/03	<u>Fisher, Paul F.</u>	Hostile - helicopter crash (missile attack)	Germany
11/07/04	<u>McVey, Otie Joseph</u>	Non-hostile – illness	USA
11/08/03	<u>Jimenez, Linda C.</u>	Non-hostile - accidental fall	USA
11/19/04	<u>Downey, Michael A.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - sniper	USA
11/20/03	<u>Tyrrell, Scott Matthew</u>	Non-hostile - munitions accident	USA
11/20/04	<u>Welke, Joseph T.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire	Germany
11/20/04	<u>Heredia, Joseph J.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire	Germany
11/23/04	<u>Edinger, Benjamin C.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	USA

11/24/04	<u>Nolte, Nicholas S.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	USA
11/27/04	<u>Smith, Michael A.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - sniper	USA
12/01/04	<u>Pena, Javier Obleas-Prado</u>	Hostile - hostile fire	Germany
12/02/03	<u>Young, Ryan C.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	USA
12/09/04	<u>Renehan, Kyle J.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - mortar attack	Germany
12/29/04	<u>Nelson, Craig L.</u>	Hostile - hostile fire - IED attack	USA

